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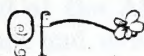
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Memorial Record



ALABAMA

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE STATE'S POLITICAL, MILITARY
PROFESSIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS,
TOGETHER WITH THE PERSONAL
MEMOIRS OF MANY OF
ITS PEOPLE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

ILLUSTRATED.

V. 2, pt. 2
VOLUME II.

MADISON WIS.,
BRANT & FULLER,
1893.

Mr. and Mrs. Lott have had eleven children, of whom four sons and six daughters are living.

HERBERT H. MCAULEY, M. D., physician and surgeon of Mobile, was born in Selma, Ala., October 10, 1868. His father was Dr. James G. McAuley, a former prominent dentist of Mobile, and at one time president of the American dental association. He was also president of the Southern dental association, and of the Alabama dental association. He was also a leading physician, and had conferred upon him the degrees of D. D. S. and LL. D. He died in 1884. He was a son of Robert McAuley, a native of New York and a farmer by occupation. Herbert H. McAuley, on his father's side of the family, is of English descent. His mother was Mary Ann Sheridan, a native of New England. She died in 1877. His father was Richard Sheridan, a native of Birmingham, who led the life of a sea captain. Dr. H. H. McAuley was educated at the Southern university, at Greensboro, and at a college in New York city, graduating from the latter in 1886 as a bachelor of philosophy. In the latter part of that year he entered upon the study of medicine, pursuing it in the Medical college of Alabama, the Kentucky school of medicine and surgery of Louisville, graduating from the latter in 1889. He took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Medical college of New York city. In the meantime, in the summer of 1889, he began the practice of medicine at Briarfield, Ala. He spent several months during 1890 abroad, further pursuing his medical studies at Edinburgh and London. Upon his return to this country he resumed his practice at Briarfield. In August, 1891, he removed to Mobile and formed a partnership with Dr. D. E. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & McAuley, which firm still continues. He is a member of the Mobile Medical society, and of the Alabama state Medical association. While a resident of Briarfield he served as president of the Bibb county Medical society, and as health officer of the county. He gives special attention to the practice of surgery. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, of the Alpha Sigma college fraternity, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In politics he is a democrat, and a highly respected citizen.

FRANCIS H. McLARNEY, wholesale grocer of Mobile, Ala., was born in that city in 1838, and educated there. Leaving school about 1857 he went into the dairy business in Mobile, and carried it on for his father for about three years, or up to 1860. In September, 1861, he entered the service of the Confederate States in company E. Twenty-first Alabama infantry, going in as a private soldier and coming out in 1865 as first sergeant of his company. He fought in many of the important battles of the war, among them, Shiloh, where he was slightly wounded, at Farmington, and Fort Gaines. Here he was taken prisoner and held six months, three months at New Orleans and three months at Ship Island. After the termination of the war he began life for himself as a farmer

near Mobile. and carried this business on for about two years. He then accepted a position as clerk with James McDonnell, grocer, and he is now manager of the business. Mr. McLarney has not taken a very active interest in politics yet his fellow-citizens have thought so highly of him as to elect him to the position of alderman of Mobile, in which capacity he served one term. He is a director of the Alabama National bank, and has served as its vice-president.

CHARLES E. McLEAN, a well known citizen and business man of Mobile, and chairman of the democratic executive committee of Mobile county, was born in Mobile, March 12, 1864. He is a son of Lieut. Edward R. McLean, who was born in Georgia and removed to Mobile in 1862. He enlisted in company B, First Georgia regiment, and was killed near Marietta Ga., in 1864, four months after his son Charles E. McLean was born. His wife was Miss Sallie R. Newberry, born in Mobile, and a daughter of Capt. Charles Newberry, one of Mobile's early citizens, and a steamboat captain. Mrs. McLean died in 1891. Charles E. McLean was the only child of his parents. He was reared in Mobile, and attended the public schools of the city until 1879, when he began life for himself by learning the ship carpenter's trade, and he continued to work at his trade until incapacitated therefor, and since then he has been engaged in the retail liquor business. Mr. McLean was elected to the city council in March, 1891, from the sixth ward, and he is at present a member of that body. He has always been an active member of the democratic party, and in June, 1892, his ability as a democratic politician was recognized by his party selecting him as chairman of the executive committee of Mobile county. The campaign of that year was a strongly conducted one, for there was a division in the party and the issues of the campaign were of the utmost importance. Mr. McLean is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor and of the Mobile Driving club, of the Young Man's Benevolent association, and of the Mechanics' Relief association. He was married in October, 1888, to Miss M. V. Lewis, of Mobile, and to their marriage have been born three children.

EDWIN L. MARÉCHAL, M. D., a native of Chambersburg, Penn., was born June 27, 1850, and when young, was brought by his parents to Mobile, Ala., his present place of residence. Having received his education at Mobile college, now defunct, where he passed three years, he then entered the medical college of Alabama, from which he was graduated in 1870. He opened his practice in Daphne, Baldwin county, Ala., in 1871, and remained there three years, but, his health failing, withdrew from practice, and for two years was connected with the press at Meridian, Miss. In 1874, he was united in marriage, to Miss Julia E. Greer, daughter of I. S. O. G. Greer, of Meridian. Mr. Greer was an early settler of the city of Meridian, and was a well-known business man, being at the head of the firm of Greer, Bogle & Co., cotton factors. Mrs. Greer was born in Sumter county, Ala., was married at Meridian Miss.,

in the twenty-first year of her age. In 1877, the doctor returned to Daphne, and followed his profession until 1880, when he moved to Stockton, where he practiced until 1889, when he settled in Mobile, where he has met with a remunerative patronage, commensurate with his great skill and experience. The father of the doctor, Charles Maréchal, was born in Verdun, France, in 1810, served seven years in the army at Algiers, came to America about the year 1840, landing at New Orleans, whence he went to Donaldsonville, La., engaged in mercantile business for a year, and then went to Camden, S. C., where he was married, and after carrying on merchandising for a short time moved to Wilmington, continued the same business until 1846, and then settled in Chambersburg, Penn. He taught the French language in Dickinson college, and in 1851, he went to Pittsfield, Mass., and took charge of the department of modern languages (of which he has a knowledge of seven) in the Maplewood Female seminary. In 1854, he came south again and had charge of the modern language department of the public schools of Mobile until 1862, when he enlisted in the French Guards, and was elected captain, but his service was confined to provost duty. After taking up his residence in America, he made several trips to Europe, broadening and enlarging his mind with each trip, and giving to his pupils the results of his vast experience. His death occurred in 1887, when he passed away, a devoted member of the Lutheran church. The mother of Edwin L. Maréchal was born in Lancaster, S. C. She was married at the age of eighteen, and became the mother of two sons and one daughter. While in Baldwin county, Ala., Dr. E. L. Maréchal organized the county Medical association, was county health officer for a number of years, and was also president of the board of health of the county. In politics, he has always been a democrat, and was an acknowledged leader of his party in Baldwin county. At present, he is a member of the state Medical association, and has been health officer of Mobile county. He now holds the very important office of lecturer on hygiene and medical jurisprudence in the Medical college of Alabama, and was the first president of the alumni of that institution of learning. In 1881 he became a member of Baldwin lodge, No. 142, F. & A. M., at Stockton, was worshipful master, and now is advanced to the chapter degree; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and past sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men. Socially, he is a member of the Commercial club. He is renowned for his oratorical powers, and is in great demand on public occasions. As a physician, the doctor has won high renown, and as a citizen stands with the best of Mobile society.

DR. CLAUDIUS HENRY MASTIN, an eminent physician and surgeon of Mobile, was born in Huntsville, Ala., June 4, 1826. His father was Capt. Francis Turner Mastin, a native of Maryland, and a planter by profession, who died, in 1865, at the age of eighty-four years. Capt. Mastin came to Alabama as a volunteer aid to Gen. Jackson soon after the war

of 1812, and located at Huntsville, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a son of Francis T. Mastin, a native of Wales, who came to America with Lord Fairfax, and settled in Maryland. The mother of Dr. C. H. Mastin was Ann Elizabeth Caroline Lavert, a native of King William county, Va., who died in 1889, at the age of ninety years. Her father was Claudius Lavert, a native of Lyons, France, and a physician by profession. He was chief surgeon of the fleet commanded by Count Rochambeau, which came to America during the Revolutionary war to assist the colonies in securing their independence. His wife was Ann Lee Metcalfe, great-niece of Admiral Edward Vernon, of the British navy, after whom Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, was named. Dr. Claudius H. Mastin received his education at the university of Virginia. He then read medicine at Huntsville, Ala., and in 1849 graduated from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania. In 1850 he went abroad and attended lectures in the university of France, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the university of Edinburgh. Returning to the United States he located at Mobile, in 1854, and entered upon the practice of his profession and became and remained one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the south. In 1861 he entered the service of the Confederate States, as a volunteer surgeon of the staff of Gen. Bragg, but was immediately commissioned as surgeon of the Confederate States army and ordered to Manassas Junction, Va., as surgeon of that post. In 1862 he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Polk, as medical director of the first grand division of the western department. He remained with Gen. Polk as his corps surgeon until after the battle of Shiloh, and was then transferred to the staff of Gen. Beauregard, as medical inspector of the army of the Mississippi, in which position he served until the end of the war, and then he returned to the practice of his profession at Mobile. In 1874 he delivered the first alumni address before the alumni of the university of Pennsylvania, and in 1875 he was honored by that institution by the conferring upon him of the degree of LL. D. Dr. Mastin is a member of many medical societies and associations, as of the Boston Gynecological society, of the American association of Andrologists and Syphilologists, and of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association. He was the founder of the congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and was one of the organizers of the American Surgical association in 1880. Of this association he has served as its second vice-president in 1883-84; as its first vice-president in 1889-90, and as its president in 1890-91 and as a member of its council in 1891-92. He is one of the trustees of the Pan-American Medical congress, and he was a member of the International Medical congress of 1876. He is a member of the Central council of the university of Pennsylvania, and is medical examiner of the university of Pennsylvania for the states of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Dr. Mastin was married, in 1848, to Miss Mary Eliza

McDowell, of Huntsville, Ala., his present wife. They have four children, two sons and two daughters, both of the sons being prominent physicians of Mobile.

WILLIAM M. MASTIN, M. D., physician and surgeon of Mobile, was born in that city, in 1853. He is the son of Dr. C. H. Mastin, who also is a physician of Mobile. He received a good education, and afterward pursued the study of medicine with his father. In 1874 he graduated from the university of Pennsylvania, and became interne of the hospital of that institution, which position he held two years. He then became interne of the Wills Eye hospital of Philadelphia, and held that position one term. During the time of his residence in the university hospital he was one of the assistant demonstrators of anatomy in the university of Pennsylvania. Upon leaving the Wills Eye hospital he returned to Mobile, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and where he has since remained. Though his is a general practice, yet he gives special attention to ophthalmology, and has built up a reputation, both as an oculist and general practitioner, that is not confined to the state. In 1881 he became one of the associate editors of the *Annals of Surgery*, published in Brooklyn, N. Y., which position he occupied for several years. This is the only journal devoted exclusively to surgery published in the United States. He has been for several years a frequent contributor to medical and surgical literature. He is a member of the American Surgical association, and of the American Association of Andrology and Syphilology. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Dr. Mastin was married in 1882 to Miss Margaret L. Crawford of Mobile. They have three children, one son and two daughters.

JUDGE ROBERT LEMON MAUPIN, one of the prominent citizens of Mobile, and proprietor of the Mobile stock yards, was born in Boone county, Mo., December 29, 1836. His father was William Maupin, a native of Kentucky, who went to Missouri in 1816, before the state was admitted into the Union, and when it was full of Indians. He settled on land in Boone county, upon which he lived until his death in 1876. He was one of the second train of traders that went to Mexico in 1820. His wife was Isabella Lemon, who was a native of Fayette county, Ky. Her father, Robert Lemon, was a Kentuckian, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He removed to Missouri during the twenties, and died in that state at the age of ninety-six. Mrs. Maupin died in 1879. There were nine children born to William Maupin and his wife, seven of whom survive. Judge Maupin was reared in Boone county, Mo., and attended the university of Missouri, which is located at Columbia, Boone county, four years. He then entered William Jewell college and graduated from that institution in 1858. He then returned home and went to work on the farm, but the next year he accidentally shot his right hand off while handling a gun. This incapacitated him for work on the farm, and he went to Glasgow, Ky., and there read law with his brother-in-law, Hon.

Presley H. Leslie, who was afterward governor of Kentucky, and who was subsequently appointed, by President Cleveland, territorial governor of Montana. Judge Maupin next entered the law school at Lebanon, Tenn., and graduated in December, 1860. He at first opened a law office in Columbia, Mo., but becoming dissatisfied with the location he went to Texas on a prospecting tour, and while he was there the war came on. He at once returned to his old home in Missouri, and raising a company joined Gen. Price's command in the campaign of west Missouri, and generally west of the Mississippi river. With the Confederate forces he joined the army at Corinth, after the battle of Shiloh. He participated in the various engagements around Vicksburg, and when Vicksburg fell, he was paroled, and with his command went to Demopolis, Ala., where he remained until October of the same year, when he was exchanged. The command was then sent to Meridian, Miss., and then to Mobile, Ala., when that point was threatened. They were then sent to Brandon, Miss., from which point they retreated to Meridian, and thence to Demopolis. They next went to Lauderdale Springs, Miss., then to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and then to northern Alabama, to dislodge a band of deserters in the mountains. Before reaching their destination, they were ordered to join Gen. Johnston, who was retreating in front of Gen. Sherman. They reached Johnston at Rome, Ga., having made forced marches in order to do so. They were in all the battles afterward down to Atlanta. Judge Maupin was wounded in the left lung at Kenesaw Mountain, a minie ball passing entirely through the lung, and passing out at his back. He was then sent to the hospital in Atlanta, and when that city fell he was removed to Macon. When Atlanta fell, the Confederate authorities left in the hospitals those who were supposed to be so badly wounded as to be beyond recovery, in order that they might fall into the hands of the enemy. Judge Maupin was to have been one of this number, but becoming aware of the intention, sent for the surgeon and persuaded him to let him go with the retreating forces, and made the trip to Macon in a stockcar. He remained in hospital at Macon, Ga., from July, 1864, to September following, when he was removed from the hospital by a kind lady to her residence, and by the following January he had so far recovered as to be able to rejoin his command at Baldwin, Miss. The command was soon ordered to Mobile, and remained there from February, 1865, until their capture April 9, 1865. At Vicksburg he was wounded at the point of the left shoulder by a spent ball, and also in the left leg by a piece of a shell. In February, 1863, Judge Maupin was in Missouri, where he had been sent by the war department of the Confederacy, to recruit for the army, and was captured while in Boone county, was taken to St. Louis and tried as a spy. The trial lasted three weeks, and on the very afternoon the trial ended, he made his escape from prison by impersonating the surgeon of the prison, having secured clothes resembling those worn by the citizen surgeon. He made his way to Indian-

apolis and then to Louisville, where he secured a passport to Bowling Green, Ky., and at length reached Glasgow, Ky. At the close of the war, Judge Maupin and A. C. Danner secured a contract for cutting and supplying wood to the Meridian & Selma railroad, now the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad, and afterward he engaged in planting cotton in Marengo county, Ala. In 1871 he was appointed probate judge of Marengo county, and served in that office three years, continuing his cotton planting in the meantime. In 1877 he removed to Mobile, and entered the employ of A. C. Danner & Co., as manager of their wood and coal yard. In 1878 he organized the stock yards company, in which business he has since continued. He also owns a cattle ranch in Alabama. Judge Maupin was married in November, 1864, to Miss Annie O. Tayloe, of Macon, now Gallion, Ala., and to this marriage there have been born five children, four of whom survive. He is a member of the Baptist church, and his wife of the Episcopal church.

JOHN J. MEYER, a well known citizen of Mobile, and the leading dealer in hats and gents furnishing goods, in the city, was born in Germany, May 14, 1843. He received in his native country a classical education and in 1865 came to the United States, landing in New York city. He went thence to Camden, N. J., where he learned the trade of a hatter. He then went to New Orleans, where he worked at his trade, and acted as salesman for Victor Boudrou, opposite the St. Charles hotel, where he remained several months. August 3, 1867, he came to Alabama and settled in Mobile, taking a position with Charles Hurley, as clerk and hatter, in a part of the stores now occupied by himself. He remained with Mr. Hurley until January 1, 1875, when he commenced business for himself, at No. 76 Dauphin street. He next removed to No. 72, then to No. 73, and then to Nos. 77 and 79, same street. He then gave up No. 77 and removed to the southeast corner of Dauphin and Royal streets, in conjunction with No. 79. In November, 1889, he returned to No. 77 Dauphin street, and in November, 1890, he bought the property, Nos 77 and 75 Dauphin street. These two stores, together with No. 79, which he had previously purchased, were all formed into one large store, with a solid front of sixty feet, Nos. 75 and 77, being used exclusively for retail and wholesale hats, and No. 79, exclusively for gents furnishing goods. In the near future Mr. Meyers intends to manufacture hats himself, believing that such an industry in the south is not only feasible, but certain to succeed. He now has a son in Philadelphia learning the trade of a hatter, with the famous hatter, Stetson. One of Mr. Meyer's clerks has been with him sixteen years, another, twelve years, and another six years. Mr. Meyer began business on a small capital, not over \$3,000, but by industry and strict regard to proper business methods, he has succeeded, and now he has decidedly the largest house, in his line, in the city of Mobile, if not indeed in the entire south. He attributes his success, in a large measure, to his thorough, practical knowledge of every detail of

his business, and to his strict attention to these details, also to having bought his goods always for cash, so as to avail himself of the cash discount. He is well known to the trade in New York, and his custom is sought by the largest manufacturers in the country. He was married in September, 1871, to Miss Fannie Keller, of Mobile, who is of German ancestry. To this marriage there have been born two sons, viz.: Carl G., twenty years of age, who is now entering upon his last year in the university of Alabama, and Philip S., now learning the hatter's trade in Philadelphia. Mr. Meyer is a Protestant, in religious views, but belongs to no church. His wife and children are active members of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has belonged to the Masonic order since 1869, and is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES THEODORE MOHR, pharmacist of Mobile, was born in Esslingen, Wurtemberg, December 28, 1824. He was reared in his native country, and was educated at the polytechnic school at Stuttgart, in the natural sciences, and particularly in botany and chemistry. He was exempted from military service, and on leaving school in 1845 he went to Dutch Guiana, South America, for the purpose of making collections of objects of natural history. He joined a naturalist of the city of Stuttgart, who for years had been engaged in the collection of objects of natural history in the colony of Surinam in Dutch Guiana, for the purpose of taking charge of the botanical part of his work, and also with the view of investigating the natural resources of the vegetable kingdom of that colony and portion of South America, which is so luxurious and so replete with riches. After remaining there one year engaged in exploring the forest region of the upper districts of the Surinam river, and the lower districts of the Marowynne river, the influences of that climate which are frequently fatal to unacclimated Europeans, made such inroads upon his health, that it was unsafe to longer remain, and hence returned to Europe. After a short stay under the roof of his parental home, he accepted a position, provided for him beforehand, as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals in the city of Brunn, Moravia. Here, constantly employed in congenial work, devoting his holidays to the investigation of the geology and botany of that portion of Moravia, the time went rapidly by until the stormy times of 1848 caused the establishment to close in which he had been engaged. Being thus thrown out of work, he accepted the advice of his elder brother, and in his company sought a home and fortune in the United States. They landed in New York in October, 1848, and after a short stay there, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent the winter of 1848-49 in a chemical establishment. He then joined the Cincinnati mining and trading company, fitted out for the purpose of making a trip across the plains to the newly discovered El Dorado on the Pacific coast. This company, composed of fifty of the best young men of the city of Cincinnati, bade adieu to the Queen City of the west in March, 1849, and

established their camping ground near Independence, Mo., not far from the Missouri river, for the purpose of drill in military tactics, and of inuring themselves to the hardships and vicissitudes of the rough life they knew was before them. In the month of April, 1849, this company, inspired by high hopes, started on their trip, making rapid progress toward the valley of the Platte. But, lacking in experience, their rapid progress was made at the expense of the strength of their animals, which were compelled to draw heavily loaded wagons across the open prairie. Day by day their caravan wandered on through vast herds of buffalo, groups of mighty elks and fleet-footed antelopes. Arriving at Fort Laramie, their animals being badly broken down, the necessity forced itself upon them of adopting a different mode of travel. A large part of their outfit had to be abandoned. Mining tools, scientific instruments, apparatus for assaying and coining gold, and valuable collections of books pertaining to mining were left behind, and, freed from everything except articles of the barest necessity, the company, divided into small squads of a few men, again started westward, each squad independent of the others. Pack-saddles were substituted for wagons, and on July 4, 1849, they were in the camp of the Shoshones or Snake Indians. A few days afterward they reached Fort Hall, on the banks of the Lewis fork of Snake river. Next, came a wearisome trip across the alkaline plains between the western declivity of the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada range, involving a still greater reduction of their baggage, and the abandonment of the collection of plants made by Mr. Mohr, day by day, since he had left Missouri, a sacrifice involving pangs only felt or appreciated by a naturalist. It was a foot-sore, starved and ragged group of seven, which, after leaving Humboldt river, crossed the waterless plain east of the Truckee river, reached the eastern decline of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Here, in sylvan retreats, and in the enjoyment of the clear waters of the mountain streams, they spent a few days of rest upon short rations, their tired and starved animals feasting on the luxurious grasses of the valleys. The hope that beyond the mountain range before them lay the land of promise, gave a fresh impetus to their drooping spirits, and after crossing this range, on August 12, for the first time in 111 days, they found themselves near the abode of civilization, at a place called Johnson's ranch, in the Sacramento valley. Upon consultation with the miners from the region of the foot hills of the mountains, they concluded to try their fortunes among the hills fronting the Yuba river, and immediately commenced digging in the placers of that stream. They were able, from their earnings, to purchase, and lay in, a supply of provisions before the commencement of the rainy season, sufficient to last through the winter. In the summer of 1850, under the impression that in the fissures and pockets of the rock forming the solid bed of the mountain streams they would find the richest deposits, they worked waist deep in the cold waters of the Yuba river, swollen by the melting

snows of the mountains, when the thermometer indicated 110 degrees in the shade, and many of those, thus exposed at the same time to these extremes of temperature, were stricken down with mountain fever, among them, Mr. Mohr himself. Prostrated for many weeks, and being without proper food, he was unable to resume work in the mines with shovel and pick, and being without hope of recovering his strength, he sold his interests in the undertaking, and joined a company of his friends, who had also sold their interests, with a view of returning to the states. Embarking on a sailing vessel the evening before the greater part of San Francisco was laid in ashes, which latter event occurred September 19, 1850, he reached the city of Panama in due time. There he had to separate himself from his companions, being too feeble to undertake the trip across the Isthmus. On the eve of his departure from Panama, he found himself deserted by his guides, who took away with them his two pack mules and also robbed him of his botanical and mineral collections, made during his stay at the mines. The delay caused by this misfortune resulted in his missing the steamer, which left the roadstead at Chagres just as he arrived at that seaport. Stricken down there with Chagres fever he was forced to remain until the next steamer departed, upon which he was so fortunate as to secure a berth. He landed in New Orleans in the early part of December, and after a long period of rest, he established himself in the drug business at Louisville, Ky. Here, in 1852, he married Sophie Roemer, his present wife. In 1856, owing to failing health, he found it necessary to seek a more southern clime, and during a stay of nearly a year in the vicinity of Orizaba, Mexico, his health was completely restored. Returning to the United States, he found Mobile the place he thought most congenial to his health, and his residence here began in November, 1857. After having passed the ordeal of the yellow fever, he became identified with the interests of the city, and has so continued ever since. After the outbreak of the war, he, together with Dr. J. B. Rohmer, undertook the establishment and maintenance of a laboratory for the preparation of medicinal stores for that division of the Confederate army. This work claimed his attention through the greater portion of the war. Soon after his arrival in Mobile, in 1857, he established himself in the drug business, and he has ever since been thus engaged, and he is now the oldest druggist in the city. During all of this time, whenever he had leisure, he has found recreation in the investigation of the flora of the southern portion of the state, and indeed in the more northern portions. In 1880, he undertook the investigation of the forests in the Gulf region, for the tenth census, of the United States, under the direction of Prof. Charles Sargeant. He is an honorary member of the Ohio state Pharmaceutical association, of the Louisiana state Pharmaceutical association, of the Pennsylvania state Pharmaceutical association, and a member of the Ameri-

can Pharmaceutical association; corresponding member of the academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; the Massachusetts Horticultural society; the Torrey Botanical club, New York, and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. From its foundation, in the spring of 1882, he has remained an active member of the American Forestry congress, striving to promote the aims of this organization in the protection and preservation of our forests. In politics he is democrat and he served as school commissioner of Mobile county from 1867 to 1869. He has five children, three sons and two daughters. In 1883, he made collections of the products of the forests and fields of Alabama, for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, for the Louisville exposition, and in 1884 and 1885, he took charge of the exhibits of the same kind of Alabama products, both for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and the state of Alabama, at the New Orleans exposition. In 1892 he retired from the retail drug business in order that he might devote his time to the work entrusted to him by the forestry division of the department of agriculture of the United States, his duties consisting chiefly in the investigation of the forest trees of the south, most important in their economic bearings, and to further continue his work on the plant-life of Alabama, of late carried on under the auspices of the geological survey of the state.

JOSIAH CLARK NOTT, M. D., was born in Columbia, S. C., March 31st, 1804, and died in Mobile, Ala., March 31st, 1873, aged exactly sixty-nine years. His father was the Hon. Abraham Nott, a native of Connecticut, and judge of the South Carolina court of appeals. Dr. Nott graduated at the South Carolina university, and received his medical degree from the university of Pennsylvania in 1827. He remained in Philadelphia two years longer as demonstrator of anatomy for Dr. Physick. In 1830 he began the practice of his profession in Columbia; in 1832 he married the daughter of Col. James S. Deas, of South Carolina, and in 1835, spent some time in Paris, in the study of surgery and general science. On his return to this country, he settled at Mobile, Ala., and rapidly acquired distinction as a surgeon. In 1857 he filled for one term the chair of anatomy in the university of Louisiana. Returning to Mobile the next year, he led the movement which resulted in the organization of the Medical college of Alabama, in which institution he filled the chair of surgery. After two sessions the war came on, and he went into the Confederate army, where he attained the rank of medical director. Soon after the war he removed to Baltimore, where he practiced for one year. In 1868 he removed to New York, where he met with a very flattering degree of success, but the northern winters were too severe for him, and he became consumptive. In the fall of 1872, he went to Aiken, S. C., for the benefit of his health, but failing to improve he went back to Mobile in December of the same year to spend the remnant of his days amongst his oldest and best friends, where he expired peacefully on the sixty-

ninth anniversary of his birthday, March 31st, 1873. Dr. Nott obtained great eminence as a physician and surgeon, and as a citizen was a man of commanding influence. His manner was that of the old school, full of dignity and graciousness, and withal extremely magnetic. While he enjoyed the patronage of the rich, he never refused his professional advice to the poor. As a surgeon he had no rival in the southwest except Dr. Warren Stone of New Orleans, and for many years they were intimate friends, each acknowledging the ability and worth of the other. Dr. Nott performed successfully all the capital operations of the surgery of his day, originating some of them, improving the usual procedure in others, and performing all with dexterity, boldness and astonishing self-reliance. As an author, his first literary labor in his profession was the translation of Braussais on Inflammation. He contributed a number of articles to the current medical periodicals of the day, including several on yellow fever; but no list of these can be given here. He became much interested in ethnology and made many contributions to that science, among which may be mentioned the following: Two lectures on the connection between the Biblical and Physical History of Man (octavo, New York, 1849); The Physical History of the Jewish Race (Charleston, 1850); The Types of Mankind (quarto, Philadelphia, 1855); Indigenous Races of the Earth (quarto, Philadelphia, 1857). These last two works were prepared in conjunction with Mr. George R. Gliddon, the distinguished Egyptologist, and the Indigenous Races contained chapters by Alfred Maury, of the academy of France, Francis Pulsky, of the Hungarian academy, and J. Atkins Meigs of Philadelphia. They acquired considerable reputation both in this country and in Europe, when they were first published. Assuming the ordinary estimate that the creation of man dated back only 6,000 years, the main argument of these books was to show that the various human races could not have descended from a common parentage. In other words, they sustained the doctrine of the diversity of human origins against the doctrine that all the various races had descended by modification from a common stock. About the same time appeared Darwin's great work on the origin of species; and various researches served to show that the antiquity of man on the earth was so great as to dwarf the historic period of the 6,000 years into nothingness, so that the polygenistic speculations of Dr. Nott soon ceased to attract attention. Aside from this theory, however, the books are still interesting on account of their learning and research. In point of physical development, Dr. Nott was tall and thin, over six feet in height and not weighing more than 140 pounds. His stature was erect, his head large and forehead high. His face was strongly marked and noble in expression. In any chance assemblage he would have been singled out as a man of remarkable character. His health was never robust, but his habits were so plain and simple that he was able to do a large amount of physical labor without exhaustion. He was not a member of any christian

church, and did not acknowledge any belief in the christian religion. He could not understand the Trinity, or the New Testament miracles. At the same time he showed by his life and actions, by his broad humanity, by his gentle and affectionate nature, and by his charity in thought, word, and deed, that he believed in all the broad principles of the highest christian ethics. In social life, Dr. Nott was the charm of every circle that he entered. His own elegant and hospitable home entertained most of the distinguished strangers who visited Mobile. Being a general scholar, there were few topics on which he could not converse, and as his manner was sprightly, and his diction fluent and graceful, he was at all times a delightful companion. He had eight children, one of which died in early childhood, while his family was on a visit to Europe. During the epidemic of yellow fever, in 1853, he had a crushing blow in the death of four lovely children, in a few weeks. Two splendid sons, in the vigor of early manhood, inheriting the chivalric instincts of their sire, died in the Confederate service. One son only survived him. When Dr. Nott ceased to breathe, a noble spirit left its earthly tabernacle. During the long period of his useful manhood, he was the type of a southern gentleman—a grand man who, like Bayard, was *sans peur et sans reproche*. No one ever doubted his courage, his honor or his chivalry. This lofty unquestionable character made him a great favorite with all classes of people, and although he was looked upon as a free thinker on religious matters, yet, strange to say, he was greatly beloved by the clergy of all the churches, and to most of them held the post of confidential friend and family physician. He was buried with distinguished honors, and a great concourse of people attended his funeral. This sketch of Dr. J. C. Nott is condensed from the memoir, written by Dr. William H. Anderson, and published in the transactions of the Alabama State Medical for 1877.

SAMUEL R. OLLIPHANT, M. D., a practicing physician of Mobile, was born in Holmes county, Miss., August 26, 1828. His father, Robert Olliphant, was a native of Scotland, and a farmer by occupation, who died in South Carolina in 1841. The mother of Dr. Olliphant was Miss Abigail Davenport, also a native of Scotland, who died the same year her husband died, her death occurring on July 12, and his on August 17, the former being fifty-nine years old, and the latter seventy-one. What made the coincidence of their deaths more noticable, was this—that on the day she died, there was born a daughter to one of her sons, and on the day he died there was born a son to one of the daughters. Dr. Olliphant received a common school education, and he entered upon the study of medicine in 1847, under Dr. R. K. Goodloe, of Pendleton, Sabine county, Tex. During the winter of 1847-48, he took his first course of lectures, in 1851-52, he took his second course, and in 1854-55, he took his third course, all in the medical department of the university of Louisiana, at New Orleans, from which he graduated in 1855. Meanwhile in 1849, he had entered upon the practice of his profession in Holmes



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county, Miss., and in 1857, he removed to Enterprise, Miss., where he resided seventeen years, constantly engaged in the practice of his profession, with the exception of the four years of the Civil war, in the early part of which he entered the service of the Confederate States as a private soldier. But he was almost immediately detailed as contract physician, and in the fall of 1861 he was made surgeon by the surgical board of the Confederate army. Shortly afterward he was made a member of the army board and was elected its president in 1862. He continued to act in this capacity in the department of the Mississippi until the close of the war. In 1872 he removed from Enterprise, Miss., to Mobile, Ala., where he has practiced his profession constantly ever since. In this city he has attained a high place in the profession. He is president of the Mobile county Medical society, and is serving his second term. He is also president of the board of health of Mobile county, and he is secretary of the board of censors of Mobile county. He is the medical examiner of the American Legion of Honor, of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and he is the state medical examiner of the Knights of Honor of Alabama. In politics he is a democrat, and in religion a Baptist. He has been married three times, the first time on July 26, 1849, to Miss Laura Lovisa King, of Holmes county, Miss., who died January 7, 1863, leaving seven children, of whom four sons are living. Two of these four sons are physicians, located in New Orleans, and a third son is a lawyer, of Pensacola, Fla. On October 14, 1863, Dr. Olliphant married Miss Mollie E. Boothe, of Enterprise, Miss., who died in 1880, after having borne three children, one of whom died previously to her death, the other two, daughters, still surviving. One of these daughters is Mrs. H. R. Moseley, a Baptist missionary in Saltillo, Mex. The other is Miss Willie Olliphant of Mobile. In 1881 Dr. Olliphant married Miss Virginia J. Tayloe, of Gallion, Ala., who is still living, and who is the mother of one son, aged nine years.

GIBSON YOUNG OVERALL, attorney-at-law at Mobile, Ala., was born in Shenandoah county, Va., July 12, 1825. His father was John Froman Overall, a relative of Joist Hite, one of the noted old settlers of the northern part of the great valley of Virginia, and who helped build the first Protestant Episcopal church in that romantic region. John Froman Overall, like his ancestors, was a farmer, yet promptly responded to the call of President Madison for cavalry to defend Virginia against the British in 1812-14. His grandfather, John Overall, came from Thacksted, Essexshire, Eng., where the family of his name settled in the reign of Henry the Eighth. He was a direct descendant of John Overall, Lord Bishop of Norwich, England, one of the surviving translators of our present Bible, author of the celebrated Convocation Book spoken of by Macaulay, and with Bishop Cosin, compiler of the Book of Common Prayer. He settled in what was afterward known as Shenandoah county, about the year 1740. His son, also named John, was for many years one of the

justices of the quorum under colonial law. The mother of G. Y. Overall was Theresa Douglas Young of Virginia, a daughter of Edwin Young of the same state, and grandson of John Young of England, the companion of Lord Baltimore in the settlement of Maryland, and Catharine Bruce of Scotland, who is said to have descended from the victor of Bannockburn. The father of G. Y. Overall died at Mobile in 1857, and his mother died in 1850 at Columbus, Miss. Gibson Y. Overall was educated at a then widely known academic institution at Columbus, Miss., called the "Franklin Academy." The curriculum included thorough English and classical instruction. His parents had removed from Virginia to that flourishing town in 1833. An unusual compliment was paid to our young student at the academy by the trustees in appointing him, at eighteen years, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of one of the teachers. On the first of January, 1848, he went to Mobile, where he studied law, was licensed, and has ever since successfully practiced his profession. It was a maxim of his father that his sons should have something practically tangible to fall back on in case of need, and hence G. Y. Overall acquired a knowledge of printing, which proved in his struggles for professional eminence in his early life in Mobile, the wisdom of the parental opinion before he opened a law office in October, 1850. In 1856 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Alabama, and the reports bear testimony to the importance of the cases in which he was engaged before that tribunal. He is also a member of the State Bar association. For several years he was city attorney for Mobile. Although a general practitioner, Mr. Overall has given, and still gives, especial attention to the chancery branch of the law, which, as every lawyer knows, deals with exceptions to the common law rule. The firm of which he is the principal member by seniority, is composed of Overall, Bestor & Gray, and are counsel for a number of important corporations. Incidentally it must be mentioned that Mr. Overall was elected to the legislature in 1859 from the county of Mobile, and served one term, during which he was an able and conscientious worker for the benefit of his constituents and the state at large. So confident were the people of Mobile that he could serve them and the state with credit to himself and honor to them, that he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention in 1865. He did not disappoint the electors. It may, also, be stated that he is a Jeffersonian democrat, but has never sought office as a reward for his life-long political convictions and fidelity to party. The law has been the love of Mr. Overall, who, exempted from military duty during the late war between the states, on account of physical disability contracted in youth, found refuge, comfort and profit in the student life, which opened to him its profound philosophy and principles of eternal justice. Mr. Overall was married April 23rd, 1857, to Anna Louisa Talbot, of New Orleans, by whom he has one son living, Francis E. Overall, who married Miss Bessie Randall of Mobile. Two little girls are the

fruit of this union. Their daughter, Mrs. Price, and Dr. Walter Burnett Overall, who was a medical prodigy of unusual brilliance and promise, died several years ago. Mr. Overall has outlived his contemporaries of the bar of Mobile. He is still in prime intellectual vigor, and still bears the reputation of being one of the best jury lawyers in Alabama, who is not only a fluent and logical speaker, but noted for the clear-cut presentation of cases. Besides these things, no citizen of Mobile is more influential, honored and progressive. He is a conspicuous member of the Episcopal church. The family of Overall is brightened not only by the subject of this sketch, but by several ministers of the gospel, by the reputation of Maj. Abram Overall of the United States army, who was in his day famous as one of the most gallant officers in the Creek war, under Gen. Jackson, and by John W. Overall, an elder brother of G. Y. Overall, now and for many years past a member of the press of New York city, and regarded as the best editorial exponent of the Federal constitution in the metropolis.

FRANK PETRINOVICH, tax collector of the city of Mobile, was born in Mobile, July 2, 1857. His father is Antonio Petrinovich, a native of Austria, who has resided in Mobile for fully forty years. Frank Petrinovich was educated at Barton academy of Mobile. In his youth he assisted his father in the restaurant business, and later he acted as clerk for Peter Burke, a wholesale tobacconist. In 1886 he engaged in the tobacco business for himself, and followed it one year. He was then again engaged with his father some time. He has taken a great deal of interest in politics, ever since he was old enough to vote. In 1884 he was made a member of the democratic executive committee of Mobile county, serving in that capacity four years, and as secretary of the committee the last two years of that time. In 1888 he was a candidate for the office of city tax collector before the democratic primaries, but was defeated by Mr. W. A. Shields. Four months later Mr. Shields died and Mr. Petrinovich was elected by the general council to fill the vacancy. He served in this capacity the rest of the term for which Mr. Shields had been elected. In 1891 he was elected by the people to the office for a term of three years, and is now serving out that term of office. Mr. Petrinovich is a member of the Catholic church, of the Catholic Knights of America, and of the American Legion of Honor. He was married April 19, 1882, to Miss Mary Anderson, his present wife, by whom he has four children, two sons and two daughters.

HARRY PILLANS, a prominent attorney of Mobile, Ala., was born in Bonham, Tex., June 27, 1847. His father is Palmer J. Pillans, a native of South Carolina, and a civil engineer by profession. He served as major in the army of the Texan republic, and as a lieutenant-colonel in the Civil war. He removed to New Mexico in 1849 and to Mobile in 1853, and his home now is in Dallas county, Ala. For about twenty years after his settlement in Mobile, and up to the reconstruction period, he served

as city engineer of Mobile. He was a son of John C. Pillans, a native of South Carolina, and a planter by occupation. The latter was a son of a Scotchman of Huguenot extraction, who, upon coming to the United States, located in Charleston, S. C. The maternal ancestors of Harry Pillans were English and Welsh, who, upon coming to this county, located in North Carolina and Georgia. Harry Pillans mother was Laura M. Roberts, a native of Cahaba, Ala., who died in 1883. Her father, Dr. Willis Roberts, was a native of Georgia, and a physician by profession. Harry Pillans received a good early education, and, although not a graduate of a college because of the war prevailing in his early manhood, he obtained a knowledge of many of the sciences, and to some extent a knowledge of the classics in the higher schools of Mobile. At the age of seventeen, or in May, 1864, he enlisted in the Sixty-second Alabama infantry, and served until the close of the war, being in one engagement. After the war he was employed as a civil engineer and draughtsman. In 1868 he turned his attention to the law, and was admitted to the bar at Mobile in 1870. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state in 1873, and the supreme court of the United States in 1884. Ever since his admission to the bar he has practiced his profession in Mobile, and he now ranks as one of the leading lawyers at the bar of that city. He was at one time associated in the practice with George N. Stewart, the early Alabama reporter. He is a member of the State Bar association, and was twice recently urged strongly by the bar of Mobile, and many members of the state bar, for appointment by the governor to the supreme court of the state. The firm of Pillans, Torrey & Hanaw, to which he belongs, is counsel for a number of important business concerns and corporations, and does an extensive admiralty practice. Mr. Pillans has also been admitted to practice law and has practiced in the supreme and inferior courts of the state of Mississippi, the date of such admission being about 1882. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Medical college of Alabama, and though in politics he is an earnest democrat he devotes his entire attention to his profession. He was married April 28, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth H. Torrey, of Claiborne, Ala., by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters.

JACOB POLLOCK, dry goods merchant of Mobile, Ala., was born in Canton Aargau, Switzerland, 1847. He was educated in part in his native country, and came to the United States with a relative in 1860. For two years he lived in New York city and attended the public schools there, and in 1862 he went to Port Gibson, Miss., and entered the dry goods store of his uncles, S. Bernheimer & Bro., in order to learn the business. He remained with them about three years, and in 1866 removed to Mobile; where he engaged in the dry goods business and has been so engaged ever since. By close attention and hard work he has been enabled to build up one of the largest jobbing dry goods houses in the south, under the present firm name of J. Pollock & Co. Mr. Pollock is a director

in the Factors & Traders' insurance company of Mobile, and president of the Commercial club. He was married in 1877 to Julia Forcheimer, daughter of M. Forcheimer, of Mobile, by whom he had three daughters: Blanche, Clara and Antonette Pollock.

MAJ. SYDNEY T. PRINCE, a prominent attorney of Mobile, was born at Bladen Springs, Choctaw county, Ala., May 20, 1847. His father was Col. Thomas McC. Prince, who was a native of North Carolina, a planter by occupation, by which occupation he accumulated a considerable fortune, and he served for many years as a member of the Alabama state senate. Prior to this service in the senate, he had been a prominent cotton factor at Mobile, the firm of Prince & Garrett, to which he belonged, being a very strong one, and having a branch house in Liverpool, Eng. Besides being a member of this, the largest cotton commission house in Mobile, he was a director in the Mobile bank. His death occurred in October, 1871. Paternally our subject is of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother was Lucy A. Trotter, a native of Tennessee, whose first husband was Flavel Vivian. She died in 1868. The Trotter family removed from Virginia to Tennessee. Maj. Prince was educated at the university of Alabama, which institution he left in his junior year, during the winter of 1864-65, to enter the service of the Confederate States. At college he had been educated in military tactics, and was a cadet officer. He and two other cadets organized a company of cavalry from the college cadets, of which company he was elected second lieutenant. On account, however, of the absence of the captain, he commanded the company until the close of the war. This company was with Gen. Forrest when he was fighting Gen. Wilson, during the latter's famous raid through Alabama. It was disbanded upon the final surrender, and Lieutenant Prince was paroled at Meridian, Miss., in April, 1865. For a number of years after the close of the war, he followed mercantile pursuits at Mount Sterling, Ala. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar, having pursued the study of the law while engaged as a merchant. He at once began the practice of his profession at Butler, the county seat of Choctaw county, still, however, retaining his home at Mount Sterling. He soon built up a lucrative practice, which steadily grew until 1882. His first partner was George W. Taylor, the firm name being Taylor & Prince. Later he became the partner of Thomas W. Coleman, at present one of the justices of the supreme court of Alabama, the firm name in this case being Coleman & Prince. This was the leading legal firm in Choctaw county, its practice being both extensive and profitable. In 1882 he removed to Mobile, and at once formed a partnership with H. T. Toulmin and George W. Taylor, the former resigning the office of circuit judge, which he then held, to enter this new firm, and the latter being Mr. Prince's first legal partner at Butler. This new firm, under the name of Toulmin, Taylor & Prince, continued until 1887, when Mr. Toulmin was appointed judge of the Federal court at Mobile, and hence a dissolution became a

necessary consequence, and since then Maj. Prince has practiced alone. He has now an extensive practice, and ranks among the leading lawyers of the Mobile bar. In politics he is a democrat, and he was a member of the constitutional convention of 1875, which formed the present constitution of the state. He was the youngest member of that body, being then only twenty-eight years old, and he took a prominent part in its deliberations. He was a presidential elector on the Tilden ticket in 1876, and also on the Cleveland ticket in 1884. In 1882 he was a candidate for the nomination for congress by the democratic party, and came within a few votes of receiving the nomination. He is now a member of the democratic executive committee of Mobile county, and he is a Mason and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married in May, 1873, to Helen Rhodes, of Livingston, Ala., who died in April, 1887, leaving five children, two sons and three daughters, all of whom survive. It should be added that, during the gubernatorial term of George S. Houston, Maj. Prince served upon that governor's staff with the rank of major.

REV. DAVID A. PLANCK, pastor of the Jackson street Presbyterian church, of Mobile, was born in Fleming county, Ky., April 5, 1846. His father is Isaac Planck, also a native of Fleming county, and a farmer by occupation. He was the son of Andrew Planck, who was of German descent. David A. Planck's mother was Nancy Howe, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of David Howe, a South Carolinian, and a soldier of the war of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation, and of English ancestry. David A. Planck was reared on a farm in Fleming county, Ky., and graduated from the Elizabethtown, Ky., high school at the age of seventeen. He then entered Center college, of Danville, Ky., from which he graduated, as bachelor of arts, in 1869. He took second honors in his class, and was its salutatorian. During his senior year he acted as orator of his literary society at the exercises commemorating Washington's birthday. Immediately after completing his studies, he took up theology, and, in 1873, he graduated from the Princeton Theological seminary. He had already accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church at Port Gibson, Miss., and he immediately proceeded to that place after receiving his diploma, and entered upon his duties as pastor. He was ordained by the presbytery of Mississippi, October 10, 1873. He remained pastor of the church named sixteen years, and, in 1889, he accepted a call to the Jackson street Presbyterian church of Mobile, and has since been the pastor of this church. For several years during his residence at Fort Gibson, he was instructor in biblical history in the Chamberlain-Hunt college, and, in 1885, he published a book entitled a "Bible Course of Study." During his pastorate he has received many important calls; but has preferred to remain in Mobile. He has twice represented the presbytery of Mississippi in the general assembly of the church. Rev. Mr. Planck was married January 5, 1875, to Miss Blanche Hopkins, of Fort Gibson, by whom he has five children, four of whom are daughters.

JOHN F. POWERS, clerk of the city court of Mobile, Ala., was born in that city, December 5, 1843. His father was Richard Powers, and his mother's maiden name was Ann Kennedy. They were born, reared, and married in Ireland, and upon coming to the United States located in Mobile. Both are now dead, the father dying of cholera in 1852, and the mother was killed by the explosion of the steamboat, Ocean Wave. Mr. Powers has resided in Mobile all his life. From the age of eight until the age of seventeen he was a news boy. In April, 1861, he enlisted in company I, Eighth Alabama infantry, as a private soldier, and served with that regiment throughout the war, being, however, promoted to be a sergeant. He participated in the following battles: Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, besides others. He was wounded four times, at Seven Pines, Gettysburg, Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. He was also captured there, but two months later he was exchanged and immediately rejoined his regiment. After the war he returned to Mobile and for fifteen years engaged in the retail liquor business. In 1868 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen and served three years. In 1880 he was elected clerk of the city court of Mobile, and he has held that office ever since. In politics he has been a democrat all his life and has once been a delegate to the state convention and twice to the congressional conventions of his party. He has served four years as a member of the democratic executive committee of Mobile county. In religion he is a Catholic, and a member of the Catholic Knights of America. He has been a trustee of the St. Vincent branch of the C. K. of A., No. 389, ever since it was organized in 1885. He is a member of the "Can't Get Away Club," a well known charitable organization, and is also a member of the American Legion of Honor and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a sergeant of company A, Alabama state artillery and is vice-president of the R. E. Lee association of Mobile. He is also a member of the Confederate veterans' association, of the Mobile fire department, and of the Commercial club. He was married November 28, 1868, to Miss Annie J. Martin, of Mobile, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Powers have seven children living, six of whom are sons.

DUDLEY CRAWFORD RANDLE, physician and surgeon, of Mobile, Ala., was born in Oktibbeha county, Miss., January 8, 1857. His father was Frederick D. Randle, a native of Virginia, and a farmer. He served in the Confederate army during the late war. He was but two years old when his parents removed to Mississippi in 1835. His father was Wyatt Randle, a native of Virginia, and a farmer, who came to the United States from Scotland. The mother of D. C. Randle, was Margaret E. Blackwood, a native of Tennessee, who died in 1867. Her father was Hugh Blackwood, a native of England, but of Irish parentage. D. C. Randle received

a common school education, and for some years, in youth, acted as clerk and bookkeeper, making sufficient money in this way to complete his education in medicine, and to assist in educating a brother and two sisters. In 1877 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. H. Harrington, of Crawford, Miss., and took his first course of lectures in the Kentucky school of medicine, at Louisville, during the session of 1879. During the four years which followed, he practiced medicine in Lowndes and Noxubee counties, Miss., and in Pickens, Lamar, Fayette and Walker counties, Ala. In 1882, he was appointed surgeon of the construction company, of the Georgia Pacific railroad, and acted as such, between one and two years. In February, 1884, he removed to Mobile county, Ala., and located at Whistler, where he practiced his profession until November 1, 1887, when he removed to Mobile. Dr. Randle is a member of the Mobile county Medical society, and he has served as health officer of the county three years. He is also a member of the Alabama state Medical association. For one year he was visiting physician to the Mobile city hospital. In October, 1884, he entered the Medical college of Alabama from which he graduated in 1885. In politics, Dr. Randle is a democrat, and he is a Knight of Honor, and a Knight of Pythias. He was married December 28, 1886, to Miss Margaret Ramsey Howland, of Mobile, by whom he has two children, a son and a daughter. Dr. Randle is a member of and surgeon to the Mobile cadets, First Lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the First regiment Alabama state troops, and is now county health officer.

G. W. ROBINSON, lumber and coal merchant of Mobile, was born in New York city, July 1, 1834, but was brought to Mobile in 1838 by his parents, Edward and Sarah (Pikle) Robinson. Edward Robinson was born in Manchester, Eng., in 1812, and was there married in 1832, coming to America the same year. He engaged in the clothing business in New York until his removal to Mobile in 1838, where he engaged in the same line of trade. Mrs. Robinson died of yellow fever in the latter part of 1838, and Mr. Robinson, the following year, moved to Stockton, Baldwin county, where he erected a saw mill. In 1843, he married a Mrs. Bryant, widow of N. P. Bryant, and the same year united with the Presbyterian church; in 1853, he was ordained a minister, and filled several important pulpits, doing a great deal of missionary work. He also entered into a partnership with his son, G. W., and for many years carried on a lucrative lumber business, and then followed planting and preaching until his death, in 1886. He was a worshipful master in the Masonic order, was a democrat, and for several years was past master of Stockton lodge. Mrs. Sarah Robinson was also born in Manchester, Eng., was possessed of an unusual talent for music, and was married in her eighteenth year. She became the mother of two children, one of whom is now deceased. G. W. Robinson, at the age of twenty-one, took charge of his father's store at Stockton, later bought it, and when the Civil war broke out had invested

\$15,000 of his savings in slave property, which was of course swept away. He enlisted in the Confederate service, was elected first lieutenant of company I, Wirt Adams' cavalry, and was attached to the army of Kentucky. He took part in many of the hard-fought battles of his command, embracing Corinth, Iuka, siege of Vicksburg in 1863, Shiloh, Baker's Creek; was with Gen. Armstrong on his raid, and was with Gen. Forrest in Tennessee. In a skirmish near Jackson, Miss., in October, in 1863, he received a wound in the thigh, which necessitated his confinement to the hospital for four months. He was then sent home on a litter and is still suffering from his injury. During the latter part of the war, the Federals passed through Stockton, drove off all the live stock and confiscated everything in the way of provisions, leaving the country utterly destitute. With no money, no subsistence, no slaves, and with the use of only one leg, Mr. Robinson made his second start in life. He formed a partnership with a neighbor, Mr. Ben. McMillan, bought an ox team on credit, and, with the aid of a negro boy, who still remains with him, sawed the trees down while his partner would haul them to the river, and then all hands would raft them to the mill, and in this manner Mr. Robinson realized \$1,000 the first year. He then built a mill, opened a general store, and also engaged in planting, and has thus restored his fortune. In 1868, he was elected to the state legislature without opposition, and was re-elected in 1870. On retiring from office, he devoted himself strictly to business, which was very prosperous until 1884, when a financial panic spread through the county, owing to extensive mercantile failures in Mobile, which led to Mr. Robinson and his partner turning over individual and company property to the amount of \$130,000; but they were immediately backed by friends with \$75,000, which enabled the firm to resume business, which they conducted until 1890, when Mr. Robinson sold his interest to Mr. McMillan and moved to Mobile and became a member of the Mobile Coal company, of which he is now the vice-president. He has also recently organized the Mobile Lumber company and erected a mill three miles above the city, with machinery for the manufacture of every grade of lumber, the capital invested amounting to \$50,000, and of this company Mr. Robinson is the president. The marriage of Mr. Robinson took place in 1864 to Miss M. A. McMillan, daughter of M. M. McMillan. Mrs. Robinson was born in Baldwin county, and was married in her eighteenth year. She has had five children, as follows: Edward, now studying law at the university of Virginia; George, secretary of the Mobile Lumber company; Sarah M., Kate E. and May. Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Presbyterian church; Mr. Robinson is a Freemason, is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and one of the representative men of Alabama.

FRANCIS J. B. ROHMER, M. D., physician of Mobile, Ala., was born in Alsace-Lorraine, that portion of France since ceded to Germany, August 14, 1812. He was educated at Strasbourg, and in 1832, came to

the United States, locating in New Orleans. In 1836 he graduated from the Medical college of Louisiana. During the last session of his attendance and the one next following his graduation, he acted as demonstrator of anatomy in the same institution. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Charity hospital, New Orleans, in 1836, and acted as such about one year. He was for several years corresponding member of the New Orleans academy of natural sciences and physio-medical society. He practiced his profession at Jackson, La., then removed to Baton Rouge, where he continued his professional labors until 1857. While there he was a fellow of the physio-medical society of that city, which society he himself had organized. In 1856 he was appointed by Gov. C. Wickliffe of Louisiana, surgeon-general upon the governor's staff, a position which he resigned in 1857, and removed to Mobile, Ala., where he has since resided. In 1861 he was appointed by the Confederate States government, botanist for the gulf states, his duties being to collect plants for the manufacture of medicines. In 1862 he was appointed by the same government to establish a laboratory in Mobile for the manufacture of medicines, and he established this laboratory and conducted it until the close of the war. Since 1865 he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession in Mobile, and has met with unusual success, until within a few years, when his advanced age forced him to restrict his practice to his immediate neighborhood. He is a member of the Mobile county Medical society, and also of the Alabama State Medical association. He is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics he is a democrat. He was married in 1839 to Miss Helena Bell of Louisiana. She died in 1866, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. In 1869 Dr. Rohmer married Miss Thecla Von Czarnowski of Mobile, who is his present wife.

WILLIAM HENRY ROSS, one of Mobile's leading citizens, and who is engaged in selling cotton, was born at Saint Stephens, Washington county, Ala., December 8, 1819. He is the son of Jack F. and Amelia (Fisher) Ross, both natives of North Carolina, the former born in 1782, the latter in 1788. The father served under Gen. Jackson, in the war of 1812, as a captain. In 1812, he was sent by Gen. Jackson to pay off the troops at Mobile, and having completed that duty he resigned his commission in the army and located at Saint Stephens, where he engaged in mercantile business, removing his family to that place soon afterward. About 1821, he removed to Mobile and engaged in business there, and remained there until his death, in 1837, from yellow fever, his wife having died from the same disease in 1826. William Henry Ross was reared in Mobile, and was educated at Spring Hill college. Leaving that school, in 1836, he began life for himself as a clerk in Mobile, and, in 1842, he established himself in the grocery business, which he continued until the breaking out of the Civil war. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, as commissary of Gen. Wither's division, and subsequently he was



GRANT & FULLER, PHOT.

E. L. Russell

ordered to duty as assistant commissary on Gen. Bragg's staff. At the close of the war he returned to Mobile, and became engaged in the cotton factorage business, and he has ever since been thus engaged. Maj. Ross has many and diversified business interests. He is a stockholder in the Magnolia Cotton press, the Mobile Brewing company, and in several of the banks, insurance companies, and railroads. He was married, in 1845, to the daughter of Hon. Frank S. Lyon, of Demopolis, and by this marriage he has seven children. He is a member of Christ church (Protestant Episcopal), at Mobile.

SANTOS S. RUBIRA, president of the Mobile gas-light and coke company, and a prominent business man of Mobile, was born in Spain in 1832. He received a collegiate education, and went to Cuba in 1851. He remained in Cuba until 1857, when he went to New York city and there engaged in the import and export business with Spain, Cuba and Mexico, under the firm name of Rubira & Company. This business he still carries on in New York, the name under which it is carried on now being S. S. Rubira. Mr. Rubira has been identified with Mobile since 1876, at which time he became a director in the Mobile gas-light and coke company. He was chosen president of this company in 1885. He is also vice-president of the electric lighting company of Mobile, to which position he was elected in 1887. In this same year he became one of the promoters of the Progress electric light and motor company, of which he was chosen president. Mr. Rubira is a member of the Manassas club and the Athelstan club of Mobile. He was married to a Mobile lady, and resides in Mobile most of the time.

EDWARD LAFAYETTE RUSSELL, attorney-at-law of Mobile, Ala., was born in Franklin county, Ala., August 19th, 1845. He lived in Franklin and Lawrence counties, Ala., until 1853, when his father moved to Pontotoc county, Miss. During the years 1854 and 1855, he attended an old field country school, and during the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and until the autumn of 1861, he worked in the field, raising cotton and corn, and performing all other labor incident to farming in the south. In October, 1861, he joined the Confederate army as a private soldier in the company commanded by Capt. Thomas Ashcraft, of the Forty-first Mississippi infantry, commanded by the gallant, fearless and lamented Gen. W. F. Tucker. He participated in the battles around Corinth, when besieged by Gen. Hallock, in the celebrated campaign of Gen. Bragg through Tennessee and Kentucky, and was in the hotly contested battle fought in the beautiful plains around Perryville, Ky. He was engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro, and was wounded December 31st, 1862. He was also wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. He was engaged in all the battles around Chattanooga, including the great battle of Missionary Ridge. He was also in all the battles of the famous campaign between Gen. W. T. Sherman and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, from Dalton to Atlanta, and in all the battles fought by Gen. Hood around Atlanta. He

was made color-bearer of the Forty-first Mississippi for gallantry on the field the day before the battle of Jonesboro. He took part in that brilliant but fruitless campaign of Gen. John B. Hood in Tennessee, carrying the colors of his regiment in the battles of Franklin and Nashville in the winter of 1864-65. During the dreary retreat of Hood's army in mid-winter from Nashville to Tupelo, Miss., his feet were severely frostbitten from exposure. He had a horse shot under him in one of the battles that occurred while Gen. Cranby's forces were marching from Fish River to invest Spanish Fort. When the Confederate armies surrendered, he returned to Verona, Miss., broken in purse, but not in spirit. Reaching home about May 10th, he immediately planted a crop of corn and cotton. He attended school six months during the winter of 1865-66, and raised another crop in 1866. In the fall of 1868, he entered the service of Norton & Co., of Tupelo, Miss., who were engaged in a general dry goods and grocery business at that place. He remained with them until February, 1871. On January 20th, 1869, he married Miss Emma Davis, daughter of Marion J. Davis, a successful and prosperous planter. In February, 1871, he removed to Texas, settling in Caldwell county, and engaged in the business of farming. During all these years, he had been at odd times, days and nights, reading law, so that when his crop was laid by in the fall of 1871, he passed an examination, and was admitted to the bar, August 8th, 1871. In January, 1872, he returned to Verona, Miss., and there began the practice of his profession, continuing it in that and the surrounding counties for four years, during which he attained to such a position in his profession as to command the confidence of the most influential and best business men of that section of the country. In the spring of 1875, Col. William Butler Duncan, receiver of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, desiring the services of a young, active and energetic lawyer from the state of Mississippi, made application to the late R. O. Reynolds, a distinguished lawyer of Aberdeen, Miss., for the suggestion of a suitable young man for the position, the result being that Col. Reynolds recommended Mr. Russell, and on May 1st, 1876, Mr. Duncan appointed Mr. Russell to the position of general solicitor in his service, which position he has ever since held to the satisfaction of the owners and managers of the road. During this time, he has had more litigation, perhaps, than any other attorney in this country with state railroad commissioners and with the inter-state commerce commission. He has also argued important cases before the United States supreme court, involving constitutional questions. The case of John M. Stone et. al. vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, found in the United States court reports, was under his immediate control, and was conducted by him with conspicuous ability. Mr. Russell was elected by the state convention of Alabama as the democratic elector for the first congressional district of Alabama in 1888, and was elected elector-at-large in 1892, and as such, lead the electoral ticket of his state. These

were well-merited compliments to a faithful democrat, an able and eloquent speaker, whose great ability and splendid record in every walk of life, give assurance that he will be called to yet higher positions in public affairs.

THOMAS SIDNEY SCALES, M. D., physician and surgeon of Mobile, Ala., was born in Tennessee, March 14, 1842. His father was Dr. Nathaniel Field Scales, a physician by profession, who died May 10, 1882. He was the son of John Scales, a native of North Carolina, and a planter by occupation. Dr. Scales' ancestors, on the paternal side, were English. His mother was Mildred Ann Webb, who died in 1867. Her father was Dr. William S. Webb, a native of North Carolina, and a physician. When he was two years old Dr. Scales was taken by his parents from Tennessee to Mississippi, where they settled in Lowndes county, and where they spent the rest of their lives. He graduated as a bachelor of arts from the university of North Carolina in 1862, and in 1868 received the honorary degree of master of arts. Though graduating with the class of 1862, and receiving his diploma, he did not wait for the commencement exercises, but left in April and enlisted in company E, Eleventh Mississippi infantry as a private soldier. A short time after the battle of Seven Pines, he was detached for hospital service, and he thus continued until after the battle of Gettysburg. He then rejoined his regiment and remained with them until the close of the war. He was promoted to be second lieutenant of his company in 1863, and served as such officer during the rest of the war. At the termination of hostilities, Dr. Scales returned home and in the fall of 1865 entered the college of physicians and surgeons of New York, where he took a full course of lectures, graduating in March 14, 1867, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his birth. On July 10, of the same year, he located at Crawford, Lowndes county, Miss., and entered upon the practice of his profession. In November, 1868, he removed to Mobile, Ala., where with two or three short interruptions, he has remained ever since, engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1875 he was elected city health officer and served until 1881, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Ship Island refuge station, which was conducted under the auspices of the national board of health. He served in that capacity until July, 1883, at which time the station was transferred to the Marine hospital service. He then returned to Mobile, and resumed his practice. In March, 1884, he was re-elected city health officer, and is still serving in that capacity, having been re-elected several times since. Though a general practitioner, he has given his attention chiefly to surgery. He is a member of the Mobile county Medical society, and has served as its president two terms. He is also a member of the Alabama state Medical association. In 1884 he was elected professor of hygiene, medical jurisprudence, clinical and genito-urinary surgery at the Medical college of Alabama, and

occupied the chair until the fall of 1891. He was then elected professor of surgery and clinical surgery, which chair he now holds. He is one of the surgeons to the Mobile city hospital and is president of the Quarantine board of Mobile bay. Dr. Scales is a democrat in politics, and was elected a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Mobile in 1875; but resigned shortly afterward to accept the position of health officer. In 1884 he was elected a commissioner of the city of Mobile; but again resigned in order to accept the position of health officer. Dr. Scales is a very successful practitioner and has a large and lucrative profession.

HON. O. J. SEMMES, judge of the city court of Mobile, was born at Norfolk, Va., August 29, 1839. His father was Raphael Semmes, an admiral in the Confederate States navy, and who was the commander of the Sumter and the Alabama, which destroyed many United States merchant vessels during the war. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and after the war became professor of moral philosophy in the state seminary at Alexandria, La. The mother of Hon. O. J. Semmes was Anna E. Spencer, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. She is still living, but Raphael Semmes, the father, is dead. Judge Semmes received his early education at Spring Hill college, which he left without completing the course, and entered West Point in 1858. On January 17, 1861, the state of Alabama, having passed the ordinance of secession, he resigned his position at West Point and returned home, to Alabama. He was at once appointed, by Pres. Davis, second lieutenant in the regular Confederate states troops. He was at first sent to Fort Morgan as an instructor of Alabama troops. From that place he was ordered to New Orleans in August, 1861, to take command of a company of Confederate States regulars. This company was, in December, 1861, converted into a battery of light artillery, which he commanded two years as captain. After the evacuation of New Orleans he went to Baton Rouge, and participated in the battle at that place. He then took his command to Port Hudson, and soon afterward was transferred to the trans-Mississippi department, where he remained until December, 1864. In April, 1863, he had been appointed major of artillery, and served as such until December, 1864. In January, 1865, he was appointed Gen. Taylor's chief of artillery, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Franklin, La., at the second battle of Camp Bisland, and was held prisoner about six weeks. At the close of the war he turned his attention to the law, and was admitted to the bar at Mobile in the spring of 1867. In the same year he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state. In 1870 he was elected to the legislature and served one term. He remained in practice in Mobile until 1874, when he was elected judge of the city court of Mobile, which office he has held ever since, having been twice re-elected, the terms being for six years. At the last two elections he had no opposition. He is a member of the state bar association. He is a democrat in politics,

and is a warden of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order and is a Knight of Pythias. He was married December 17, 1874, to Amante Gaines, of Mobile, who died in November, 1888, leaving three children--two sons and one daughter. Judge Semmes is a man of affable and courteous manners, but is yet sufficiently dignified to maintain the respect due to his office. He is gentle, yet firm and not over indulgent. He presided over the city court with marked ability and impartiality, and is recognized as a just and upright judge, his decisions having been characterized by such fairness as to command universal favor.

HON. LESLIE B. SHELDON, attorney-at-law of Mobile, was born in that city November 27, 1855. His father was Thomas F. Sheldon, a native of Rhode Island, and a bookkeeper and accountant by occupation. He died in 1884. Leslie B. descended paternally from one of three brothers, who came from England to America before the Revolutionary war. The mother of Leslie B. was Sarah Frances Bragg, a native of North Carolina, and a descendant of the same family from which Gen. Bragg was descended. Her father was Thomas Bragg, and she is still living in Mobile. Leslie B. Sheldon received only a common school education, and began the study of the law at seventeen, in the office of Judge Alexander McKinstry of Mobile. He was admitted to the bar, according to the statute for such cases provided, before he was twenty years of age. He at once began practice in Mobile, where he has since continued, and where he has attained an honorable position at the bar. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state in 1880, and he has been admitted to practice in the Federal courts at Mobile. He is a member of the State Bar association. Politically he is a democrat, and in 1880, he was elected to the state legislature, serving one term. In 1886 he was elected solicitor of Mobile county, which position he held for six years, his term expiring in November, 1892. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and an Odd Fellow. He was married November 13, 1882, to Miss Mattie Dent Abercrombie, daughter of John Lucas Abercrombie, and grand-daughter of the Hon. James Abercrombie, a former member of congress from Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon have three children living, all daughters.

WILLIAM HENRY SLEDGE, physician and surgeon, of Mobile, Ala., was born at Sumterville, Sumter county, Ala., December 8, 1855. His father was Dr. William Henry Sledge, a native of Clarksville, Tenn., and a physician by profession, who graduated from the medical department of the university of Louisville in 1842. He served throughout the late war upon the Confederate side as a field surgeon in Claiborne's division. He died May 13, 1877. He was a son of Joshua Sledge, a native of North Carolina, a planter by occupation, and of English extraction. Dr. Sledge's mother was Amanda Malvina Simmons, a native of Alabama, who died May 17, 1877, or just four days after the death of her husband,

both dying of pneumonia. She was the daughter of Lewis Simmons, who in his day was one of the most substantial and influential farmers of Marengo county, Ala. He was of Irish descent. Dr. Sledge received a good early education, and in 1878 he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. W. G. Hunter, of Glasgow, Ky. In 1877-78 and 1878-79 he attended the medical department of the university of Louisville, and in the fall of 1879 he entered the medical college of Alabama, from which he graduated in 1880. He at once began the practice of his profession at Jefferson, Marengo county, Ala., removing in January, 1885, to Livingston, Sumter county, Ala., and in May, 1891, to Mobile, where he has since remained, and where he is in possession of a fine practice. He has taken three post-graduate degree courses at the New York Polytechnic hospital, giving especial attention to picroscopy and gynecology. He has been a member of the college of counselors of the Alabama state medical association since 1882, and at the present time he is secretary of the Mobile county Medical society. He is a Mason, a Presbyterian and a democrat, a Knight of Pythias and past chancellor in the order. Dr. Sledge was married November 15, 1882, to Miss Kate M. Harris, of Mobile, by whom he has two sons, both living. Though Dr. Sledge has been in Mobile but a short time, he has already become thoroughly established, both socially and professionally. His popularity with all classes is assured, both within and without his profession, and is only limited by his acquaintance. He is quiet and unassuming in manners—honest, earnest and conscientious in his practice, and makes an excellent impression on all with whom he comes in contact. For the confidence and patronage of the public, he relies entirely on merit. He is a hard and close student, and is willing to make any possible sacrifice to advance himself in the knowledge of his profession, and to keep himself fully abreast of the progress made in medical science. Such a course as this must necessarily be followed by success.

MATHEW SLOAN, chief engineer of the fire department of Mobile, was born in that city, June 16, 1848. His father was John Sloan, a native of Ireland, who died when Mathew was a mere lad. The mother of Mathew Sloan, was Bridget Sheay, also a native of Ireland. They were married in the United States, about the year 1845. She died in 1871. Mathew Sloan received a common school education, and in his early youth he served an apprenticeship to the trade of a copper and sheet iron worker. In 1862, at the age of fourteen, he entered the naval service of the Confederacy, and served one year on the iron-clad steamer *Baltic*. In September, 1863, he joined the marines, and remained in that service until the close of the war. Shortly before the evacuation of Richmond the naval and marine service were formed into a naval brigade, and he served as a member of company A, of that brigade, with the rank of orderly sergeant, until he surrendered at Greensboro, N. C.; with Gen. Johnston. Returning to Mobile, he drove team for the Federal govern-



Engraved by H. H. Holt

Gregory L. Smith

ment one year, after which, for two years, he was employed on steam-boats plying upon Mobile bay. In 1867, while thus employed, he joined the volunteer fire department of Mobile, which act paved the way to his present position. In 1868 he was elected housekeeper of Phoenix fire company, No. 6. He remained in that position until 1873, when he was elected foreman of the same company, serving in this latter capacity two years. In 1875, he was elected assistant engineer of the fire department, serving in that capacity one year. After that he was a private member of the department until 1877, when he was re-elected foreman of the Phoenix company, and served in that position until 1881. He was then elected chief engineer, which position he still holds. On September 1, 1887, he organized a paid fire department, which is the present efficient department of the city. It has been chiefly through Mr. Sloan's efforts, that the department has been brought up to its present high standard. While the service it performs, and the department compares favorably with those of any other city, yet the department is maintained at a much smaller expense than in most other cities of the size of Mobile. The department has property worth \$47,000; its employes, all told, number twenty-four, and the annual cost of maintaining it amounts to only \$17,000. Mr. Sloan is a member of the Catholic church, and of the Catholic Knights of America, and also, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been twice married; the first time to Miss Mary Elizabeth Scott, April 11, 1873, who died September 2, 1883. He was then married August 15, 1886, to Miss Catharine E. Graham, his present wife. Mr. Sloan has three sons living, the children of his first wife.

GREGORY L. SMITH, a prominent attorney, at Mobile, was born in Baldwin county, Ala., July 7, 1853. Mobile was the home of his parents, but at the time of his birth, they had taken refuge from the yellow fever, in Baldwin county. His father was Robert Hardy Smith, a native of North Carolina, and a lawyer of distinction. He was the colonel of the Thirty-sixth Alabama during the Civil war; his regiment consisted chiefly of his clients. Prior to the conflict, he was a member of the provisional Confederate congress. He died March 13, 1878, at the age of sixty-four years. He was the son of Robert Hardy Smith, of North Carolina, a son of Joseph E. Smith, of England, an officer in the English navy. The mother of Gregory L. Smith, was Helen (Herndon) Smith, a native of Alabama, and the daughter of Thomas Hoard Herndon, a native of Virginia. He was a farmer, and was of English descent. Gregory L. Smith married Miss Gertrude Cresswell Moore, April 16, 1879. They have two sons and three daughters. He was educated at the university of Virginia, and took the law course there during the sessions of 1874-5. He returned to Mobile in the fall of 1875, and was immediately admitted to the bar in Mobile. Within a month after his admission in Mobile, he was also admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state. He has practiced his profession without interruption since he was admitted to

the bar. In 1878, he was appointed chief attorney of the Mobile & Montgomery railway company, and continued in this position until the road passed into the hands of the Louisville & Nashville railroad company. During this period, he was, however, engaged in a large general practice. He is now the attorney of the largest lumber company near Mobile, of the street railroad of the city, of the Seaboard railway company, and a number of other corporations. He rose rapidly in his profession, and, within four years from his admission to the bar, had obtained a large and important practice, which has steadily increased until he now has one of the leading practices in Mobile. He has the largest law library in Mobile, and one of the largest literary libraries. He is a hard student, and a man of great energy. He practices all branches of the law; he is a conservative adviser, an earnest advocate, is very successful in jury trials, and is considered one of the ablest and most highly accomplished lawyers in Mobile; his style is simple and plain, but aggressive, persistent, and bold. In politics, he is a democrat, but he has persistently refused to seek, or accept, office of any kind, and has always given his undivided attention to his profession. He is a supporter of the Episcopal church.

THOMAS H. SMITH, attorney-at-law of Mobile, Ala., was born in Seville, Spain, May 19, 1856. His parents, Hon. John Little Smith and Virginia A. (Herndon) Smith, were both natives of Alabama. Their home was in Mobile, at the time of their son's birth; but they were temporarily abroad to enable the Hon. Mr. Smith to pursue his studies in Paris. The father practiced his profession in Mobile for a period of thirty years, and had a very extensive connection. His father was Robert Hardy Smith, a native of Scotland, and a man who occupied high positions in the Masonic fraternity. On coming to the United States, he settled at Eden, N. C., and was one of the founders of the place. Hon. John Smith's wife was Miss Herndon, daughter of Thomas H. Herndon, a Virginian by birth, and a planter by occupation. He was of English ancestry. Thomas H. Smith graduated from the university of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1875. For about five years after this he acted in the capacity of bookkeeper at Mobile, and New Orleans. He then turned his attention to the law, and in 1882 he graduated from the law department of the university of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa. He at once began the practice in Mobile, where he has been ever since. By strict attention to his profession he has risen to a high place at the bar, and he is now one of the principal attorneys in Mobile. He is attorney for the trustees of the bondholders of the city of Mobile. He was married October 16, 1890, to Miss Lilly Witherspoon Goldthwaite, of Mobile, a niece of the Hon. John A. Campbell, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States from 1853 to 1861.

CHARLES WALDREN STANTON, proprietor of the Alabama corn mills, and one of Mobile's best known citizens, was born in Mobile, February 7,

1861. He is a son of William Stanton, who was born in Ireland, and who came to the United States, locating in Mobile, when about eighteen years of age. The mother of C. W. Stanton, was Sarah L. Newbold, a native of Mobile, and a daughter of Thomas Newbold, an old and well known citizen of Mobile. William Stanton was one of the leading wholesale clothing dealers in the early days of the city, engaging in that line of business when quite young. He died in Mobile about 1868. His widow still lives in Mobile. Charles Waldren Stanton was reared in Mobile, and educated at her public schools. At an early age he began life for himself by accepting a position in the office of Williams & Glenon, real estate and insurance agents. He remained about a year with this firm, and then took a clerkship with Ober, Anderson & Co., grain and mill men. When this firm retired, it was succeeded by F. P. Andrews & Co., and Mr. Stanton remained with the new firm until they went out of business, in 1885, and then succeeded to the business himself. Mr. Stanton set to work to build it up and enlarge it, and in the winter of 1891-92, erected the present plant, which is one of the largest in the south. Mr. Stanton was married in December, 1885, to Miss Ella Weems, daughter of B. A. Weems, deceased, of Mobile. By this marriage he has two children.

SARDINE GRAHAM STONE, treasurer of Mobile county, Ala., was born at Bladen Springs, Ala., February 4, 1841. His father was Capt. Sardine Graham Stone, a native of the territory of Mississippi, and a river steamboat captain, who died March 1, 1864. He was a son of Columbus C. Stone, a native of Ohio, having been born at Marietta, then called the Ohio plantation. The Stone family has descended from Gregory Stone, who came from England to America in 1634, settling in Massachusetts. The mother of Sardine Graham Stone was Mary Ann Richardson, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1848. Her father was William Richardson, also a native of Kentucky. S. G. Stone, whose name heads this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Mobile, to which place his parents removed from Bladen Springs in 1846, and he subsequently completed the studies of the freshman year in the university of Tennessee. In 1857 he was appointed a cadet to the United States Naval academy by Percy Walker, then a member of congress, from the First Alabama district. He remained in this academy from September 24, 1857, to January 13, 1861, when he resigned on account of the secession of the state of Alabama a few months before the time when he would have graduated. Returning home he was on February 11, 1861, appointed lieutenant of artillery of the state of Alabama by Gov. Andrew B. Moore, and he was upon the same day appointed first lieutenant in the revenue service of the state of Alabama, by Thaddeus Sanford, the collector of customs at that port. He performed the duties of revenue officer until the Confederate States government was established. Shortly afterward he was appointed midshipman in the Confederate navy by President

Jefferson Davis, and was on April 13, 1861, the same day on which Fort Sumter was fired upon, ordered to proceed to New Orleans, and was attached to the McCree, a seagoing vessel for the Confederate States navy. He with others fitted out this steamer, and from that time until June, 1862, he served on her, the ironclad ram, Manassas, and the Gen. Polk, first as midshipman, then as master, and finally as first lieutenant of the last named vessel. In June, 1862, he was sent to Mobile from the Yazoo river, and made a lieutenant on the ironclad Baltic, and continued on that vessel in that capacity until November, 1862. He was then ordered to the seagoing steamer, Florida, as a lieutenant and the navigating officer, and continued on that vessel until she was surprised and seized by the Federal steamer, Wachusett, in the Bay of All Saints, October 7, 1864, in defiance of the international law and Brazilian authority. The Wachusett sailed with the captured vessel and part of her crew, to Fortress Monroe, from which Lieut. Stone and companions were taken as prisoners to Point Lookout, Md., thence to Washington city, and there incarcerated in the Old Capitol prison. A few days later he was taken to Boston, and imprisoned at Fort Warren, until February 1, 1865, when he was paroled on condition that he would quit the jurisdiction of the United States in ten days. He, with others of the Florida, at once sailed for Liverpool, England, and soon afterward made arrangements to again sail in a vessel built for the Confederate service in England, to be commanded by Capt. Murdaugh, C. S. N., but the end of the war was drawing near, and the vessel he had made arrangements to sail in, was not launched. He remained abroad in London and Paris until November, 1865, when he returned to Mobile, Ala. He then, for between one and two years after his return, ran a steamboat between Mobile and New Orleans. In November, 1868, he was appointed a clerk in the probate court of Mobile, and continued to serve in this capacity until March 24, 1881, when he was appointed treasurer of Mobile county, by the governor of the state. The office was created in 1881, and he was the first incumbent. He has served ever since, having been elected in 1884 and in 1888 and in 1892, without opposition. He is a democrat in politics; he is also a Mason and belongs to the association of Confederate veterans. He was married December 28, 1865, to Miss Eliza J. Horton, daughter of Judge Gustavus Horton of Mobile. The father of Mrs. Stone served as mayor of Mobile and probate judge of Mobile county, and was a very prominent citizen of Mobile. He died January 6, 1892, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have three sons living: Sardine Graham Stone, a physician of Marengo county, Ala.; Raymond Stone, a naval cadet of the U. S. N., and George Edwin Stone, a cadet of the state university at Tuscaloosa. The paternal grandmother of Mr. Stone was Carynthia Graham of Scotch descent, but a native of Darlington district in the state of South Carolina.



Chambers, Wm. H.

JOHN F. SUMMERSELL, clerk of the city of Mobile, was born in England, August 15, 1842. His father's name was John F. Summersell also, and his mother's maiden name Mary Fairbrother. They came to the United States in 1846, locating in Mobile, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mobile has been the home of Mr. Summersell ever since he came to this country with his parents. He was educated in the Barton academy at Mobile, and during his youth learned the trade of a book binder. In the spring of 1861 he entered the service of the Confederate States as a private in company A, Twenty-fourth Alabama infantry, and served until the close of the war, having been promoted to the rank of corporal during the time of his service. He participated in many of the important battles of the war, among them being those on the Montgomery and Purdy roads in front of Corinth and Blackland, Miss. He then went down with Gen. Bragg on his Kentucky campaign, during which time he fought in the battles of Perryville and Salvisa. Returning with Gen. Bragg to Tennessee he participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, at which he was slightly wounded. He subsequently fought in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Cartersville, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. He also took part in the Tennessee campaign of Gen. Hood, and was in the battles of Spring Hill and Nashville. He subsequently served under Gen. Johnston in North and South Carolina, losing his right leg in the latter state. He surrendered in Washington, Ga., in 1865, and returned to Mobile. On recovering from his wound, he resumed the trade of book binder, which he followed till 1875. He was then elected city clerk, and served one term of three years. In 1878 he was elected city assessor, and in 1879 was again elected city clerk, which position he has held ever since, having been re-elected in 1882, 1885, 1888 and 1891, and that he has proved an efficient officer is sufficiently attested by these successive re-elections. In politics he is a democrat, and he is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, a Knight of Honor, a member of the Ancient order of United Workmen, of the Alabama state artillery, of the volunteer fire department, of the Ancient Order of Haymakers, and of the Manassas club, and of the Confederate veterans' association. He was married January 30, 1872, to Miss Anna Harrington, of Mobile, a native of Ireland, by whom he has eight children living, five sons and three daughters.

HANNIS TAYLOR, LL. D., attorney-at-law of Mobile, Ala., was born at Newbern, N. C., September 12, 1851. His father, Richard N. Taylor, was a native of North Carolina, and a merchant by occupation. He was the son of William Taylor, a native of Scotland, who came to this country with his brother, Isaac, in the early part of this century, and located in North Carolina. The mother of Hannis Taylor was Susan Stevenson, a native of Newbern, N. C., a daughter of James C. Stevenson, also a native of North Carolina, and a merchant and ship owner. The Stevenson family



Hamis Taylor

BRANT & FULLER 2532

has resided in North Carolina for many generations. Both parents of Mr. Taylor are dead. Hannis Taylor was prepared for college at Lovejoy's school for boys, at Raleigh, N. C., and in a school taught by Dr. Wilson of Alamance county, N. C. In 1867 he entered the university of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, as a freshman, but at the end of one year's attendance, owing to the financial reverses of his father, he was obliged to leave college. Returning home, he began the study of law in the office of John N. Washington, of Newbern. In 1869 he came to Mobile, entered the office of Anderson & Bond, and read law with them until December 16, 1869, when he was admitted to the bar. March 29, 1872, he was admitted to practice law in the supreme court of Alabama, and on December 7, 1885, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. Immediately after his admission, he began practice in Mobile, at the bar of which city he now occupies a prominent place. He has been a constant practitioner before the supreme court of Alabama for the past twenty years, and he has been connected with many celebrated cases, among them that of Watson vs. the city of Mobile, which he argued in the United States supreme court. He was also of counsel in the freedom of the press cases, lately argued in the United States supreme court. For several years he acted as solicitor for Baldwin county, residing at the time in Mobile. Mr. Taylor is known throughout this country and outside of it as the author of "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," a work published in Boston and in London in 1889, which has had a circulation both in America and Europe, and which has been adopted as a text book in many universities. Current Literature said that Mr. Taylor's work is the greatest produced in the south since Maury's "Physical Geography of the Sea." In politics Mr. Taylor is a democrat, and he is a member of the State Bar association, and served as its president two years. He is one of the governing counsel of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and he is a member of the American Historical society and the Massachusetts Antiquarian society. He is vice-president of the Sewanee Historical society. The degree of LL. D., was conferred upon him by both the university of North Carolina and the university of Alabama. He is a trustee of the Medical college of Alabama. Mr. Taylor was married in May, 1878, to Miss Leonora Le Baron of Mobile, and by her he has five children, three sons and two daughters.

JAMES GREY THOMAS, a physician of Mobile, Ala., was born in Franklin county, N. C., December 15, 1835. His father, Maj. Joseph J. Thomas, was a native of North Carolina, a farmer by occupation, and died in 1888. Maj. Thomas was a son of Joseph Thomas, who resided in Virginia and who also was a land owner. The father of Mr. Joseph Thomas came from Wales, and founded in the United States a family which is a credit to the nation. The mother of James Grey Thomas was Sarah Sill, a daughter of Josiah Sill, who was a native of Virginia.



J. G. Thomas.

Almost in his boyhood Dr. Thomas determined to be a physician, and his remarkable aptitude for the profession quickly manifested itself. At the beginning of his medical studies he read with Dr. Franklin Drake, of Washington county, N. C.; but subsequently chose Dr. Solomon Williams for his preceptor. This eminent physician prepared Dr. Thomas to enter upon a collegiate medical course, which he did in the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania in 1854. From this college he graduated in 1856. After receiving his diploma he returned to Cedar Rock, Franklin county, N. C., and embarked in the practice of his profession there. Naturally pushing and ambitious and, moreover, greatly gifted and well read in his chosen profession, Dr. Thomas sought a broader field, and in 1858 he attended another course of lectures in Philadelphia, and afterward located in Wilson, Wilson county, N. C. where he established a large practice which continued to increase up to the time the Civil war broke out. He was then appointed surgeon in the Confederate army of Virginia, and served in this capacity until his health failed. His medical and surgical skill were, however, of too high an order to be dispensed with where fighting was being done, and he was, on that account, transferred from the land forces to the navy, in which branch of the service he remained till the war was over. The recognition accorded him, on account of his talents, by the transfer of his services from the army to the navy, was a pleasing tribute to his great ability in his profession; a man of inferior skill would have been allowed to go to his home. When he was released from duty on board the ship he was still far from being in a state of good health, so he sought the balmy region of the Gulf coast, settling near Mobile. Here the genial climate and bracing air soon brought back health and pleasure. In 1881 Dr. Thomas' friends prevailed upon him to locate in the city of Mobile, correctly surmising that his great talents would speedily place him in the front ranks of his profession, and that at the same time the acquisition of his services would redound much to the credit of the city. Yielding to the importunities of his friends he determined to practice in Mobile, and in 1881, located there permanently. Since that time his career has been marked by the most pronounced success. Ever since he began to practice, in Mobile his services have been in constant requisition and the highest honors of the profession have been showered upon him - such honors as only those who reach the highest walks in medical life achieve. In 1889 it devolved upon the state of Alabama, through its executive officers, to appoint a commissioner to the great Paris Exposition, and their choice fell upon Dr. Thomas. He was in Europe many months, during which time he gave the very closest attention to the hospital systems in Paris. Not content with the experience gained in the hospitals of the French capital he journeyed to London, and while there made a most complete and business-like examination of the great infirmaries and hospitals in that great city. He was treated with marked consideration and was

accorded all facilities for noting the methods in vogue in these institutions. Leaving London, he visited the hospitals in Edinburgh and in Dublin, and returned to America, bringing with him a host of data, which have proved of incalculable benefit to him in his practice and to the people of the state at large, through his association with the various medical and health boards in the state. It may be mentioned in this connection that Dr. Thomas is a counselor of the State Medical association of Alabama, and member of the Electro-therapeutic association and Mobile Medical society, of which he has been the president, and of whose board of censors he is now a member; he is also a member of the committee on public health, in which capacity his ripe experience and admirable executive ability render him especially valuable to the commonwealth. Dr. Thomas is also a member of the Pan-American Medical congress. A staunch democrat and so popular with all classes, he has often been requested by his friends to accept of political preferment, but, true to the best interests of his profession, he has never permitted his name to be mentioned in connection with any political office, nor has he ever sought any notoriety in political affairs, content to continue his practice undisturbed by the turmoil and strife of political life. Dr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. He was married February 5, 1865, to Miss Hattie Ellison, of Washington, N. C., and two children—a son and a daughter—have been born to them. Dr. Thomas is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Looking back over the career of this remarkable man, from the incipient stage of his medical education to the present time, his strict determination to succeed cannot but be noticed. A tireless worker from the first he has ever sought new fields to conquer in his profession, and hence the latest and best methods have been adopted by him in his treatment of disease and in surgery. These, combined with natural talents, and unchallenged integrity, have placed him in the prominent position he now occupies in medical and social circles.

MAJ. JOHN R. TOMPKINS, leading attorney of Mobile, Ala., was born in Edgefield, S. C., September 23, 1833. His father, Maj. John Tompkins, was also a native of Edgefield, and a planter by occupation, by which occupation he accumulated a large estate. He removed from Edgefield to Sumter county, Ala., in 1850, and spent the remainder of his life in that county, dying in 1886. He had served, while living in South Carolina, as a member of the legislature of that state. He was a son of the Hon. Stephen Tompkins, also a native of Edgefield, and a planter who also served as a member of the legislature of South Carolina. Stephen Tompkins was a son of Franklin Tompkins, a South Carolinian by birth, who served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army. The American branch of the Tompkins family, to which Maj. John R. belongs, has descended from Samuel Tompkins, who was born in Essex, England, and who, in company with two cousins, came to America about 1740. Samuel located

in South Carolina, while one of his cousins located in Virginia, and the other cousin in New York. From the latter of these two cousins descended the Hon. Daniel D. Tompkins, vice-president of the United States under President James Monroe. The mother of Maj. John R. Tompkins was Mary Robertson, a native of Edgefield, S. C. who died in 1843. Her father was Ezra Robertson, who was also born in Edgefield, and who was of Welsh descent. Maj. John R. Tompkins was prepared for college at the Hodges institute of Abbeville, S. C. In 1850 he entered Yale college, remaining there a term and a half, when he was obliged to leave his studies on account of ill health. Returning to Edgefield, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Gen. M. L. Bonham, afterward governor of South Carolina. In 1855 he joined his father at Livingston, Sumter county, Ala., where for two years he edited the Sumter Democrat. On April 2, 1857, he married Miss Fannie Williams, sister of Col. Price Williams, of Mobile, and a lady of much literary ability. In 1859 he removed to Mobile, which place has since been his home. During the first years of the war he was prostrated from sun-stroke, and ill health prevented him from uniting with any company of Confederate soldiers, as he most ardently desired to do. In 1863, however, having partially recovered, he entered the ordnance department, but his military record was exceedingly checkered, as he was discharged five times on account of ill health. In the latter part of 1863 he assisted Gen. Ramsey in organizing the Alabama state troops, having been appointed inspector-general on that officer's staff. This service was purely voluntary upon his part, as he was exempt from duty at the time. He was serving in the capacity last mentioned at the time of the final surrender. He had been admitted to the bar in 1857 at Livingston, and after locating in Mobile he formed a partnership with Howard H. Caldwell, a well known poet, whom ill health compelled to retire a short time afterward. In 1865, Maj. Tompkins was elected to the state legislature, and served one term of two years, being appointed chairman of the committee on corporations, at the time one of the most laborious committees of the house, by reason of the fact that the several charters of institutions in the state had to be changed—one of the results of the war. While he bitterly opposed the proposition to give aid to the railroads of the state, yet the aid was voted to them. Maj. Tompkins filed his protest against the action, and predicted that it would bankrupt the state in ten years. The result was that the state was bankrupted in five years. In 1866 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state, and in 1871 in the supreme court of the United States. At the close of his legislative term he turned his whole attention to the practice of the law, and in 1876 he was elected solicitor for the sixth judicial circuit of Alabama, and served one term of four years. In 1886 he was a candidate for the democratic congressional nomination, and came within one vote of receiving it. Maj. Tompkins is a democrat in politics, but is a conservative one. He is a

member of the Protestant Episcopal church, is a past grand master of Odd Fellows in the state of Alabama, and for six years was a member of the grand lodge of the United States. During the last of these six years he was grand marshal of that body. Maj. Tompkins has four children, three sons and one daughter; one of the sons, Charles W. Tompkins, is a lawyer by profession, and the partner of his father, the name of the firm being John R. & Charles W. Tompkins.

CHARLES J. TORREY, attorney-at-law of Mobile, Ala., was born in Claiborne, Monroe county, April 25, 1850. His father was Judge Rufus C. Torrey, a native of Massachusetts, a lawyer by profession, who moved from Massachusetts to Alabama some time in the thirties, and who spent the remainder of his days in this state, dying in 1882. Judge Torrey was a descendant of an emigrant from England. The mother of Charles J. was Elizabeth Sargent Henshaw, a native of Alabama. She died in 1857. Her father was Andrew Henshaw, a native of Massachusetts, who came to Alabama shortly after the war of 1812, having served as a soldier in that war. Andrew Henshaw was a nephew of the Hon. David Henshaw, who was secretary of the navy under President John Tyler, after the death of Hon. Hon. A. P. Upshur. Charles J. Torrey was educated at an academy at Leicester, Mass., and at the Bellevue institute, near Lynchburg, Va. He then devoted his attention to surveying for about two years, after which, in 1872, he entered upon the study of the law in the office of his father at Claiborne, Ala. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1873, and at once began the practice of law in Claiborne. Shortly afterward he received the appointment of register in chancery of Monroe county, and then removed to Monroeville, the county seat. He held that position some four or five years and then resigned. In 1879 he removed to Mobile, where he has since practiced his profession without interruption and with success. He is a member of the firm of Pillans, Torrey & Hanaw, one of the ablest legal firms of Mobile. In the fall of 1889 he was elected city attorney of Mobile to fill out an unexpired term, which ended in 1891. At the close of this term he was re-elected to the office and he is now the incumbent, his term extending to March 15, 1894. In politics he is a democrat, and in religion he is an Episcopalian. He has been twice called upon to serve as a delegate to his party's conventions. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state in 1877. He was married in January, 1887, to Miss Helen Gibbons, of Mobile, who is a member of the Episcopalian church.

HARRY T. TOULMIN judge of the southern district of Alabama, was born in Mobile county, Ala., March 4, 1838. His father was Gen. Theophilus L. Toulmin, a native of Kentucky, and a planter by occupation, who came from Alabama to Kentucky with his parents when he was nine years old. The father of H. T. Toulmin spent the remainder of his days in Alabama, his death occurring July 4, 1866. He was a prominent democratic politician, and served in the Alabama legislature twenty-five

years, during most of which time he was a member of the senate, and he served as presiding officer several times. He was appointed postmaster of Mobile in 1848 by President Polk, and served during the rest of his administration. He was again appointed, by President Pierce, and again by President Buchanan, serving until 1859, when he resigned. He had served as general of the state militia, and was in the Indian wars of 1814 and 1815. He was a son of Judge Harry Toulmin, a native of England, but of French Huguenot descent, who, upon emigrating to America, landed at Norfolk, Va., and resided for a short time in that state, after which he removed to Lexington, Ky., in which state he became a prominent man. His profession was that of a lawyer, and during his residence in Kentucky, he served as secretary of state, and also as president of Transylvania university at Lexington. He was appointed United States judge of the territory of Mississippi by President Jefferson, and it was because of this appointment that he removed to Alabama territory, and in that and the state of Alabama spent the rest of his life. His death occurred in 1824. The mother of H. T. Toulmin was Amante Juzan, who was of French parentage, born in Mobile and died in 1862. Judge H. T. Toulmin was educated in the university of Alabama and the university of Virginia, at the latter institution completing a partial course of law. He then attended one course of lectures in the law department of the university of Louisiana. His legal preceptor was the Hon. Robert H. Smith, a former distinguished lawyer of Mobile. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice in Mobile, in 1860, and on July 1, of that year, he formed a partnership with his preceptor. He had scarcely become established in his profession when the war broke out, and on April 23, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service as a private soldier in the Mobile cadets, which belonged to the Third Alabama infantry. He served throughout the war, or until April 26, 1865, a period of four years and three days. His first promotion was to the first lieutenancy of company H, Twenty-second Alabama infantry, in September, 1861, but shortly afterward, he was promoted to the captaincy of that company, and he served in that capacity until the battle of Chickamauga, having participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville and Murfreesboro, and during the progress of the battle of Chickamauga he was made major of his regiment, and commanded the regiment during the remainder of the engagement. Two months latter he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, and in July, 1864, he was made colonel. He served as colonel until the close of the war, but had command of his brigade during a great portion of the time. He surrendered with Gen. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C. The war having closed, he resumed the practice of the law in the fall of 1865 in Mobile. He rose rapidly in his profession, and soon reached a position in the front rank among the leading lawyers of that city. Entering the political arena, he was elected to the state legislature in the fall of 1870. During the term he

served in the legislature he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state. While a member of the legislature he served as chairman of the committee on judiciary, then one of the most important committees of that body, and he was also a member of the committee on corporations. In November of 1874 he was elected judge of what was then the sixth judicial circuit of Alabama, for a term of six years, and in 1880 he was re-elected without opposition, the circuit meanwhile having been changed from the sixth to the first, and much extended. In 1882 he resigned the office and resumed the practice of the law, but in December, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of United States judge for the southern district of Alabama, which position he now holds. He is a senior warden of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal church. Judge Toulmin was married May 4, 1869, to Miss Mary Montague Henshaw, a niece of the Hon. David Henshaw, secretary of the navy under President Tyler, and former proprietor of the Boston Post. Judge Toulmin's judicial ability is of the highest order. He is not deficient in a single quality which should belong to a jurist, and each of these qualities is developed to a degree very rarely attained.

REV. GARDINER C. TUCKER, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Mobile, Ala., was born in Boston, Mass., October 1, 1831. An extensive mention of his ancestry appears elsewhere in this work. He received his collegiate education at Shurtleff college, a Baptist institution at Upper Alton, Ill. His mother died when he was about three weeks old, and his father died when he was about two years old. After the death of his mother, his father placed him in charge of Mrs. Willett, Boston, Mass., who, after his father's death, removed to Madison, Wis., and when he was eight years old moved to Alton, Ill., where she remained about eight years. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Tucker came south to Columbus, Miss., where two of his elder brothers resided at the time, and there he entered the employ of Humphries, Hudson & Co., merchants of that place, and remained with them until 1873. In that year with the money he had saved, he purchased the Columbus Index, a democratic paper, published weekly and tri-weekly, and was editor and proprietor three years. In December, 1873, he married Miss Melville L. Eckford, of Columbus, Miss., who is his present wife, and by whom he has had eight children, all of whom are living except one son and one daughter. There were five sons and three daughters. In 1876 he sold the Index, and removed to St. Louis, Mo., where in the fall of the same year he entered the Baptist ministry, his father and grandfather having been Baptist ministers before him. In the spring of 1877, he was ordained, and remained in the Baptist ministry at St. Louis, until 1879. In 1877, he was made secretary of the Baptist association of the city and county of St. Louis, and served as such two years. His religious belief having by this time somewhat changed, he applied, in 1879, to Bishop Charles F. Robertson, of Missouri, for holy orders. He was accepted, and ordained deacon,

March 27, 1881, and was ordained priest, July 7, 1882, in the church of Holy Communion an St. Louis, by Bishop Robertson. He passed the five full canonical examinations in everything except Hebrew, with the highest marks in each. His first Episcopal charge was Christ church, Collinsville, Ill., of which he was the rector a year and a half, when he was called to St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, west St. Louis. In 1885 he was called to St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Mobile, and of this church he is still the rector. This is the largest parish in Mobile, having a membership of about two thousand. He has for two years been review editor of the Mobile Register. He is chaplain of the First regiment Alabama state troops, of which he is a member, and in which he has been a commissioned officer since 1886. He is also a member and treasurer of the Gulf City guards; he is a Knight Templar and chaplain of his commandery; he is an Odd Fellow, and grand chaplain of the order in the state; he is a Knight of Pythias, and is very prominent in that order, as well as others; he is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and is a past protector of that order. In politics, he is a democrat. He was formerly a member of the fire department of Mobile, having received his education, as a fireman, in early life. He is an efficient pastor, a reputable citizen, and is exceedingly popular with all classes of society.

P. R. TUNSTALL, JR., D. D. S., of Mobile, Ala., was born in Baldwin county, Ala., October 6, 1854. His father is Dr. P. R. Tunstall, Sr., a native of Baldwin county, Ala., also a dentist by profession, and a resident of Baldwin county. He was the son of George B. Tunstall, a native of Virginia. The mother of Dr. Tunstall was Laura L. Slaughter, a native of Baldwin county, Ala., who died in 1874. Her father was Col. Lee Slaughter, who served as a lieutenant under Gen. Jackson in the Creek war. Dr. Tunstall began the study of dentistry in 1878. During the years 1879 and 1880, he pursued his studies under Dr. Robert A. Savage, of Mobile, and in the fall of 1881, he entered the Philadelphia dental college, in which he completed a full course, graduating in 1883. He at once began the practice of his profession in Mobile, and is now one of the leading dentists in that city. In politics he is a democrat, and he is a Knight Templar Mason. He was married September 17, 1884, to Miss Annie R. McCurdy of Mobile, by whom he has three children, two sons and one daughter. Paternally Dr. Tunstall is in the main of English ancestry, though on this side there is a slight admixture of Indian blood his paternal grandmother being a daughter of David Tait, a half-brother of the Indian chief Weatherford. The Tunstalls in Virginia were related to the Randolphs of that state, to which family the noted John Randolph of Roanoke belonged. Dr. Tunstall is a striking person physically. He is six feet one and one-half inches tall, and weighs 295 pounds. He is a rigidly temperate man, never having taken a chew of tobacco, nor smoked

either a cigar or a cigarette. He has never taken a drink of liquor in his life either, except in case of sickness, and then only as a medicine.

THOMAS TATE TUNSTALL was born in Baldwin county, Ala., April 8, 1823. His father was George Tunstall, a native of Virginia, who died at Montgomery Hill, Baldwin county, Ala., July 28, 1842. He was a newspaper man by profession, and was once editor of the Nashville Whig, and was the first man to publish an American newspaper in the state of Florida. The paper was the Floridian, and published in Pensacola. The father of George Tunstall was Edmund Savage Tunstall, a native of Virginia, who died in the state of Kentucky, whither he had gone at an early day. The Tunstall family are lineal descendants of Sir Brian Tunstall, who was killed at the battle of Flodden Field in 1573, in the war between England and Scotland, so graphically described in Scott's *Marmion*, where he is styled "Tunstall of the white plume, Tunstall the unde-filed." The mother of Thomas T. Tunstall was Elouisa Tate, daughter of David Tate (of Tate's Shoals, of the Alabama river), who was the son of Col. Tate, of the British army, who was a native of Scotland. She was the niece of the celebrated Creek warrior, Weatherford, the hero of the massacre of Fort Mims, who fought, with Gen. Jackson, the battles of Talladega, Tallushatchee, Emukfau and Tohopaka, and is the hero of Alexander B. Meek's poem, *The Red Eagle*. She died in 1873, at an advanced age. Thomas Tate Tunstall completed his education at Chapel Hill college, North Carolina. He then studied law, and distinguished himself, at the age of twenty-three, by an address to the legislature of Alabama in advocacy of the claim of citizens of Indian blood to the right of suffrage. He removed to Texas in 1851, where he practiced law several years and returned to Alabama in 1854. In 1856, he was appointed United States consul at Cadiz, Spain, by President Pierce, where he resided until 1861, when he was removed by President Lincoln. He was subsequently arrested at Tangier, Morocco (February, 1862), at the instigation of the Federal consul, and confined for days in irons till called for and carried to sea on the United States corvette, *Ino*. He was transferred a few days after to a merchant ship bound to Boston, where he was finally landed, the irons removed from his limbs after fifty-seven days, by a blacksmith in the United States marshal's office, and then committed to Fort Warren by order of Secretary Seward. He was subsequently released unconditionally, by order of Mr. Seward. He repaired to Washington, and after a lapse of several months, obtained a permit from Mr. Stanton, the secretary of war, to return to his home in the south. His southern blood and sympathies soon, however, got him into another dilemma. He procured a pass to run the blockade from the Confederate secretary of war, with a view to render some service to the now lost cause, when he was captured in the Federal lines and taken to the Old Capitol prison in Washington, where he was confined for six months as a spy, but was finally released upon condition that he would go to Europe

and remain till the war was over. He honorably abided by his parole and returned to Alabama in 1866, having been absent two years. In 1867, he went to Texas, where he remained two years, returning to Alabama in 1869, and his residence since has been divided between Baldwin county and Mobile. Since 1869, he has devoted his time and attention to life insurance and has ranked as a first-class life agent. Early in President Cleveland's administration he was appointed consul to Ascension, Paraguay, but declined the position. In 1888, he was appointed consul to San Salvador, Central America, and remained there till 1890, when he was removed by President Harrison. He is a master Mason, initiated at Gibraltar in 1857. He was married January 24, 1871, to Miss Josephine Crossland, who is his present wife. They have two sons—Thomas Tate, Jr., and Bryan, named after the gallant knight slain at the battle of Flodden. His home is now permanently in Mobile, where he is at present engaged in the government service in deepening the harbor.

GARRETT VAN ANTWERP, druggist of Mobile, Ala., was born in Albany county, N. Y., December 7, 1833. His father is Daniel Van Antwerp, a native of Albany county, N. Y., also, and is a resident of Mobile, though in his eighty-eighth year. He was the son of Andrew Van Antwerp, also a native of New York state, and of Dutch ancestry. Garrett Van Antwerp's mother was Maria Callanan, a native also of Albany county, N. Y. She died in 1842. Her father was James Callanan, a native also of Albany county, N. Y., whose father came to the United States from Ireland prior to the Revolutionary war. Garrett Van Antwerp received a common school education, and in 1848 went to New York, and there obtained a position as clerk in a drug store, remaining in that capacity until 1858, in which year he came south, and located in Mobile. Here he was engaged as a drug clerk until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Twenty-first Alabama as a private soldier. Shortly afterward he was transferred to the medical department, and from that time until the close of the war he was in the hospital service. After the close of the war he resumed clerking, and so continued until 1868, when he engaged in the drug business on his own account. This business he has continued with but slight interruption ever since, and he is now one of the oldest and most highly respected druggists in the city. In politics he has always been a democrat. He is also a Knight Templar, and belongs to the Confederate veterans' association. He was married in 1868 to Miss Catherine Lain, of Mobile, by whom he has eight children, five sons and three daughters.

WALTER F. WALSH, grocer of Mobile, Ala., was born in that city, August 9, 1863. His father, P. W. Walsh, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, in 1838, and emigrated to the United States in 1852. At first, he located in New York, and remained there until 1855. He afterward lived five years in Illinois, and removed to Mobile, Ala., in 1860. When the war broke out he was placed on detached duty and stationed in Mobile,

where he remained until the war was over. He then established himself in the grocery business in Mobile, and has been thus engaged ever since. In 1862, he was married to Kate Gavin, a native of Ireland. He is a member of the Catholic church, and a member of the Catholic Knights of America. Walter F. Walsh was educated at Spring Hill college, and at Bay Saint Louis, Miss., graduating from Spring Hill college in 1879. After serving as a clerk in a store for some time, he went into business with his father, and he is thus engaged at the present time. He was married, in 1886, in Cleveland, Ohio, to Anna E. McDonnell, daughter of John McDonnell, of Cleveland, Ohio. He is a member of the Mobile lodge of Elks, and of the Catholic Knights of America.

COL. MORRIS D. WICKERSHAM, United States district attorney for the southern district of Alabama, was born in Chester county, Pa., March 14, 1839. His father was Caleb Wickersham, a native of Pennsylvania and an independent farmer, who died in 1874. The latter was a son of Caleb Wickersham, also a native of Pennsylvania, and an independent farmer, whose father was likewise a Pennsylvanian. Col. Wickersham descended from an old Quaker family founded by an emigrant from England. His mother was Abigail S. Pyle, a native of Pennsylvania, who died also in 1874. Her father was James Pyle, a native of Pennsylvania, a large land owner, and a Quaker, and a descendent from a Scotchman. It will thus be seen that Col. Wickersham is descended on both father's and mother's side of his family from Quaker ancestors, and no one will be surprised, therefore, when it is stated that he is himself a member in good standing of that denomination. He received an academic education, and at the age of nineteen, entered upon the vocation of a teacher. He was at first principal of the male high school at Columbia, Penn., which position he occupied one term. He was elected assistant instructor in mathematics and sciences in Washington academy at Columbia, Penn., holding this position one term. During that term he was elected a member of the faculty of the state normal school at Millersville, Penn., and in connection with this institution, he acted as assistant instructor in mathematics and Latin, and later as superintendent of the model school for three terms, resigning in September, 1861, to enter the Union army. He at once raised Company E, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers, of which he was made captain, and joined the army of the Ohio at Louisville, Ky., and subsequently served in the army of the Cumberland from its organization to its dissolution. This company he commanded until the fall of 1863, when he was transferred to the quartermaster's department. At first he was captain and assistant quartermaster, and later he was colonel and quartermaster. He was made chief quartermaster for the department of Alabama, with headquarters at Mobile, October, 1865, and in April, 1866, he was assigned to the position of chief quartermaster for the department of the south, with headquarters at Macon, Ga. During the war, for faithful and meritorious services he was brevetted major,

lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in the line, his commissions for these promotions being issued by the war department at the request of Gen. George H. Thomas, and also at the request of Gen. Thomas, he was transferred to the quartermaster's department, and made a full colonel in said service, thus enjoying five commissions granted at the request of that distinguished Union general. He remained in Macon only a few months, when he resigned, and settled in Alabama. In 1868, Col. Wickersham settled his large army accounts, amounting to many million dollars. In said settlement a balance of \$45 7-100 was found due him, and a war warrant was issued for the same. Prior to the war he had cherished a desire, and fully intended, to enter Heidelberg university, Germany, but by reason of his service in the army, his purpose had to be abandoned. In 1865, Franklin and Marshall college of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of master of arts, in recognition of his scholarly attainments. During the years 1867 and 1868, he took a very active part in the reconstruction of the state of Alabama. In 1870 he was elected treasurer of Mobile, serving two terms, and upon retiring from this office the incoming democratic city council and board of aldermen unanimously tendered him a vote of thanks for his fidelity to the interests of the city, a fact of which he may justly feel proud, when the high state of political feeling running at that time is taken into consideration. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar at Mobile, and in 1872 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster of Mobile by President Grant, and he was re-appointed in 1877 by President Hayes. He served nearly nine years, from 1873 to 1882. The business of the Mobile postoffice, during said period, averaged annually about \$1,000,000. In final settlement a difference of 50 cents only was found between the accounts as rendered by Col. Wickersham and as audited at the treasury department. In 1872 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the board of visitors to the United States naval academy, serving on the committee with Professor Bartlett of West Point. During the years 1883 and 1884 he traveled throughout the west, and early in 1885 he opened a law office in Mobile, where he has since remained in the active and successful practice of the law. Upon the inauguration of President Harrison in 1889, his fellow members of the Mobile bar, and the local state and federal judges, signed a petition to the president to appoint Col. Wickersham United States district attorney for the southern district of Alabama, and accordingly, on April 19, 1889, the president made the appointment. Col. Wickersham has held that office ever since. It is almost needless to say, after reciting the above narrative, that Col. Wickersham is a republican. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and his last for President Harrison. Every vote of his life, whether for national, state, or municipal officers, has been a republican vote. He is one of the most active and most highly respected republicans in the entire state of Alabama, as well as one of

that party's most effective stump speakers. He has always been one of the most prominent southern republicans. He was a delegate in 1876 to the national republican convention at Cincinnati that nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency, and for several years served as a member of the state republican committee. He was also for several years chairman of the republican executive committee of Mobile county. He is a Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is at the present time chaplain of his post. Col. Wickersham was married July 3, 1866, to Miss Eugenia Fristoe, of Virginia, who died in 1874, the same year in which both his father and mother died. She left one daughter. On January 4, 1883, he married Miss Agnes E. McGrew, of Washington, D. C. In 1866 Col. Wickersham was instructed by the war department to purchase from the city of Mobile a tract of land for a national cemetery, and Mr. G. Y. Overall, who was then a member of the board of alderman, introduced a resolution providing for the conveyance to Col. M. D. Wickersham, as trustee, a tract of land for a nominal sum, the result being a beautiful national cemetery at Mobile. Though, as remarked in the beginning of this sketch, Col. Wickersham was, by the coming of the war, deprived of a warmly cherished desire of completing his education at one of the best universities in Europe, yet by a close and extensive reading he has become a ripe scholar, and has delivered numerous public addresses, some of which have attracted wide attention. His first public address was a eulogy on the life of Dr. Flisha Kent Kane, delivered in 1861. He has frequently been called upon to deliver Fourth of July addresses and memorial orations. He is a member of the society of the Army of the Cumberland, has served as its vice-president, is a member of the Alabama State Bar association, and is also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. Col. Wickersham is a fine specimen of physical manhood, standing about six feet high, perfectly erect, has a full chest, and a ruddy complexion, indicative of regular habits and a careful regimen, without which health cannot be maintained.

COL. PRICE WILLIAMS, JR., probate judge of Mobile, Ala., was born at Livingston, Sumter county, Ala., February 21, 1839. His father's name was Price Williams, also, the latter being a native of Virginia. He was a farmer and merchant by occupation, but in his youth he learned the carpenter trade. He came to Alabama from Virginia, some time in the thirties, and located first at Livingston. In 1848, he removed to Mobile, where he spent the remainder of his days, being for many years, one of the leading merchants there. While a resident of Livingston, he served as clerk of Sumter county for thirteen years. He was a prominent Mason, and served as deputy of the state of Alabama. He was a man of magnificent physique, being six feet tall, and broad in proportion, and he had great personal magnetism. He served as member of the state legislature of Alabama, and his death occurred in 1886. The

mother of Col. Price Williams, Jr., was Pauline Nash, a daughter of Peter Nash, and, like her father, a native of Virginia. Both paternally and maternally, Mr. Williams was of Welsh descent. He was about ten years old when his parents removed to Mobile. He graduated from the Wesleyan university, at Florence, Ala., in 1859, as an A. B., and was the valedictorian of his class. For two or three years after graduating, he acted in a clerical capacity in Mobile for the firm of Gardner, Williams & Co., the leading mercantile firm of Mobile, his father being a member. Prior to the breaking out of the Civil war, he was a member of the Mobile cadets, a local military organization, which won for itself an enviable reputation for courage during the war. In 1861, he entered the Confederate service in the capacity of a special aid to Gen. W. H. Hardee, continuing in this relation about four months, when he was made adjutant by Gen. Hindman, of the Third Confederate regiment, and served with this rank four months. He was then assigned to duty as first lieutenant of company F, of the same regiment. After the first battle of Mumfordsville, he was promoted to the captaincy of company F, and commanded this company till the battle of Shiloh, in which he was severely wounded, and was disabled for many months. He organized the Pelham cadets, a battalion of two companies which he commanded. He was captured at Fort Gaines, in 1864, but immediately escaped from prison with Gen. Whiting, and rejoined his command in Mobile. He surrendered as a part of Dick Taylor's command at the surrender of Lee. At the battle of Fort Gaines, he commanded the entire land force. At the close of the war, he returned to Mobile and engaged in the mercantile business as a partner with his father. He soon became a member of the firm of Threefoot & Co. In November, 1874, he was elected probate judge of Mobile county, and has held the office ever since, having been re-elected in 1880, and 1886, without opposition. In 1872, he was elected captain of the Mobile rifle company, a famous military organization, serving as captain of this company till 1884. His company took first prizes at the contests at Arlington, Ala., Nashville, Tenn., and Dubuque, Iowa, under his command. He resigned the captaincy of this company, to be president of the inter-state drill at Mobile, in 1885. He was afterward elected to colonel of the First regiment Alabama state troops, which position he now holds. He is a democrat in politics, and he has been a delegate to most of the state conventions of his party since 1868. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is a past eminent commander of Masonry in Alabama. He is a past noble grand in Odd Fellowship, and a Knight of Pythias. Col. Williams was married October 1, 1867, to Miss Maggie Marshall, daughter of William T. Marshall, a former prominent merchant of Mobile, and granddaughter of Jerry Austill, who, with Gen. Dale, was engaged in the celebrated fight on the Tombigbee river. Jerry Austill was appointed by Gen. Jackson to report on the location of the Indians, from Florida west to the Mississippi river. Col.

Williams has two sons and one daughter living. In appearance he is almost an exact counterpart of his father. He has, for many years, been president of the Can't Get Away club, a well known benevolent organization of Mobile. Col. Williams possesses much executive ability, and in this respect also resembles his father, who was well known throughout the length and breadth of the state for his ability as a presiding officer.

ROBERT E. WILSON, a well-known citizen and merchant of Mobile, was born in that city, April 24, 1854. He is the son of Benjamin E. Wilson, who was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1825, and was a son of Robert Wilson, also a native of Baltimore. The mother of Robert E. Wilson was Miss Ann Hynes, who was born in Ireland about 1827, and came with her parents to the United States when a young girl. Benjamin E. Wilson removed from Baltimore to Mobile, when he was a young man, and for many years he was an architect and builder. He died in 1876, his widow still surviving. Robert E. Wilson was reared in Mobile, and was educated at Barton academy and Towle's college. After leaving school, he accepted a clerk's position with Deegan & Conboy, hardware dealers of Mobile, and remained in their employ seven years. He next became a clerk for Scranton, Barney & Co., hardware merchants, with whom he remained four years. In 1885, he engaged in the retail hat and furnishing business, opening one of the largest houses in the city in that line. He has ever since continued in the same business, and has met with gratifying success. Mr. Wilson is a director in the Mobile Brewing company, and he is a member of the Manassas and Elk clubs, beside various other societies and organizations. He was married, April 27, 1881, to Miss Annie V. Boullemet, of New Orleans, by whom he has two children.

MORGAN COUNTY.

BAXTER CRAWFORD, mayor of New Decatur, and an extensive wholesale and retail lumber dealer, was born in Ralls county, Mo., February 11, 1853. When about fourteen years of age he went to Louisiana, Mo., and made his home with his brother, J. F. Crawford, for about three years, attending school during the winter months, and working during the summer months. From his brother's he went to Highland, Kas., and entered the Highland university, where he remained about three years. While at the university, in 1874, he married Miss Rebecca J. Forbes of Highland. Upon returning to Missouri, he located at Vandalia, where he spent a year clerking for a mercantile establishment. He next engaged in general mercantile business at Livonia, Mo. In 1880 he removed to Winfield, Mo., and engaged in the lumber business. In 1886 he removed to Montgomery City, Mo., and continued in the lumber business both at that place and at Winfield. In September, 1887, he located in Decatur, Ala., and in the spring of 1888, engaged in the lumber business as a member of the Klibacker Lumber company. The same year, upon the death of Mr. Kli-

backer, Mr. Crawford succeeded to the business, and has since conducted it, remaining at the Klibacker Lumber company's stand until the fall of 1890, when he purchased the Southern Lumber company's business, and removed his business to that company's place. Mr. Crawford has been so successful that he now has the largest business of the kind in the two cities of Decatur and New Decatur. In 1891 he was elected mayor of New Decatur by a large majority. The contest was entirely non-partisan and non-political, being entirely on the candidates for the office, and Mr. Crawford's selection has been demonstrated to have been eminently wise by the manner in which he has performed the duties of his office. Mr. Crawford is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and he is an elder in the Presbyterian church of Decatur, and also superintendent of the Sunday school of that church. To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have been born eight children, five of whom are now living.

BENJAMIN F. CROSS, M. D., son of Benjamin F. and Martha (Wilson) Cross, and brother of Dr. S. E. Cross, was born in Lauderdale county, Ala., January 9, 1834. His time was passed in attending school until he was twenty years of age, when he returned to the home farm and read medicine with Drs. Crittenden and Kyle, until qualified for entering the university of Louisville, Ky. He graduated from the medical department of this institution in March, 1857, and located for practice in Decatur, his present place of residence, and at once became prominent in his profession, which kept him busily engaged until the early part of 1862, when he entered company D, Seventh Alabama cavalry, as first lieutenant. He had filled this position but a short time, when he was appointed surgeon of his regiment, in which capacity he served until the war came to an end. He fought at Franklin, Tenn., while a lieutenant, and after he became surgeon, had charge of a hospital at Shelbyville, Tenn., for a short period. After the close of hostilities, he resumed his practice at Decatur, and was very energetic in relieving the yellow fever victims in the epidemics of 1878 and 1888. He is a member of the Morgan county Medical society, of which he is also senior censor; in 1890 he was vice-president of the State Medical association, and also a member of the American Medical society. He is a Freemason, a Knight of the Golden Rule, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the A. O. U. W., and medical examiner for all these orders. The doctor was married, in October, 1862, and a week later left his bride and started for the war again, seeing her no more for two years. There have been born to this union eight children, of whom seven still survive, viz.: Fannie, Lizzie, Mattie, Benjamin F., Thomas, Hattie and Shadie (girl).

DR. S. E. CROSS, of Decatur, Morgan county, Ala., is a native of Lauderdale county, same state, and was born April 18, 1823, a son of Benjamin F. and Martha (Wilson) Cross, the former a native of Tennessee. After receiving the usual preparatory education at the schools of his neighborhood, he, for a while attended Berea academy, in Marshall

county, Tenn., and later Cool Grove academy in Lawrence county, Ala. Leaving the latter in 1845, he began the study of medicine, but the death of his father necessitated the abandonment of this pursuit, and until 1856 he remained upon and managed the home farm. He then re-commenced the study of medicine, and for several years read under the preceptorship of Dr. James Kyle, of Lauderdale county. Becoming qualified, he practiced the profession in his own neighborhood, until the spring of 1863, when he answered the call to arms and enlisted in a company that was organized in Lawrence county, Ala., and which was under command of Capt. Kempy, and attached to the regiment commanded by Col. Burtwell. In the early fall of the same year he took part in a skirmish at Cane Creek, but was most of the time on detailed duty. In November, 1863, while on duty in Lauderdale county, pressing wagons into the service, he was captured by the enemy and sent to Camp Morton, Ind., where he was confined until March 19, 1864, when he was sent to Fort Delaware, and held until the war closed. On his release he returned to Lauderdale county, and farmed until 1872, when he entered the university of Louisville, Ky., and completed his medical education, graduating in March, 1873. He then practiced in his native county again until 1888, when he removed to Decatur, where he has secured a lucrative practice and is looked upon as a skillful practitioner. He enjoys the esteem of his fellow-professionals as well as that of the public in general. He was the organizer of the Lauderdale county Medical society, and was a member of its board of censors; he is also a member of the Morgan county Medical society and of the State Medical association. The marriage of the doctor took place December 22, 1846, to Miss Margaret T. Shelburne, daughter of Samuel Shelburne of Lauderdale county, and seven children have been born to the union, viz.: Isabella, wife of Dr. John A. Barbee, of Collins county, Tex.; Mary E., deceased wife of S. L. Crow, of Lauderdale county, Ala.; Morela, wedded to Capt. Charles Watson, of Iuka, Miss.; Benjamin F., of Black Jack Grove, Tex.; Oliver A., of Dallas, Tex.; Sterling and Thomas M., of Decatur, Ala.

DR. W. L. DINSMORE, of Decatur, Morgan county, Ala., is a native of the state, having been born in Lawrence county, December 19, 1851. His father, David L. Dinsmore, was a native of Kentucky, but has been a resident of Alabama since 1820. He was a farmer in his calling, and for about twenty years was treasurer of Lawrence county. He married Eleanor Kyle, who bore him eight children, died in 1883, the husband following in 1887. Of the eight children alluded to, seven grew to maturity, and four still survive, viz.: Esther, married to D. C. Goodlett, of Moulton, Ala.; Henrietta, wife of Dr. W. C. Rosamond, of Jasper, Ala.; Dr. D. F. Dinsmore, of Lynchburg, Va.; and Dr. W. L. Dinsmore, whose name heads this notice. One of the sons, John, was killed at the battle of Corinth, Miss., being at the time a lieutenant in a company attached to the Twenty-seventh Alabama infantry. Dr. W. L. Dinsmore

received his early education in the field schools of his county, and at Moulton high school. At the age of eighteen he left the latter institution and returned to the home farm, on which he remained until twenty-six years old. In 1878 he commenced to read medicine under his brother, Dr. D. F. Dinsmore, who was then in practice in Lawrence county, Ala.; subsequently he attended Vanderbilt university, at Nashville, Tenn., from the medical department of which he graduated in 1881. He at once began practice at Jonesboro, Ala., where he met with the most flattering success and remained until 1889, when he removed to Decatur, where he stands in the front rank of the profession. He was a member of the Lawrence county Medical society, and was for several years its secretary; he is now a member of the Morgan county Medical society, and for two years was its secretary; he also belongs to the State Medical association, and keeps well abreast with the advances made in medical science. He is likewise a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and socially occupies an enviable position. The doctor has been twice married—first, in 1880, to Miss Nannie L. Wert, who bore him three children, named David A., William Wert and Eleanor. His second marriage took place, in 1887, to Miss Bettie Neeley, and to this union have been born two children, of whom one survives and is named Lewis M.

DANIEL L. DOWNS, one of the leading citizens of Decatur, and a prominent and influential member of the board of aldermen of Decatur, was born in Huntsville, Ala., December 25, 1840. His parents were D. L. and Ann E. (Evans) Downs, the former a native of England, and the latter of Wales. They came to the United States with their family of five children in 1836, and located at Huntsville, Ala. Mr. Downs was for many years engaged in merchandising in Tuscumbia, Ala., and his death occurred in 1864, while on a visit to his son in Franklin, Tenn. His widow died in Helena, Ark., in 1867. Daniel L. Downs was the only child born to his parents in the United States, and is the only one of the children now living. He received a common school education, and in 1857 engaged in business with his father in Tuscumbia. In 1862 he joined the La Grange cadets, company B, Thirty-fifth Alabama infantry, and was made orderly sergeant of the company. He participated in the attack on Baton Rouge August 5, 1862. After six months' service he was sent home on detached duty under Estes, who promoted him to a captaincy. After twelve months spent in this service, his company was disbanded, and he was ordered to his original regiment, with which he was in the column in front of Sherman in Georgia, and he was in the engagement at Peach Tree Creek. He afterward went with Hood into Tennessee, and was at the battle of Franklin, where his regiment lost half its numbers in killed and wounded. At this battle he received a wound in the leg, which disabled him for life. After this battle he was paroled at Nashville, and went thence to Tuscumbia, Ala., where he

engaged in merchandising in 1866, continuing four years. The following four years were spent at Hartsell's, Morgan county. In 1874 he located in Decatur, where he has since resided. Capt. Downs was married in 1867 to Miss Jennie E. Burlison, daughter of William and Minerva (Stephenson) Burlison. Upon removing to Decatur he engaged in merchandising for a number of years, meeting with success, and retiring from active business in 1887. He is at present a member of the board of aldermen of Decatur, is a director of the First National bank of Decatur, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

HIRAM S. FREEMAN, one of the most prominent citizens of Decatur, Ala., and mayor of old Decatur, was born in New York state, September 15, 1838. In 1864, he came south as far as Nashville, Tenn., for the benefit of his health, and in 1865, he removed to Jackson county, Ala. After recovering his health, and having fallen in love with the southern climate, country and people, he decided to locate permanently in the south. Having in his boyhood been connected with the lumber and saw milling business, he engaged in the same business in Jackson county. In 1870 he removed to Decatur and continued the lumber business in that city. He erected an extensive saw mill on the banks of the Tennessee river. In connection with the saw mill he carries a full line of lumber, laths, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, etc., and he also manufactures a superior grade of hoops. Recently, in connection with C. E. Hay, he engaged in the manufacture of furniture, and they now have twenty-five hands at work in their factory. Captain Freeman has been a very prosperous man since he came to Alabama, and he is to-day regarded as one of the solid business men of Decatur. He is an extensive owner of real estate, both improved and unimproved. He owns and rents over forty substantial residences in Decatur, all of which he himself erected. As an evidence of Capt. Freeman's standing and popularity in Decatur, it is only necessary to note that in 1873, three years after he located in the place, he was elected, without effort or solicitation on his part, a member of the board of aldermen of Decatur, and was continuously re-elected to that office until 1889, when he was elected mayor of the city. After serving one term as mayor he was re-elected to that office, in 1891, and is now serving his second term. He is a director in both the First National bank of Decatur, and the Exchange bank of new Decatur. Captain Freeman was married in 1865, to Miss Rachel Sutherland, of Jackson county, Ala., by whom he has four children, only one of whom, a daughter, now survives.

P. C. GASTON, M. D.—This gentleman is one of the most experienced physicians and surgeons of South Decatur, Morgan county, Ala., and has been a resident of the place since 1889. He was born in Giles county, Tenn., in 1848, and is a son of T. C. Gaston, a native of Chester district, S. C. T. C. Gaston came to Alabama in his youthful days and settled in Limestone county, of which he became surveyor and magistrate, holding the latter office for many years. He married Catherine Johnson of

Alabama, who bore him eleven children, of whom Dr. P. C. Gaston is the third in order of birth, and of whom seven still survive. The father died in Limestone county, Ala., in 1889, at the age of seventy years, and the mother in September, 1892, also at the venerable age of seventy. P. C. Gaston was primarily educated in Giles county, Tenn., and in Limestone county, Ala., finishing at Giles college, Bethel, Tenn. In 1864 he left his alma mater and joined the Tennessee Methodist Episcopal conference, and for seven years traveled and preached in its interests in Limestone county, Ala., Madison county, Ala., White county, Tenn., Buford county, Tenn., and Humphreys county, Tenn. In 1873 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Westmoreland and Dr. Wilkerson, of Limestone county, Ala., subsequently attended lectures at Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., and graduated from the medical department of the latter in 1878. He at once located at Athens, Ala., where he conducted a very successful practice for eleven years. During this period he was a member of the Limestone county Medical society, and was for some years its president and secretary. In 1889 the doctor removed to Decatur, Ala., where he has since been in active practice. He is now a member of the Morgan county Medical society and the state Medical association, as well as of the Masonic fraternity, and stands deservedly high in the community in which he lives. The doctor has been twice married—first, in 1877, to Miss Carrie, daughter of Benjamin Garrett, of Giles county, Tenn., and secondly, in 1885, to Miss Fannie, daughter of J. M. Malone, of Limestone county, Ala. To this last marriage have been born two children, of whom one—Jane K.—is still living.

J. C. GILLESPIE, M. D.—This popular young physician of Decatur, Morgan county, Ala., is a native of Tennessee, born in Blount county, December 5, 1855. His father, Campbell M. Gillespie, was also born in Blount county, Tenn., and married Miss Narcissa Lorinda Clarke, a native of the same state. Their union was blessed with eight children, of whom seven still survive and are named, in the order of their birth, as follows: Samuel C., of Madison, Ala.; Narcissa E.; Dr. J. C.; Philander M., of Madison; John F., of Birmingham; Hessie, and William H., the latter also a resident of Madison. The parents of these children came to Alabama, in 1870, and located in Morgan county, but in 1879 removed to Madison county, where they still reside, and where the father is still following his life-long vocation of farming. Dr. J. C. Gillespie was educated at the high school and at the college of Fayetteville, Tenn., and also at the college of Somerville, Ala. In 1875, he left the last-named institution, and for three years taught school in Morgan county, Ala., in the meantime devoting his attention to the study of medicine. Being thus prepared, he attended lectures at the medical department of the Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., and graduated in 1881. He located for practice at Madison, Ala., for nine years, had a numerous clientele, and while residing there was a member of the Madison county

Medical society and of the state Medical association. He still holds his membership in the latter, and is, beside, a member of the Morgan county Medical society and keeps fully posted in the progress of medical science. In the fall of 1887, he settled in Decatur, and, in 1890, opened a drug store in East Decatur. December 22, 1881, the doctor was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Stephens, daughter of W. H. Stephens, of Madison, Ala., and the union has been crowned by the birth of five children, viz.: Lovinda Newell, Eddie Mary, Harriet Elizabeth, Goldie Vashti, and James William.

C. C. HARRIS, a prominent attorney of Decatur, and president of the First National bank, was born in Lawrence county, Ala., January 28, 1842. He is the son of William and Nancy L. (Stovall) Harris, the former of whom was born in 1806, in Grainger county, Tenn.; and the latter in Lawrence county, Ala. William Harris resided in Lawrence county for many years, and in 1875 removed to Decatur, where he died, June 28, 1884. His early life was a continuous struggle with adverse circumstances. However, after he had passed the meridian of life, his efforts were crowned with success, and he accumulated a handsome competency. C. C. Harris received his early education from a private instructor. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service as a private soldier in company F, Sixteenth Alabama infantry, and was soon promoted to lieutenant. He was wounded at the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, and at Franklin, Tenn., and from the effects of the wound received at this latter battle he was confined four months in a private house in Franklin. He was afterward captured and spent some time in Camp Chase, Ohio. At the close of the war he returned home and began the study of the law, and in 1866 he was admitted to the bar in his native county. He filled the offices of clerk of the circuit court and solicitor for Lawrence county, and in 1872 removed to Decatur, where he has since resided and practiced law in connection with his varied business interests. In 1881, in connection with three other gentlemen, he established the bank of Decatur, which was subsequently converted into the First National bank, of which he became president at the time of its organization and has continued to hold the office ever since. He, with others, was instrumental several years ago in inaugurating the movement which had for its object the improvement and building up of Decatur, from which movement the city was greatly improved and benefited, and to which it owes its recent growth, and its present prosperous condition. Upon the organization of the Decatur Land, Improvement and Furnace company, he was chosen its attorney. As a lawyer Col. Harris stands among the leaders in Decatur, and as a business man his abilities are considered second to those of no other man in Decatur. As a citizen he is regarded as one of the most energetic and enterprising, and as one of those who have unselfishly devoted their time and means toward building up and improving the city, and who have encouraged all enterprises calcu-

lated to benefit the community. Col. Harris was married February 14, 1869, to Miss Julia Wert, daughter of M. Wert of Moulton, Lawrence county.

C. E. MALONE, real estate agent of Decatur, Ala., was born in Savannah, Ga., February 22, 1841. He was educated at the Hilliard institute, Forsyth, Ga., and at Edenton, Ga., high school, where he was attending school when the war broke out. He enlisted in the Fourth Georgia infantry as a private soldier in 1861, and served as such two years, when he was appointed commissary of the regiment, and served in that position to the end of the war. During the first year of his service, he was stationed at Norfolk, Va., where he saw the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, and he participated in the following battles: Seven Pines, then was constantly under fire in the Chickahominy swamps in front of Richmond, for six weeks; he was with Early in his demonstration against Washington; he was in the battle of Chancellorsville; both battles at Fredericksburg, at Gettysburg, which was his last battle, being made commissary then, and not being afterward in active service. He was slightly wounded at Chancellorsville. After the war was over he engaged in planting cotton in southwest Georgia for two years, when he went to Barnwell district, S. C., and was there engaged in planting for about fifteen years. In February, 1888, he came to Alabama, settling in Decatur, where has since resided, and where he has been engaged in the real estate business. He is now business manager for the Alabama, Kaolin & Mineral company, and he is a stockholder (one of five) in the ownership of the Black mines, in Franklin county, Ala., where hematite ore is mined. Mr. Malone belongs to the Baptist church, and is a deacon. He was married, November 15, 1866, to Phoebe S. Willingham, daughter of B. L. Willingham, a native of South Carolina, but who now resides in Macon, Ga. By this marriage, Mr. Malone has had nine children, eight of whom are now living, viz.: B. W.; Jane A., widow of J. K. Hedges; C. E., Jr.; B. L.; S. H.; R. L.; Thomas H., and Ernest P. The father of C. E. Malone was Charles J. Malone, a native of Virginia, and his mother was Jane A. Hudson, a native of Putnam county, Ga. Charles J. Malone was an officer in the Seminole war, and a farmer by occupation. He died in 1872, aged about sixty-six years. His wife died in 1878. C. E. Malone was made captain of the Bull Pond guards of Barnwell district, S. C., in 1877, and held that position until he left South Carolina, in 1888.

S. L. ROUNTREE, M. D., a prominent physician of Hartsell's, Morgan county, Ala., was born in Maury county, Tenn., July 9, 1837. He was educated at the academy at Spring Hill, Tenn., and leaving school in 1856, he began to read medicine at Santa Fe, Tenn. He afterward took one course of lectures at the university of Kentucky at Louisville, and graduated from the university of Pennsylvania in 1860. He came to Alabama in the same year, and in spring of 1861, enlisted as a private soldier in the first company organized in Morgan county, the company enlisting

for three months, and afterward for three years, or during the war. During the first period named his company did nothing but drill, seeing no active service. After the first year had expired Dr. Rountree was appointed surgeon of Hardee's brigade, and stationed at Decatur, where he remained until a month before the battle of Shiloh, when he removed his patients to Holly Springs, Miss., and remained there with them until the battle was fought, participating in it himself. He then returned to Holly Springs and remained there until the battle of Tupelo, Miss., after which he was on detached duty about four months around Nashville, Tenn. He was then appointed surgeon of the Ninth Tennessee cavalry, and served in that position two years. From January to June, 1864, he was located at Port Hudson, La., and was then transferred to northern Alabama, and made surgeon of the Eighth Alabama cavalry, commanded by Col. Josiah Patterson. In this capacity he served till the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, Columbia, Tenn., and many minor skirmishes. After the war closed, he located in Morgan county, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of medicine. He was one of the charter members of the Morgan county Medical society, and he is now one of the censors of the society, and health officer for the tenth and twelfth precincts. He was president of the society for ten years. He is a member of the Alabama Medical association, and also of the American Medical association. He is a royal arch Mason, a Knight of Honor, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was married, first in 1864 to Josie Thompson, daughter of Robert A. Thompson, of Morgan county, Ala. By this marriage he had one son, Joe L. Rountree. Dr. Rountree was married the second time to Georgia Thompson, sister of his first wife, and by her he has eleven children, ten of whom survive, viz.: Asa, editor of the Hartsell Enquirer; Mary, wife of Joshua Collins of Nashville, Tenn.; Walter, John, Carrie, Roxie, Myrtle, James H., Bessie, and Charlie. Dr. Rountree's father was John Rountree, a native of North Carolina, and his mother was Ann Scott, a native of Virginia.

ELECTIOUS M. RUSSELL, probate judge of Morgan county, Ala., is a native of the county, having been born there January 28, 1849. His parents were Samuel E. and Marilda E. (Winton) Russell, both of whom were born in Morgan county. The grandfather of Judge Russell was Capt. Christopher Russell, a native of South Carolina, who came to Alabama at a very early day, being, in fact, one of the pioneer settlers of Morgan county. He was a captain of the militia, and was a prominent character in his day. The great-grandfather of Judge Russell was James Russell, a native of Scotland, who emigrated from his native country and settled in South Carolina. The maternal grandfather of Judge Russell was Samuel Winton, a native of Kentucky, who was one of the early settlers in Morgan county, Ala. Samuel E. and Marilda E. Russell are both living, the former being in his sixty-seventh year, and the

latter in her fifty-seventh. Judge Elections M. Russell was reared on on his father's farm and attended the country schools. In 1869, he took a business course at Eastman's college, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. For a year afterward, he clerked in a store at Apple Grove, Morgan county, and in 1872 he engaged in business for himself at Somerville, Ala. In 1874, he was elected treasurer of Morgan county, and served in that position three years, still continuing in business, however, until 1880. In the latter year he was elected probate judge of Morgan county, after which he withdrew from the mercantile business. In 1886 he was re-elected to the office of probate judge, his term expiring in 1892. In that year he was defeated in the primary election for the nomination. Judge Russell was married November 13, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Parrish, who was born in Coosa county, Ala., March 17, 1848. Her death occurred February 7, 1892, after an illness of six years. One son, whose name is Edgar A., was born to this marriage, on December 30, 1881. At intervals during the period from 1873 to 1880, Judge Russell gave considerable attention to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1890. After the expiration of his second term to office as probate judge he established himself in the practice of the law, and it may be said of him, that as he commanded such practice after having had several years' experience in the profession, his long service in the office mentioned must be of great service to him in his new profession.

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, a prominent lawyer of north Alabama, now judge of the city court of Decatur, was born at Danville, Ala., July 15, 1857. He is a son of Stephen Simpson, who was for many years a successful merchant of Danville. Judge Simpson was educated in the high school of Danville and at the university of Alabama, graduating from the law department of the university in 1879. He immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state in February, 1886, and continued actively in the practice until his elevation to the bench. In the latter year he was elected to the legislature as a democrat. In February, 1889, he was appointed, by Gov. Seay, judge of the city court, and removed to Decatur the following October. In 1892 he was elected to the same position, the term expiring in 1898. Judge Simpson enjoys the distinction of being the youngest judge in Alabama. The court over which he presides is a very comprehensive one, having general jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit and chancery courts. The judge was married March 28, 1892, to Miss Mary Daniel Johnson, daughter of Daniel Johnson, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, when Mary was an infant, and she was given the name Daniel in honor of her father's memory.

H. A. SKEGGS, real estate agent at Decatur, Ala., was born in Huntsville, Ala., May 12, 1854. He was educated at the schools, public and private, of his native city, and leaving school when seventeen years old

he began clerking in Trotman & Sons' grocery. After being thus engaged two years, he removed to Decatur, Ala., and there acted as bookkeeper for L. F. Falk & Co., cotton buyers and merchants, till May, 1874, when he went to Cincinnati, O., and bought cotton for J. S. Goodhart & Co., of that city, for one year. He then went with Miller, Brown & Co., of the same city, and was engaged in the same line of work till 1877, when he went to Colorado, and spent two years there in the mines in the Georgetown district with varying success. In 1879 he returned to Decatur, and in 1880 organized the merchandising firm of H. A. Skeggs & Bro., and continued in the mercantile business until 1887, when he went into the real estate business alone. He has served four years as councilman in Decatur, and is treasurer of the Decatur school board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Knight of Pythias. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is a vestryman of his church. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Sue Burkett, daughter of Col. Burkett, deceased, of Kentucky, and to this marriage have been born three children, viz.: William, Annie and Thomas. The father of H. A. Skeggs is H. A. Skeggs, a native of Maryland, who lives in Decatur. At the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Capt. Davis' company of the Fourth Alabama cavalry as a private soldier, and was at once promoted to be commissary sergeant of the company, and served as such until near the time of the surrender, when he was discharged. He served in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Lexington, Tenn., Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., Dalton, Ga., Kensaw Mountain, Resaca, Atlanta, Cassville. He was captured twice first at Fort Donelson, and next at Parker's Cross Roads, being held the first time about a year, and the second time six months. He was married to Mary J. Hunt of Huntsville, after whose grandfather, John Hunt, the town was named. To their marriage were born three children, viz.: W. E. Skeggs, H. A. Skeggs, and Rufus H. Skeggs, the latter of whom died in 1872. The mother of these children died in Vicksburg, Miss., in 1858. H. A. Skeggs is at the present time president of the Copaco club, a social organization of Decatur.

WILLIAM E. SKEGGS, a prominent attorney at the Morgan county bar, was born in Huntsville, Ala., April 27, 1852. He is the son of Henry and Mary J. (Hunt) Skeggs. He was educated at Huntsville academy, under Prof. C. G. Smith, late president of the university of Alabama. He located in Decatur in 1871, and until 1878 he taught school in Decatur and Somerville, at the same time studying law. He was admitted to the bar in Somerville, where he practiced law until 1887, when he opened an office in Decatur. He represented Morgan county in the legislature in 1880-81 and served as register in chancery for the county from 1883 to 1887. Mr. Skeggs has not only met with success in his profession, but he has also become conspicuous as a man of affairs. He is identified with a number of the leading enterprises of Decatur, among them being both the land companies, the First National bank, the Electric Light

company, and the Cotton Compress company. Mr. Skeggs married Miss Celia E. Bean, daughter of Maj. Benjamin F. and Mary J. (Garner) Bean, of Morgan county. He is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Honor, and Knights of Pythias. In 1888 Mr. Skeggs was elected state senator for the third senatorial district, composed of Morgan, Cullman, Blount and Winston counties, and served during the sessions of 1888-89, and 1890-91, and was placed on a number of important committees, being chairman of the committee on education in 1890-91, and he was a member of the committee on judiciary, and on redistricting and reapportioning the state the same year.

SOLOMON A. SPARKMAN, one of the prominent citizens of Decatur, and the leading business man of the city, was born in White county, Tenn., July 4, 1848. His father, Lewis Sparkman, was a native of Van Buren county, Tenn., and married Nancy Copeland of White county, Tenn., and settled in that county. In 1889 he removed to Morgan county, Ala., and located on a farm nine miles south of Decatur, where he now resides. His wife died in 1886. Solomon A. Sparkman was reared in White county, Tenn., and in Morgan county, Ala. Just after the war he attended the noted high school of Zach. Freeman of Danville, Ala., and received there a fair common school education. While attending school in 1868, he was married to Miss Nancy C. Thompson, of the Tennessee valley, daughter of Newton Thompson, an extensive farmer of Morgan county, Ala. He then engaged in farming, at which he was exclusively engaged until 1879, when he became a merchant at Flint, Ala., where he remained until 1887. He then removed to Decatur, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, at which he is now engaged, and also at the same time carrying on farming. Mr. Sparkman has figured conspicuously in the politics of the county and state. In 1890 he was elected to represent Morgan county in the legislature, of which body he is at present a member. He has also been connected with the executive campaign committee of Morgan county for the past fifteen years, serving as chairman of the committee several times. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency, and during the campaign a son was born to him, to whom he gave the name of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Sparkman is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Knights of Honor. He was formerly a member of the executive board of the state grange of Alabama. Mr. Sparkman is the father of seven boys and four girls. His eldest son, Henry A., is deputy clerk and register of the county court of Morgan county, and is also engaged in merchandising in Decatur; M. C., the next eldest son, is engaged in merchandising in Decatur as a partner of his brother, Henry A. Mr. Sparkman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and his wife is a member of the Baptist church. His children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

J. P. THOMAS, abstractor and notary public of Decatur, Ala., was born in St. Louis, Mo., in November, 1854, and was educated in the public schools of that city. Leaving school in 1874, he began to study the abstract business in St. Louis, and in 1879 went to Kansas City, where he established himself in that business as a member of the firm of Schueler & Thomas. He remained in Kansas City until 1883 thus engaged, and he then compiled a set of abstract books for Wyandotte county, Kas., which work occupied him until 1885. He then returned to St. Louis, remaining one year, and in October, 1886, came to Alabama and compiled a set of abstract books for Jefferson county. This work required one year's time, and in October, 1887, he removed to Decatur, where he has since resided. He is president of the North Alabama Abstract company, and is secretary and treasurer of several loan and building associations. He is a royal arch Mason. He was married December 31, 1890, to Miss Gardien, daughter of E. N. Gardien of Hondale, Ala., by whom he has one son, J. P. Thomas, Jr. This was Mr. Thomas's second marriage, he having for his first wife, Miss Joseph Sutton of St. Louis, who died in 1886, leaving no children. The father of Mr. Thomas was J. P. Thomas, a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother was Ellen G. McCutcheon, of Missouri.

J. S. TURNEY, M. D., practicing physician at Hartsell's, Morgan county, Ala., was born in this county, June 17, 1858. His early education was received at the common schools in Morgan county, and afterward at the university of Alabama at Tuscaloosa. Leaving school, he returned to Hartsell's, and commenced reading medicine with his uncle, Dr. W. M. Turney, and then attended medical lectures at the Vanderbilt university, graduating in 1882. He immediately afterward located at Hartsell's, Ala., established himself in the practice of medicine, and has ever since remained there thus engaged. He is a member of the Morgan county Medical society, of which he served two years as treasurer, and he is a member of the Alabama state Medical association. He was married, in 1879, to Mollie Moore, daughter of H. S. Moore, of Hartsell's, and by her he has one child, a daughter, named Maud, born in 1880. The father of Dr. Turney is J. F. Turney, a native of Morgan county, Ala., a retired dentist. He was at one time county superintendent of education. He married Miss Sarah M. Simpson, and to them was born one son, Dr. J. S. Turney.

MORRIS A. TYNG, prominent at Decatur, Morgan county, Ala., as an attorney-at-law, is a native of Philadelphia, and was born in December, 1841. His father, Stephen H. Tyng, was a native of Massachusetts, and for many years was rector of St. George's church, New York city. He married Miss Susan Mitchell, of Philadelphia, who bore him seven children, of whom five still survive. Morris A. Tyng acquired his literary education at Williams college, Mass., and graduated in 1861; he graduated in law from Columbia college, New York city, in 1863, practiced there

for some years, then passed a few years in Ohio, returned to New York, and in 1887 settled in Decatur, Ala., where he has ever since stood at the head of the legal profession. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Episcopal church. His first marriage was in 1867, to Miss Christie, who bore him four children, of whom three still survive, and are named as follows: Elizabeth, Caroline, wife of W. E. Sawyer of New York city, and Susan. The deceased child was the second born, and was named Effie. The second marriage of Mr. Tyng took place, in 1891, to Mrs. Louise Savage, née Hamilton.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

EDWARD PORTER AMERINE, one of the most popular drug merchants of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Coffee county, Ala., in 1868, and educated in the schools in Butler county, and later in Montgomery county. Leaving school at the age of fifteen, Mr. Amerine went into the wholesale grocery house of J. R. Warren & Co., in Montgomery, and remained four years and then went into the wholesale tobacco business with his father, M. H. Amerine, and remained about eighteen months; he then went into the drug business in Montgomery, which he now carries on. Mr. Amerine takes much pride in military matters, and has been a member of the Montgomery Grays since 1886; was made corporal in 1887 and lieutenant in 1891, and captain in November, 1891. He is also a member of the K. P. and the I. O. O. F. Mr. Amerine was married in March, 1890, to Zadie Brown, daughter of W. D. Brown, and has one son, Warren Miles Amerine. Miles Henry Amerine, father of Edward Porter Amerine, was born in Georgia in 1847. He served in the late war in the Forty-seventh regiment under his father, J. P. W. Amerine, who was its colonel. J. P. W. Amerine was also captain of the Montgomery Grays from 1884 to 1889. He married Lena Lee, a descendant of the Lees of Virginia and a daughter of Col. C. S. Lee, of Coffee county, Ala. She died in 1890. The grandfather of E. P. Amerine was Dr. J. P. W. Amerine, who was a native of Georgia. He went into the Confederate service, first as a surgeon, then returned to Troy, Ala., his place of enlistment, and organized a regiment of which he was made colonel and served all through the war. He died in 1880.

SVEN JOHN ANDERSON, merchant of Montgomery, was born in Sweden, in August, 1829, and was raised on a farm. What schooling he received, he got in his native country and, in 1849, he came to America, and went to Wayne county, Miss., where he lived one year; then he passed one year in Washington county, Ala., then went to Mobile, in December, 1851, and lived there until November, 1872. While in Mobile he was in the grocery business, up to 1862. He served in the home guards until the war was over, and then engaged in dealing in grain and feed. Next, he moved to Montgomery, where he is engaged in merchandising and

milling. He also deals in hay, grain, and coal, and is doing a prosperous business. He was married, in 1856, to Margaret H. O'Neal, and to this union have been born eight children, of whom seven survive, as follows: Olivia E.; Octavia, wife of C. E. Whetstone, of Montgomery, Ala.; John M.; Jeannette, wife of C. R. Wescott; Albert Massie; Charles Frederick, and William O. The parents of S. J. Anderson were Peter and Margaret (Svenson) Anderson. Both were born, and both died, in Sweden.

DR. GLENN ANDREWS, now of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Tuskegee, Ala., March 7, 1862. He was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn, Ala., and Vanderbilt university in Tennessee, completing the course in the latter, in 1883, and then went to the university of the city of New York Medical college, graduating in 1886, and then located in Montgomery, Ala. He is a member of the Montgomery county Medical society, and the State Medical society, and his proficiency is universally recognized. Mark S. Andrews, father of Dr. Glenn Andrews, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., in 1828. He is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and was a chaplain in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He married Miss Sallie Glenn, daughter of John B. Glenn, a native of South Carolina. The father of Rev. Mark Andrews was Mark Andrews, who was born in Virginia, and emigrated to Georgia, and then came to Alabama, taking part in the Creek war of 1836.

ELLIOTT S. ARMISTEAD, general merchant and farmer at Pike Road, and tax collector of Montgomery county, was born near Snowdown, Ala., in 1860. He is a son of Dr. William B. and Eliza C. (Scott) Armistead, the former of whom was born in King and Queen county, Va., in 1830, and the latter in Montgomery county, Ala. Both were liberally educated. Dr. Armistead came to Alabama a young man, married in this state, and is still living. His wife died in 1880. He was educated for a physician, and practiced his profession until the war. Since then he has devoted his attention to farming, and is one of the most extensive farmers in Montgomery county. He was the first democratic tax collector of Montgomery county after re-construction. He was a self made man, and ranks among the foremost men of the county. He now resides near Mount Meigs, where he has a fine home. His father, Col. William Armistead, was a Virginian by birth, and a man of considerable prominence. He came to Alabama about 1837, and for some years was United States marshal for the southern district of Alabama. He died before Elliott S. was born. The maternal grandparents of Elliott S. Armistead were Gen. Thomas B. and Martha G. (Mark) Scott, both born in Scottsboro, Ga., the former October 8, 1800, the latter in 1807. They came with their parents to Alabama, married here and lived in this state till their death. Mr. Scott was educated at Jefferson college, at Athens, Ga., was a fine Latin and French scholar, and was a wealthy planter throughout his life. He was a member of the legislature from Lowndes county when the

capital was at Tuscaloosa. In the early days of the state he was brigadier-general of state troops, was an active politician and very highly esteemed. Both he and his wife died of yellow fever in 1853. His father was Gen. John Scott, a native of Virginia, and a near relative of Gen. Winfield Scott. He was liberally educated and became a man of great prominence. He removed in an early day, first to Georgia and later to Lowndes county, Ala., where he died. He was a contractor and builder, and built the state house at Milledgeville, Ga., and many of the early houses in Montgomery. He became a wealthy man, and contributed what is known as the Scott's Free Cemetery at Montgomery, and also sites for several churches in the city. He was one of the original contractors and founders of the Montgomery and West Point railroad, the first railroad in the state. He was an indefatigable worker and made a large fortune. Both he and his wife, Eliza Colman, died in Lowndes county. Elliott S. Armistead is the elder of two brothers, the other brother being named George M. Mr. Armistead was reared on a farm and educated at Mount Meigs and Montgomery. He began life for himself, at the age of seventeen years, as a clerk and bookkeeper in Montgomery, and in 1879 he established himself in the mercantile business in the same city, remaining there thus engaged until 1885, when he removed to Pike Road, where he has since remained. Besides conducting his mercantile business, he also owns a large farm, and manages other farms besides his own. He is the largest merchant at Pike Road. In 1881, he married Rosa L. Wilson, daughter of Alexander and Mary Wilson, both natives of Lowndes county, Ala. Rosa L. was educated in Montgomery, and is a graduate of Montgomery Home college. On August 1, 1892, Mr. Armistead was elected tax collector of Montgomery county for four years. He is a K. of P., a member of the A. L. of H., and was for some time an honorary member of Lomax fire company, and assistant chief of the fire department. Col. Herbert Armistead, lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-second Alabama regiment, who was killed before the works at the battle of Franklin, was an uncle of Elliott S. Armistead, as was also Maj. Robert B. Armistead of the Twenty-second Alabama, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh. Maj. Robert Armistead was a distinguished member of the Mobile bar before the war between the states. Both he and his wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and highly respected people.

HON. THOMAS MANN ARRINGTON, judge of the city court of Montgomery, was born in North Carolina August 29, 1829; graduated from the university of that state in 1849; admitted to the bar in 1852, and came to Alabama in 1856. He began the practice at Tarborough, N. C., immediately after his admission to the bar, and remained there up to the time of his coming to Montgomery. Associated with Hon. Milton J. Saffold, and later with Gen. Holtzclaw, he was in the practice of law up to the outbreak of the war. In April, 1861, he volunteered in the Metropolitan

guards, which became a part of the Third Alabama infantry, and served with this command about eight months. While absent in Virginia, he was elected to the Alabama legislature, which distinction exempted him under the law from army service for the period of two years, but declining this legal privilege, he at once, after the fall of Fort Donelson, helped to raise a company of which he became captain, and entered the Thirty-first Alabama infantry. At the formation of this regiment, in April, 1862, he was elected lieutenant-colonel, with which rank he left the service at the close of the war. Immediately upon its organization, the regiment was ordered to east Tennessee, where it soon after took part in the battle of Tazewell, and the investment of Cumberland Gap, and thence went on Gen. Bragg's march to Frankfort. On the return from Kentucky, but before the battle of Murfreesboro, it was ordered to Mississippi. The brave Col. Hundley, who commanded this regiment, was wounded in the battle of Port Gibson, and fell into the hands of the enemy. This threw the command upon the lieutenant-colonel, who led the regiment subsequently in many hotly contested engagements. He commanded at Tazewell, Baker's creek, Franklin, Nashville, and the siege of Vicksburg, and for gallantry was commended by Gen. Stephen D. Lee. He was also in numerous skirmishes. He surrendered at Vicksburg, July, 1863, with the rest of Gen. Pemberton's command, which retired him from active service until after his exchange. In 1864, again in command of the Thirty-first, he went on Hood's march to Tennessee. His was one of the three regiments of Pettus' brigade that forced the passage of the river at Columbia, and captured the enemy's rifle pits, making what Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee pronounced, in his official report, "a most gallant charge," and was among the last to leave the trenches at Nashville. Though suffering much from ill health, he participated in every battle in which his command was engaged, except that of Missionary Ridge, from which he was detained by protracted sickness. One of the sad consequences of the war to him was the loss of two young brothers—the elder, Samuel, a delicate boy, who had won the golden medal for oratory at the university of Virginia, died from fatigue and exposure in the battle of Tazewell—the other, Archibald, who had left the university of North Carolina to join the Confederate service, died from a wound received in the charge on Malvern Hill. At the close of hostilities, Col. Arrington resumed the practice of law, and in the spring of 1866 was elected judge of the city court by the white people of the city and county of Montgomery. In the fall of 1868 he was removed from office through the intervention of the reconstruction laws, and again resumed the practice, associated with the late brilliant Malcolm D. Graham, a partnership that existed for a period of ten years. He was again elected to the city judgeship in 1880, and re-elected in 1886. Judge Arrington was married in 1861 to a daughter of the late Judge George Goldthwaite, and has nine children. The ancestors of the Arringtons came originally from England,



BENJ. J. BALDWIN.

settling first in Southampton county, Va., and removing thence to North Carolina in the year 1764, in the person of two brothers—Arthur and Joseph. The former was the great-grandfather of Judge Arrington. John Arrington, the judge's grandfather, was for many years a member of the North Carolina legislature, and also a member of the convention of 1836 that revised the constitution of that state. The judge's father, known as Col. Samuel L. Arrington, who moved to Montgomery in 1852, was educated for the law, but on account of ill-health took to agricultural pursuits. He represented Nash, his native county, for ten years in the state senate, and his brother, Archibald H. Arrington, was twice a member of the United States congress, and later of the Confederate congress. He was also a member of the North Carolina constitutional convention in 1870. Thomas N. Mann, a half brother of the colonel, and for whom Judge Arrington was named, was a distinguished lawyer, a member of the legislature, and was sent by President Monroe as minister to Central America. On his way out he died at Hampton Roads, Va.

BENJAMIN J. BALDWIN, M. D., at Montgomery, is a specialist of wide repute throughout the south and the Union. He was born in Bullock county, Ala., November 17, 1836, and is a son of Benjamin J. Baldwin, Sr., and Martha J. (Barnett) Baldwin, natives, respectively, of Alabama and Georgia. He is a graduate of Randolph-Macon college of Virginia. Studied medicine at the office of Dr. R. F. Michel at Montgomery, and received his degree of M. D. from the Bellevue Medical college, New York city, in 1877. He was at once appointed physician to the New York insane asylum, and then house surgeon of the Charity hospital of the same city. In 1878 he located at Louisville, Ky., and at the end of the year formed a partnership with Dr. Preston B. Scott, with whom he practiced about two years. In 1881 he returned to New York for special instruction in diseases of the eye and ear, and at the end of two months was appointed resident surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital. He next visited the great hospitals of London, Paris and Heidelberg, and then returned to Montgomery, where, in October, 1887, he opened the Morris Eye and Ear infirmary, the largest institution of its kind in the south. He is editor of the eye and ear department of the Alabama Medical Journal, and stands at the head of his profession as a specialist. His marriage took place at Montgomery, December 16, 1884, to Miss Hulit Morris, the refined and accomplished daughter of Hon. Josiah Morris.

FRANK BALTZELL, editor of the Alliance Herald, Montgomery, was born at Oak Hill, Worthington county, Fla., June 3, 1850, and was educated at Marianna and Knox Hill, Fla., leaving school in 1867. In September, 1864, however, he was in the battle at Marianna, between Confederate troops and a raiding party of Federals, commanded by Gen. Ashboth, where he was captured, but paroled at Vernon, Fla., soon after. After leaving school, in 1867, he became editor and proprietor of the Courier,

at Marianna, Fla., which he continued to control until January 1, 1874; he came to Alabama in August of the same year, locating at Rutledge, where he edited the *Lancet* for six months, and then went to Troy, Ala., and established the *Enquirer*, and published it until February, 1890, and then settled in Montgomery, Ala., and established the *Alliance Herald*, which he is now (1893) publishing. Mr. Baltzell was admitted to the bar in Marianna, Fla., in September, 1871, and practiced there until 1874. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Florida, in January, 1872. In 1873, he received a complimentary vote for United States senator, but, being under age, could not be a candidate. Mr. Baltzell has been very active in politics, and was a delegate to the national democratic convention in 1872, and was alternate elector-at-large in that campaign. He was elected to the legislature from Pike county, Ala., in 1882. In November, 1892, he was a candidate for congress from the second district, having received his nomination at the fusion convention, held at Lake View, Jefferson county, Ala., in September, 1892, and is now (1893) contesting the seat of Jesse F. Stallings, nominated by the democratic convention held at Evergreen, Ala., in September, 1892. Frank Baltzell was married in 1877 to Ria, daughter of Maj. B. R. Harris, of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., and to them have been born four children, as follows: William B., Meta C., Mary E. and Tom. Gen. F. Baltzell, father of Frank, was a native of Kentucky, who married Rebecca H. Long, a native of Georgia. He moved to Florida in 1837, where he died in 1888. He was judge of the Jackson county (Fla.) court at the time of his death. During the war, he was receiver of the western division of Florida.

JOSEPH DAY BARRON was born in Upson county, Ga., March 19, 1833. In 1837, his father moved from Georgia to Alabama, settling in Russell county. His father, Rev. Hiram Barron, was for forty years a minister of the Baptist church and imbued his son during this long career as a servant of God with the natural piety that distinguishes him, and at the same time taught him, as the life of a country preacher best can do, something of the short and simple annals of the poor. Young Barron got his education in the common schools of Russell county. In 1848 his father once again changed his home, this time going to Randolph county in this state. The son was now in a measure thrown upon his own resources. He learned what labor meant. He worked at a trade of millwright for a number of years. A strong sense of humor, much native intelligence and habit of reading, finally carried him into journalism. His first contributions were of a humorous kind. They met with instant public favor, and in 1856 he took editorial charge of the *Louisa Eagle*. He removed this paper in 1858 to *Wedowee*, changed its name to the *Southern Mercury*, and continued to edit it until 1861. During the war he continued a while to follow the milling business, but enlisted in 1864 as a member of the Sixth Alabama cavalry, and followed this command to the close. After the war he removed to Clay county, where he temporarily

renewed his connection with journalism by editing the Ashland Times. His last newspaper work was done after his removal to Montgomery. He was here for several years a regular editorial contributor to the Montgomery Advertiser. Mr. Barron began his public career by representing Clay county in the lower house of the general assembly. He sat as a member during the sessions of 1874-5 and 1875-6. In 1878 he was appointed chief clerk in the office of secretary of state by the secretary, Hon. Wallace Screws. He was retained in this place by Mr. Screws' successors, Hon. Ellis Phelan and Hon. C. C. Langdon, and on the death of Mr. Langdon, in 1889, he was appointed secretary of state by Gov. Seay. He was nominated and elected for a full term, in 1890, and renominated and re-elected in 1892. Mr. Barron is a gentleman of quiet and unassuming manners. He retains much of his fondness for the simple style of the good people among whom he was born and reared. It is a standing boast among his friends that no amount of city life has been able to make him vary one minute or second even from his time-honored dinner-hour, twelve o'clock. Mr. Barron is a great student and has made much special research in Indian history. His friends hope he may see fit at no distant day to give the public the benefit of his knowledge of Indian language, character and traditions.

WILLIS V. BELL, merchant and farmer of Ada, Montgomery county, Ala., was born in Lowndes county in 1851. He is a son of Osborne K. and Anna (Baker) Bell, natives of South Carolina, born near Camden in that state, and who received there a common school education. About 1849, a few years after their marriage, they came to Alabama, and lived for some years in Lowndes county. They then removed to Montgomery county, where Mrs Bell died in August, 1866. Mr. Bell married twice afterward, and since 1883, has been living with his third wife at Clanton. He has always been a thrifty and successful farmer, and served in the state troops two or three years during the late war. He was opposed to secession as long as opposition did any good. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and at the age of seventy-three is a well preserved man. His father was also a native of South Carolina, but spent the last years of his life in Mississippi. Willis V. Bell is the second of a family of three sons and one daughter, viz.: Newton J., of Montgomery, who served a short time in the state troops when only sixteen years old; Willis V.; James M., of Grady; Jodie, wife of Robert Porter. Mr. Bell was reared on a farm in Montgomery county, near where he now resides. His education was interfered with by the coming on of the war. At the age of eighteen he began working for himself on his father's farm as a field hand, and at the end of one year, purchased a horse, and farmed part of his father's farm for a few years, during which time he accumulated several hundred dollars, bought some land, and since then has continued to accumulate property, till he now owns over 3,000 acres of land, including the old homestead. He has been a merchant for about twelve

years and also now owns three good cotton gins and a store at Grady, all of which he has accumulated through his own efforts. His land produced over 700 bales of cotton last year. Beside being one of the leading merchants and planters of the county, he is postmaster and railroad agent at Ada. He has been married three times; first to Miss Frances N. Boyd, daughter of Robin Boyd, who was born in Montgomery, and died in 1873. The second marriage was to Miss Sarah Boyd, a sister of his first wife, in November, 1874. She died November 27, 1888, leaving seven children, four of whom are living. Mr. Bell was married, for the third time, to Mrs. Mary Rushton, daughter of Rev. R. A. Jackson, a Missionary Baptist minister, now of Ramer, Ala. Mrs. Bell was born in South Carolina, and is the mother of one child. Mr. Bell has lived all his life within one and a half miles of his present home. He has been a successful farmer and business man, this success being due to hard work, economy and personal supervision of his affairs. He is a member of the Mosaic lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Montgomery. He and his present wife are, and his two previous wives were, members of the Missionary Baptist church. While Mr. Bell is not a politician, and does not desire office, yet he is always ready to support his party.

HENRY WILLIAM BERNHEIM, tobacco and liquor merchant of Montgomery, was born in Baden, Germany, November 29, 1846. He came to America at the age of eighteen, landed in New York city, and remained there sixteen months, engaged in clerking. He then went to Tensas Parish, La., where he worked for Chas. Morss & Co., as assistant bookkeeper, from December, 1867, until August, 1868, and then came to Montgomery, Ala., where he accepted the position of assistant bookkeeper with Moore, Waldman & Co., but soon after took the position of bookkeeper, with Lemle & Dreyfuss, with whom he remained eighteen years, and then, in 1889, with a partner went into the wholesale liquor, cigar and tobacco business, under the firm name of H. W. Bernheim & Co., which he still carries on. Mr. Bernheim belongs to the B'nai B'rith, of which he is past president, and is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge, past sachem of the I. O. R. M., and member of the Masonic fraternity, is a notary public, also ex-first assistant chief of the Montgomery fire company, of which he had been a member for twenty-two years, and held every office. Mr. Bernheim was married November 27, 1878, to Regina Dreyfuss, daughter of Sol. Dreyfuss, his present partner, and to this union there were born two children, Clemma and May Belle. Wilhelm Bernheim, father of Henry William, was born in Baden, Germany in 1811. He was an attorney all his active life, and died in 1870. He married Babette Newburger, and to them were born thirteen children, of whom eleven still survive, as follows: Julia, now Mrs. Emerich, of New York; Solomon, of Nashville, Tenn.; Henry William, of Montgomery, Ala.; Jacob W., of Baden, Germany; Sophie, widow of Moses Myer, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Bertha, wife of Jacob Myer, of New York city; Benja-

min, of Baden, Germany, who served in the Franco-Prussian war, as captain; Leopold, who lives in Baden, Germany; Caroline, of New York city; Julius, of Baden, Germany, and Hannah, also of Baden. Mrs. Babette Bernheim died in Baden, in 1887, aged sixty-five.

RICHARD J. BIBB, planter, of beat number 9, living near Hope Hull, Montgomery county, was born in Boone county, Mo., in 1812. He is the son of Richard and Charity (Hinkson) Bibb, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri, and a grandson of James Bibb. Richard Bibb removed with his parents to Georgia, and thence went to an uncle, Richard Bibb, in Kentucky. While still a young man he went to Missouri, where he married, and in 1818, came to Alabama, locating first in what is now Elmore county, and in 1835, removing to Washington county, Tex., where he died in 1844, in his fifty-fifth year, his widow dying one year later. Mr. Bibb was a farmer and a Mason. He was a whig, in politics, but rather conservative in his views. He was first-cousin to Governors William and Thomas Bibb, and also of United States senator, George M. Bibb, elected from Kentucky, who also served as secretary of state during President Tyler's administration. His father, James Bibb, was a native of Virginia, whence he removed to Georgia, where he died. He was a son of John Bibb, of Hanover county, Va., who was a son of William Bibb, whose father was Benjamin Bibb, a native of Wales, who came to America in colonial times. From him descended all the Bibbs in the United States, and many of the family have been distinguished in both state and national affairs. Robert Hinkson, father of Mrs. Charity Bibb, was connected with the early settlement of Missouri, and was familiar with Indian warfare in the northwest. Some of his descendants became prominent in Missouri politics. He was of Irish descent, and both he and his wife died in Missouri. Richard J. Bibb was the eldest of nine children, of whom only three are now living, himself and two sisters. Martha B. is now the widow Armstrong of San Francisco, Cal., and the other sister is Mrs. M. Bibb Mitchell, of Texas. Mr. Bibb was reared on the farm and began life for himself at eighteen years of age as a farmer, in what is now Elmore county, where he was married, in 1835, to Elizabeth Spivey, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Spivey, both natives of North Carolina, in which state they were reared and married. At an early day they came to Alabama, and located first in what is now Elmore county, whence they afterward removed to Coosa county and there lived the rest of their lives. Mr. Spivey was a farmer, and his father, Aaron Spivey, was a Revolutionary soldier. He died in what is now Elmore county. Mrs. Bibb was born in North Carolina, and died July 25, 1892, and was the mother of nine children, viz.: John M., William, Mary C., Thomas, the latter three dying when young; Richard was a lieutenant in Capt. Middleton's company of Col. Holt's regiment of Alabama troops, and was killed at Chickamauga. He was a cadet at Tuscaloosa and spent the first year of the war in different parts of the

state drilling troops. He was a promising young man and had nearly completed his education when the war came on. He was killed at the age of twenty-one; Payton was educated at the common schools and at Tuscaloosa until the latter place was captured by the Federal troops. He afterward engaged in farming for some years and is now a resident of Montgomery; Mattie, deceased wife of David Graves, who is also deceased. She left a son, David Bibb Graves, who is now living with Mr. Richard J. Bibb; Walter, who died when young, and Willie. Mr. Bibb removed to Montgomery county in 1847, where he lived until 1855, and then he moved to Lowndes county, remaining there until the war, when he returned to Montgomery county and since then has lived on his present farm, nine miles south of Montgomery. His farm contains 927 acres of land, and is one of the best farms in the county. He has been and still is one of the most progressive and prosperous farmers in the county, but lost heavily during the war. He was for some years engaged in the lumber business. During the war he was not subject to military duty, and so was detailed to assist in maintaining the families of those who did go into the army. He has always been an active worker for his party, and was especially so during reconstruction times, but never has aspired to office. Mrs. Bibb was, and Mr. Bibb has been, for a long time, a member of the Protestant Methodist church. He belongs to one of the best families in the state, and is highly esteemed by the entire community.

FAY M. BILLING, one of the most prominent financiers and bankers of the south, was born at Columbus, Ga., October 28, 1846. He was educated there and at the university of Alabama. In 1865 he removed to Montgomery, and went into the banking house of Josiah Morris & Co., as a partner. He still retains his interest in this institution, and since the death of Mr. Morris, he has been in control of it. He was, for several years before Mr. Morris' death, in charge of the general management of the bank. "Josiah Morris & Co.," one of the oldest, most stable and most famous banking institutions of the south, has continued to prosper under the able and discreet management of its present head, Mr. Billing. Mr. Billing was married in 1872 to Miss Lucy Noble, a daughter of John A. Noble, of New Orleans. He has several lovely children. His grandfather was Samuel A. Billing, who was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1806. He was a physician by profession.

DAVID T. BLAKEY, lawyer of Montgomery, was born in the county of that name, August 12, 1823, and is a son of Dr. Boling A. Blakey, a native of Georgia, and of English descent. Dr. Blakey came into Alabama in 1818, settled first at Mount Meigs, this county, and removed into Montgomery in 1835. Here he was many years associated with Dr. Silas Ames. In 1841 he moved to Macon county, this state, and died there in 1873. David T. Blakey was graduated from the university of Georgia in 1851 as A. B., and soon afterward, at Tuskegee, began reading law in the office

of the late Judge Chilton. Though admitted to the bar, it appears that he was planting at the outbreak of the late war. Early in 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Third Alabama infantry, and in September of that year was promoted to ordnance officer under Gen. Withers. In this capacity he was at Mobile a few months, when by permission he raised a company of volunteer cavalry, and became its captain. It was known as company E, First Alabama cavalry. Col. Blakey was with this regiment to the close of the war. His first promotion took place in August, 1862, when he was made major of the regiment; in October following, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and in March, 1863, was made colonel of the regiment. In the latter part of the war, during the North Carolina campaign, he commanded the brigade to which his regiment was attached, and surrendered the brigade at Charlotte in May, 1865. As the captain of company E, he participated in the battle of Shiloh; was major at Perryville, and lieutenant-colonel at Murfreesboro. At Chickamauga and Knoxville he commanded the regiment, and at the battle of Bontonville he commanded the brigade. At Dandridge, east Tennessee, he received his first and only wound, a gun shot through his body. Immediately after the close of the war, he again engaged in planting. In 1867 he began the practice of law in Montgomery, to which he has since devoted his entire time. He was married at Union Springs in December, 1866, to Miss Mary S. Mabson, daughter of the late Dr. William S. Mabson.

WILLIAM P. CHILTON (deceased) was born in 1810, in Christian county, Ky. His mother (a Bledsoe) was of distinguished family, and his father was a Baptist divine, widely known and of great influence. His mother died when he was but three years old, and his father soon after, and he was left with Lysias, a still younger brother, to the care of his sister, Jane, who married Rev. Charles Metcalfe. He read law with Judge Meggs (of the supreme court of Tennessee) and while at Nashville, met, and afterward married, his first wife, Mary C. Morgan, daughter of George Morgan, Esq., of Athens, and a sister of Hon. John T. Morgan, now of the United States senate. In 1834 he located at Mardisville, in Talladega county, and there began the practice of law, associated with George P. Brown, and the firm soon acquired a lucrative practice. In 1839, though a whig in a strongly democratic county, he was elected to the legislature, where he readily took and retained notably high rank. In 1840 he supported Harrison for the presidency, and in 1844 worked arduously for Clay. He was recognized as one of the most powerful debaters of his time in the state. In 1845 he ran against Gen. F. McConnell for congress, but was defeated. He was elected in 1848, by a democratic legislature, to the supreme court bench. In 1852 he succeeded Judge Collier as chief justice. In 1856 he resigned the office of chief justice to resume the practice of law at Tuskegee. In 1859 he was elected to the senate from the Macon district. The political events of that

period—state and national—were of the most exciting character. Though Judge Chilton deprecated disunion, he could not submit to dishonor in the Union. He earnestly desired the perpetuation of the government as the fathers had bequeathed it; but not in violation of the constitution. Judge Chilton resigned his seat in the senate, and with his sons, Thomas G. Chilton and W. P. Chilton, Jr., in connection with William L. Yancey, and his son Benjamin C. Yancey, established the law firm of Chilton & Yancey, with offices at Montgomery and Tuskegee. The two offices were consolidated on the death of Thomas G. Chilton, a lawyer of brilliant promise, in 1860. After the secession of Alabama, Judge Chilton was unanimously chosen by the state convention a member of the provisional Confederate congress, and was afterward twice elected to the congress of the Confederacy. In the fall of the Confederacy, Judge Chilton, in common with his southern countrymen, sustained a severe loss in property of every kind. Undaunted by reverses, he resumed, after the war, the practice of law at Montgomery, associating with him Col. Jack Thorington and Col. W. P. Chilton, and engaged in a first-class law practice. Col. Chilton afterward retiring from the firm, W. S. Thorington and John M. Chilton became members of it. Judge Chilton in person was over six feet in height, well proportioned, erect and of commanding appearance. In character he was as pure as a virgin. He was a devoted husband, a kind and affectionate father. He was an ardent Baptist, and during his life was president of the Baptist state convention, and vice-president of the Southern Baptist convention. He was, at the period of his death, grand master of Masons, and high priest. The degree of LL. D. had been conferred on him by a Tennessee university. In 1875 the county of Chilton was named in his honor.

ALEXANDER H. CLARK, planter and stock-raiser of beat No. 9, post-office, Hope Hull, was born in New Orleans, in 1844. He is the son of James S. and Margaretta Brown (Sproule) Clark, both natives of Kentucky, who were reared, liberally educated, and married in their native state. After their marriage they removed to Vicksburg, and a few years later, in 1842, they went to New Orleans, where they spent the rest of their lives. Mr. Clark died in 1869, and Mrs. Clark in 1888. She was a Presbyterian. Mr. Clark was a merchant all his life, and met with marked success until the war. He was not a politician nor an aspirant to office. He was one of a family of three children, the other two being daughters, born to James Clark, a native of England, who died when James S. Clark was very young. Charles Sproule, the father of Mrs. Margaretta B. Clark, was a native of Ireland, but came to the United States at an early day, and settled in Kentucky, and died near Montgomery, Ala., when yet a young man. He was owner of a line of barges on the Mississippi river. His wife was Margaret Humphreys, a native of Kentucky, who was of the third generation from Rev. John and Margaret Preston. The former came from the north of Ireland in 1740, and

was one of the most distinguished Presbyterian ministers in the state of Virginia. Alexander H. Clark was the third of six children, only two of whom are living, himself and a sister. A brother, James S., was in the First Louisiana battalion, afterward Fenner's Louisiana battery, during the first year of the war, and for three years in the western army, as a private soldier. He has since died. Mr. Clark graduated from the New Orleans high school at the age of fifteen. In April, 1861, he joined the First Louisiana battalion, and served the first year of the war in Virginia. Was in the Peninsular campaign, and was discharged in May, 1862. He then came home and joined Fenner's Louisiana battery, and was at the siege of Port Hudson, went on to Jackson, Miss., and to the relief of Vicksburg. He spent the winter at Dalton, Ga., and fought Sherman all the way down to Atlanta. Afterward he was on detached duty in the rear of Sherman's army, went back with Hood to Tennessee, fought at the battle of Franklin, was at Murfreesboro during the battle of Nashville, but rejoined Hood on his retreat when he reached the Tennessee river, and went with his command to Mobile, where they remained some time. After the fall of Mobile, he went up the Tombigbee river and surrendered in May, 1865, at Cuba Station. He was neither captured nor wounded during the war. After the war was over, he engaged in merchandising at New Orleans, remaining thus engaged until 1880, when he removed to Montgomery county, Ala., where he has since resided, and has been engaged in farming. He is now one of the leading farmers in the county. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Sallie McGehee Graves, daughter of Peyton S. and Sallie McGehee Graves, the former of whom was a native of Lowndes county, and died at New Orleans, in 1892, where he had lived about twenty-five years engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mrs. Graves died while Mrs. Clark was an infant. She was a daughter of Abner McGehee, who came from Georgia, and was one of the original settlers of Montgomery county. He owned, in this county, a large tract of land, and was one of its most prominent men. He settled nine miles south of Montgomery, at what is now McGehee's Switch, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, when the country was a wilderness. Here he owned several square miles of land, and a large number of slaves. He was a most progressive and prosperous man; was of noble character, and a true Christian. He was a member of the Protestant Methodist church, and donated what was afterward known as the Bible building to the American Bible society, in order that it might have a branch in Montgomery. He was instrumental in building the Montgomery & West Point railroad, the first railroad in the state. He was amiable, magnanimous, and courageous, was kind and indulgent to his numerous slaves, and was one of the foremost men in the state. Mrs. Clark was born in Montgomery county, and is the mother of eight children. She is a member of the Protestant Methodist church, and is a cultured and elegant lady.

While Mr. Clark is not a politician, yet he always performs his share of the work, and contributes his share of the money needed in a political campaign.

JOHN HUGHES CLISBY was born in Montgomery, Ala., in October, 1840, and educated there and at the Talladega, Ala., high school. Leaving school at the age of nineteen he went into the mercantile business in Montgomery, Ala., until March, 1861, when he entered in Maj. H. C. Semple's battery as a private and served eighteen months, and was then transferred to the Fifty-first Alabama cavalry, commanded by John T. Morgan, now United States senator, and served until the latter part of 1864, when, on account of ill-health, he was transferred to the commissary department, and was captured at Macon, Ga., in April, 1865, by Wilson's raiders. Mr. Clisby was in the following battles: Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, fights around Chattanooga, and many other minor engagements, and after the war was over returned to Montgomery and re-entered the mercantile business, which he carried on until about 1873, when he went into the business of buying cotton, which he still follows. Mr. Clisby, however, is not confined to mercantile affairs strictly, but is a director in the Commercial Fire Insurance company and the bank of Montgomery, and since 1885 has been a member of the city council. He also is a member of the A. L. of H. and K. of P., and since June, 1884, he has been captain of the Montgomery field artillery, battery B, Alabama state troops. In 1884 he was delegate to the democratic national convention. He was married in 1865 to Fannie May Young, daughter of Micajah Young, a native of Baltimore. John Clisby, father of John Hughes Clisby, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1814, and came to Alabama in 1830, locating at Washington and later at Montgomery, where he went into the mercantile business and carried it on until 1877. He was captain of the Montgomery True Blues, and commanded that company in the Seminole war. He was married, in 1839, to Emily Hughes, a daughter of John Hughes, a native of South Carolina, who came to Alabama in 1818.

DAVID CLOPTON, late senior associate justice of the supreme court of the state of Alabama, was born in Putnam county, Ga., and was a son of Dr. Alford and Sarah (Kendrick) Clopton. David was graduated from Randolph-Macon college, Virginia, in 1840, with first honors, read law under A. H. Chappel at Macon, Ga., was admitted to the bar, and at the age of twenty-one began practice at Griffin, Ga., whence, eighteen months later, he came to Tuskegee, Ala., where he was engaged in practice until the outbreak of the late war. In 1859-60 he represented his district in the United States house of representatives, and was one of the seceding members in 1861. In the spring of this year he entered the Twelfth Alabama infantry as a private, and in the fall was, without his being notified in advance of the intention of his people, sent to the Confederate congress, in which he served until the collapse of the Confederacy, when

he returned to Tuskegee, and resumed practice. In 1866 he removed to Montgomery and formed a partnership with George W. Stone and James H. Clanton, under the firm name of Stone, Clopton & Clanton, and the style was so continued until the death of Gen. Clanton at the city of Knoxville, Tenn., in 1869, when the two remaining partners carried on the business as Stone & Clopton until 1876, when Mr. Stone was appointed associate justice of the Alabama supreme court by Gov. Houston. Mr. Clopton then united with H. A. Herbert and William L. Chambers, which co-partnership lasted four years. In 1878 Mr. Clopton was elected to the lower branch of the legislature, was its speaker during the second session, but refused to serve another term. In October, 1884, Gov. O'Neal appointed Mr. Clopton associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama, which position he held at the time of his death, February 5, 1892. The following resolutions, passed by the local bar the day after his demise, fully demonstrate the esteem in which he was held by the legal fraternity:

"Resolved, That in the death of Hon. David Clopton, the bar of our country has lost one of its most gifted, brilliant, and eloquent advocates; the bench a pure, upright, and learned jurist; the state of Alabama a patriotic citizen, a wise statesman, and an able, faithful and efficient public servant.

"Resolved, That his life was distinguished by exalted virtues, and in his career he furnished an example of all those qualities that adorn character and render him worthy of imitation, by all who appreciate and admire the traits of a noble manhood.

"Resolved, That we tender to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement.

"Resolved, That the members of the bar attend the funeral of our deceased brother in a body; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and the attorney-general present them to the supreme court; the solicitor to the city, circuit and chancery courts of this county, and that the chairman of this meeting, present them to the Federal court, with the request that they be spread upon their minutes.

"Resolved that these resolutions be published in the papers of the city.

"David T. Blakey, Chairman.

"John W. A. Sanford.

"J. M. Falkner.

"Tennent Lomax.

"Horace Stringfellow."

April 7, 1892, in the supreme court room, where his former associates on the bench, and fellow-lawyers, engaged in doing honor to his memory, Gov. Watts made the following remarks:

"David Clopton was as near a perfect man as I ever saw. His mind was great in intellectual power. It was well cultivated by early education and the constant learning of a lifetime. The purity of his moral and religious character, was the admiration of all good men. He that ruleth his own passions, is greater than he that conquereth a city, and David Clopton did that.

"I knew him for more than forty years. For many years I practiced in the same courts with him—many times against him, many times on

the same side with him. I never knew his temper to be in the least ruffled, even in the rough and tumble of a nisi prius trial. He was always kind and courteous to parties and witnesses, and to his brethren of the bar, and always deferential to the courts. He never abused or brow-beat witnesses or parties. I never heard him speak an unkind word to any human being. His mind was eminently analytic, he always knew the precise difference between one thing and another. His mode of speaking was always simple and direct. He was sincere, bold, candid and magnetic, in his speeches before courts, juries, legislative assembly, and before the people. He never uttered a sentiment he did not believe, and he never dealt in sophistry. His mind was clear, and logical. He was a lover of truth, for truth's sake. His heart was as pure as newborn snow; his manners as gentle and kind as those of the purest woman. All his noble qualities of head and heart were magnified and adorned by his sincere devotion to his duties as a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus.

"In his death, the whole people of Alabama mourn, and unite their voices with those of the members of the bar in paying tribute to his virtues.

To this eloquent tribute, Chief Justice Stone responded as follows:

"I have known Judge Clopton since his early manhood. Industrious, painstaking, conscientious and gifted, his career could not be otherwise than a success. His growth was steady, but it was sure. He became a great advocate, an able and distinguished judge. Such was the estimate placed on him by the public, such, in an eminent degree, is the opinion entertained of him by his late associates on this bench. So well balanced were his mental gifts, so complete his moral structure, that devoted friendship, as well as impartial criticism must alike pause and reflect whether to award the pre-eminence to the wisdom and conscientiousness of his counsels, or to the simplicity, beauty and convincing power of his eloquent advocacy. Speaking for the court, I feel safe in saying, that as long as memory remains, we can never forget the wise and helpful counsel he gave, nor the tolerance of differing opinion, he always exhibited in consultation. His very nature forbade that he should, or could give offense. In the home circle, and in his church relations, no man was ever purer or freer from fault than Judge Clopton. He was equally the model husband and father, and the exemplary, though humble and unobtrusive Christian. No act of his life ever gave occasion for a suspicion, or semblance of reproach in these regards. A more completely rounded character throughout was seldom, if ever, met with in this world of ours. Such was Judge Clopton's character, known and proclaimed by all who knew him. A quarter of a century ago, close professional relations were formed between Judge Clopton and myself, which lasted for several years. I learned to know him well, and to know him was to love him. The friendship and esteem I formed for him were never diminished during his life, for he never did, or said, aught to diminish them. His great worth, eminent ability, and stainless purity of character are, and ever will be, with me a cherished memory; and it affords me a peculiar pleasure to become the voice, and instrument of the court, in placing the resolutions of the bar on its enduring records."

Judge Clopton was thrice married. First, to Miss Martha E. Ligon, sister of Gov. Ligon. She died in November, 1867. The second marriage occurred at Columbus, Ga., in 1871, when he led to the altar Mrs. Mary F. Chambers. She died in February, 1885; and November 29,



BRANT & FULLER, BOSTON

Jerome Cochran

BRANT & FULLER, BOSTON

1887, the judge's third marriage took place at Huntsville, Ala., to the brilliant and accomplished widow of the distinguished Clement C. Clay. The judge was a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and for nearly twenty years, superintendent of the Sabbath school.

HON. JOHN L. COBBS, late state treasurer of Alabama, was born in Bedford county, Va., December 7, 1832. His parents removed to Alabama in 1844 and located at Tuscaloosa, then the state capital. He was educated in part at the State university. He entered the Confederate service as a member of company D, Second Alabama cavalry, and in 1863 was transferred to the quartermaster's department. Immediately after the close of the war he removed to Montgomery and started a dry goods business, a business he had been engaged in a short while before the war began. Mr. Cobbs has long been noted as one of the solid business men of Montgomery, and his name is a guarantee of honor and good faith. In 1888 he was nominated for the high office of treasurer of the state, and was elected. He was renominated and re-elected in 1890. As treasurer, he conducted his office with admirable skill and caution. There was not a single flaw in his management, a judgment which would be universally approved by the people of the state. Mr. Cobbs was married in March, 1858, to Miss Dolly Pegues, a niece of Senator Evans, of South Carolina. They have four children, one girl and three boys. Mr. Cobbs is a typical southern gentleman, of good manners, genial and hospitable. He has a large number of devoted friends, and, like the true friend he is, he is always planning to assist those about him.

JEROME COCHRAN, M. D.—The Cochrans of this country are of an ancient family, very numerous in Scotland and in the north of Ireland, where for centuries many of them have occupied high positions. According to the traditions of the family two brothers came over to the new world many years before the Revolutionary war and settled, one in Virginia, and one in Pennsylvania. The Virginia family, of which Dr. Cochran is a member, increased rapidly and its representatives are to be found in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. Jerome was born in Moscow, Fayette county, Tenn., on the 4th day December, 1831. His father was Augustine Owen Cochran, and his mother Frances Bailley, of whom he was the eldest son. After a few years Mr. Cochran moved into Marshall county, Miss., where he spent the larger portion of his life as a cotton planter. Here Jerome passed a feeble and sickly childhood, after the fashion of country boys in a new country, seeing nothing and hearing but little of the great world and its multiform ambitions, excitements and dissipations. From his twelfth to his nineteenth year he was engaged alternately at work on the farm and at study in the summer when the press of farm work was over, at the neighboring school, where he acquired the rudiments of an English education. Subsequently he supplemented this poor beginning by an extensive course of reading and

private study, gleaned everything within his reach in the fields of mathematics, logic, political economy, metaphysics, theology, biology, general literature, general science and the modern languages. His appetite for knowledge was voracious, and his faculty of acquisition was phenomenal. History, philosophy, poetry, fiction, science—nothing came amiss to his hungry intellect, and often after a day's hard work in the field he would hang over his books till midnight, and sometimes until the breakfast bell rang in the morning. From nineteen to twenty-four he taught school, making some money, accumulating books, and widening continually his field of study. In 1855 he married Sarah Jane, a daughter of Jared Collins, a well-to-do farmer of De Soto county, Miss. She died in 1879, leaving two sons and one daughter. In 1855 Dr. Robert Harrison, professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Botanico-Medical college of Memphis, induced him to become a student of medicine in that institution. He attended two courses of lectures and graduated as doctor of medicine in 1857. Before graduating he became satisfied that the peculiar tenets of the botanic system were untenable. His graduating thesis was a formal argument against some of the doctrines of the school; and the valedictory address of the class, delivered by him, was an energetic protest against medical sectarianism. After practicing two years in Mississippi, he, in 1859, entered the medical department of the university at Nashville, Tenn., and became the private student of Prof. W. K. Bowling, through whose influence he immediately obtained the position of resident student in the hospital of the state of Tennessee. At the close of the session in the spring of 1860, he was placed in charge of the hospital as resident physician. He received the regular degree in February, 1861. A few months later he was at work as contract physician in the Confederate hospital at Okalona, which contained 3,000 beds, and became the asylum of the sick and wounded of the Confederate army after the battle of Shiloh. Early in 1862, Dr. Cochran was promoted to the full rank of surgeon, and continued on duty at Okalona until after the battle of Corinth, when this post was abandoned. A part of this large hospital was removed to Marion station where Dr. Cochran was on duty, and in charge of the stores at said station when Gen. Sherman advanced on Meridian only a few miles distant. All the other surgeons had left; but he, crippled and on crutches from an injury to his ankles received in a recent railroad accident, remained at his post, loaded all the empty cars that he could lay his hands on, attached them at the last moment to the last engine that passed down to Mobile, and thus saved to the Confederacy thousands of dollars worth of hospital property. Soon afterward he was assigned to duty as president of a conscript board, with headquarters at Tuscaloosa; and here, his family having joined him, he remained on duty till the close of the war. Whilst waiting for the restoration of order, he turned his attention to the study of mental diseases in the insane hospital at Tuscaloosa. In June, 1865, he came

to Mobile, a stranger, and without money for the purpose of practicing his profession. In this work a career of gratifying success was interrupted by ill health in 1870. In 1868 he was elected professor of chemistry in the Medical college of Alabama, and discharged the duties of the office until the spring of 1873, when he resigned. Before the commencement of the next session, the faculty created for him the chair of public hygiene and medical jurisprudence, which he filled until 1877, when he resigned under the following circumstances: From the bill to regulate the practice of medicine in Alabama, then pending in the general assembly, the senate committee struck out a clause providing that the faculty of the college should be one of the boards of medical examiners. Thereupon the faculty determined to oppose the passage of the bill, and Dr. Cochran, preferring the interest of the profession to the interest of the college, and not willing that any fancied allegiance to the faculty should embarrass his efforts with the general assembly, immediately resigned his professorship, which put an end to his connection with the college. Since 1870, Dr. Cochran has directed his efforts and studies almost wholly to public hygiene, and toward bettering the legislation of the state in respect to the laws regulating sanitary matters and the practice of medicine. So thoroughly did he comprehend the problems involved, and so completely did he solve them, that almost all that appears in the statutes to-day in relation to public health and medical practice, originated with him; that is to say, his plans found acceptance with the medical association of the state, and through its influence were enacted into state laws. Notable amongst these is the act to regulate the practice of medicine, by which for the first time in American history, the profession was given the power to determine by rule, and to test by examination, the qualifications of those proposing to commence the practice. The possession of a certificate of qualification from a board of examiners, appointed and governed by the association, is a condition, precedent with penal sanctions, to commencing the practice of medicine in this state. In February, 1879, whilst the bill to appropriate \$3,000 annually, to be expended under the direction of the state board of health, was pending in the general assembly, Dr. Cochran was invited by the house to address it on the merits of the bill, which he did, speaking on the floor during the regular session. Those conversant with the usages of legislative assemblies will appreciate how signal a tribute of respect was conveyed in such a proceeding. Dr. Cochran commenced his public labors in the field of public hygiene by a series of papers, printed in the Mobile Register in 1870 on "The origin and prevention of the endemic and epidemic diseases of Mobile." These papers attracted a great deal of popular attention, and led to the adoption by the city of a health ordinance, of which Dr. Cochran was the author, creating a health officer, and placing the sanitary supervision of the city in the hands of a board of health elected by the Medical society. Dr.

Cochran was elected health officer, and served for two years, until the ordinance was abolished by the republicans, who came into the control of the municipality at that time. In the spring of 1874, small-pox was brought into Mobile, and became epidemic by the middle of November, having spread over the entire city. The board of trade became alarmed, and through its influence the original board of health was informally revived. They appointed Dr. Cochran health officer, with power to act. The result was a sanitary triumph without a parallel. By location of cases, isolation, compulsory vaccination, disinfection and removal to hospital of all cases not properly cared for at home, the epidemic was pressed back step by step during the season of the year most favorable for its propagation, and at last was utterly exterminated. Epidemics of small-pox have often been prevented by timely attention to the first few cases; but it is believed that this is the only instance in which an epidemic under full headway has been met and conquered. In the great epidemic summer of 1878, he was selected to be the physician at the lower quarantine station at Fort Morgan, and was invested with very large discretionary powers. He resigned the position on September 30, to accept a position on the National yellow fever commission. He at once proceeded to New Orleans, where the commission assembled for organization. In the discharge of his duties as a member thereof, after hunting up the histories of the earlier New Orleans cases, he visited more than a dozen places, including Chattanooga and Memphis, making researches into the introduction and dissemination of yellow fever among the people, the object being to trace the causes of the progress of the pestilence in time and space in such a way as to furnish reliable statistics for protective legislation. From Memphis he went under orders to Richmond, Va., to attend the session of the American public health association, commencing November 19, 1878. The committee to which Dr. Cochran's report was referred described the work done by him as almost superhuman. Returning from Richmond, he resumed his investigations as a member of the commission, but was soon called to Washington by an appointment on the board of experts, established to aid the committees of the senate and house of representatives in investigating the epidemic of 1878. Dr. Cochran was made chairman of the sub-committee of experts on the origin, cause and distinctive features of yellow fever. The thirty-four propositions in relation to yellow fever of the board of experts are especially Dr. Cochran's work, and constitute such a summing up of what is known of the natural history of yellow fever as is nowhere else to be found. The board of experts was dissolved in February. On April 11, Dr. Cochran was unanimously elected by the Medical association health officer for the state for the term of five years, and he has held the position continuously to the present time. The Medical association of the state, with a membership of 1,100 doctors, admirably organized and disciplined, is un-

questionably very largely the offspring of his brain. Never before, it is believed, have doctors associated and organized for the avowed and real purpose of promoting and protecting public interests, and incidentally, and incidentally only, of aggrandizing the profession itself. It is a signal and unique illustration of the growth, power and usefulness of a body of doctors organized on these lines and with these objects kept unwaveringly in view. From its inception the association has been the object of unceasing care by Dr. Cochran; and to those familiar with his work panegyric cannot add to the luster of his reputation as an organizer, nor exaggerate the value of his services to the association. From 1873 up to the present time he has been chairman of the board of censors of the state association; since 1875 chairman of the committee of public health; and since 1877 chairman of the state board of medical examiners. Dr. Cochran's religious history has been quite as remarkable as anything else in his career. Growing up amongst members of the Methodist communion, he naturally accepted without question the general principles, tenets and prejudices of evangelical protestantism. From these convictions he was awakened about the eighteenth year of his age by the preaching of a Universalist minister, who showed that it was quite possible to say something in favor of a very different set of doctrines. Once aroused to independent thinking, and once put in the way of independent investigation, he determined to explore the whole question of religious faith and obligation to its very foundations. To this end he read everything he could lay his hands on, in any way connected with Christian polemics—read the standard works of most of the great Protestant writers; read the writings of the English deists; read the writings of the French atheists; read German rationalism; and finally drifted into modern scientific materialism. The result of all this was that he plunged deeper and deeper into the abyss of scepticism until at last, like Rafael Eben Ezra in Hypatia, he ceased either to believe or disbelieve anything. This skepticism was not exclusively religious, but was philosophical also—ontological as well as theological. This *decensus Averni*, unlike that described by Virgil, was slow and difficult, consuming some ten years of his life. The re-ascent, however, conformed to the Virgilian model—*hic labor, hoc opus est*. Finding some glimpses of metaphysical certitude in St. Thomas of Aquin, he slowly made his way back into the regions of christian faith, until at last, in May, 1865, he was baptized into the Catholic church. It is remarkable that he has been able to reconcile in his own mind his religious tenets with the most advanced views of the philosophy of evolution, which he unqualifiedly accepts. And now a word as to Dr. Cochran's characteristics. A large head, a thoughtful and somewhat saddened brow, a firm mouth, a quiet, dark-grey eye, and a complexion rendered sallow by ill health and sedentary habits, give, ordinarily, an air of stoical apathy to his well-formed, intelligent and rather attractive face. This mask to strong passions, while

it serves to conceal strong emotions, has the disadvantage of concealing also the silent revelations, if not the very existence, of the fine feelings of sympathy, friendship and genial sociability, which, on fit occasions, break forth as through a rift in a cloud, to the delight of his friends, and to the surprise of those accustomed to regard him as little more than an intellectual machine. Intellectually he is one of the most imposing proportions; and he is, unquestionably, one of the most learned men of the south. Nature has largely endowed him with the capacities of a great scholar. A library with its books systematically arranged, numbered and catalogued, in shelves, alcoves and chambers, does not not present a more perfect picture of order than does the vast amount of information on many subjects which his untiring industry has accumulated, and which his almost matchless memory has enabled him to retain. A fine command of language, a chaste and luminous style, aptness for philosophical speculation, large powers of analysis, comparison and reflection, a self-control which is never disturbed, and a self-reliance based on a consciousness of strength, give him absolute command of his resources, and render him at once an able writer, an instructive and interesting talker, and a consummate master of debate. All the lines of his character are strongly marked. His pursuit of an object is untiring, and his zeal in whatever he undertakes approaches enthusiasm as nearly as his stoical temperaments permits. He does with his might whatsoever his hand findeth to do. In debate his concentration on the matter in hand, and his obliviousness of collateral results, unfortunately betray him at times into seeming disregard of the feelings of those who oppose his plans. In speculation and in discussing important practical questions he discovers great consideration for power and wealth. In his personal relations he never exhibits the slightest approach to subserviency to either. He is firm almost to obstinacy, and unselfish almost to the verge of improvidence. He has been known to persevere in his convictions in regard to an important public professional interest, and struggle for their ascendancy, notwithstanding it involved the alienation of friends and the sacrifice of private interests with which he could ill afford to part. Though not insensible to praise and fond of a display of his talents, he cannot be considered vain. His passion for power displays itself rather in quiet methods and dispositions for the attainment of ends, than in demonstrations of triumph at success. The great objects of his life in Alabama have been the organization of the medical profession, and its investment with legal powers and functions honorable to itself and useful to the state. In this field his great abilities have given him an ascendancy and influence in the public councils of the medical profession of the state, which no other man has ever attained; and in it his success has been such as should be, and doubtless is, gratifying to his ambition and pride. His literary record is extensive. Between 1871 and 1893, he made more than forty distinct contributions to the literature of the profession, and

it is regretted that not even a list of them is permitted by the limits assigned to this sketch. His many reports on yellow fever give, it is believed, evidence of an exhaustive and discriminating investigation of the propagation and dissemination of that disease, at many different times and in many different places, such as no other man has ever made; and the "Leading indications for the treatment of yellow fever," in a paper on yellow fever, contributed by Dr. Cochran to Hare's System of Practical Therapeutics, furnishes a summary, comprehensive yet compact, of the clinical history of yellow fever such as cannot be found in any other work. "The white blood corpuscle in health and disease," M. A. S. A., 1874, as a history and compendium of current biological doctrines was exceedingly valuable to the profession and highly creditable to the author. The cell doctrine was briefly but lucidly discussed. Scattered facts were arranged into a convenient system, so that they became endowed with an amount of physiological and pathological significance and importance which before had scarcely been suspected. In 1878 he published a paper on puerperal fever, in which, for the first time, the position is taken without qualification, that there is no specific puerperal fever, but that puerperal fevers and inflammations are strictly analogous to surgical fevers and inflammations, modified only by the puerperal condition. The "Alcohol Question," 1883, "The Theory and practice of Quarantine," 1880, and "Quarantine Requisites," 1891, all of great practical value and impressed with the character of the author's own thought, deserve special attention. The facts, and much of the text of this sketch, have been taken from a biographical sketch of Dr. Cochran in the "Representative Men of the South," published by Charles Robson & Co., of Philadelphia, in 1880.

JUDGE THOMAS WILKES COLEMAN.—Judge Thomas Wilkes Coleman was born in the county of Greene, state of Alabama, in the year 1834, being now in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was graduated at Princeton college, New Jersey, in the class of 1853—an institution which has been prolific in educating scholars, and jurists, and statesmen, throughout the land. After studying law at a bar noted for the conspicuous learning and eloquence of its members, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court in 1855, when just of age. In 1865, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, which framed what is known as the "constitution of 1865"—the only occasion on which he has ever been a candidate for office by popular election. In the same year he was elected, by the state legislature of Alabama, to the office of circuit solicitor; was appointed, by the governor, to the same office in 1878 to fill an unexpired term, and was re elected by the legislature in 1880, and again in 1886. He was appointed to the office of chancellor of the southern chancery division of Alabama during the year 1886, and resigned the solicitorship to accept that position. He was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama in August, 1890, after serving as chancellor

for four years, this appointment having been made by Gov. Seay to fill the vacancy created on the appellate court bench, by the resignation of Judge Somerville. For about fifteen years past, he has been an elder in the Presbyterian church, the religious tenets of which he has constantly maintained without bigotry or ostentation. The career of Judge Coleman has been one of continued honor and success, from the day of his entrance at the bar to that of his elevation to the bench; his convictions are strong, his love of truth dominant, and his judgment is sound. These qualities made him a successful lawyer, an earnest and fearless prosecutor, as commonwealth attorney, a chancellor equal in ability and repute to any of his distinguished predecessors, who had, before him, adorned the woolsack in the state's history. He gives promise of ranking among the foremost of the judges who have illustrated their learning as jurists on a bench which stands among the foremost of the American state courts. Judge Coleman is at present a member of the Medico-Legal society, and one for the vice-presidents of the state of Alabama.

JAMES S. COLLINS, farmer of Pike Road, Montgomery county, was born in Dallas county, in October, 1832. He is a son of Smart M. and Mary (Waldron) Collins, both natives of Edgefield district, S. C. Mr. Collins was a well educated man, and in 1819 came to Alabama, married and settled down in Dallas county, where he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1856. He followed farming for a livelihood, and both he and his wife were members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Collins was the only one of his family who ever came to Alabama. Mrs. Nancy Waldron Collins was married twice. She was a daughter of Harry Waldron, of Edgefield district, S. C., and died in 1838. James S. Collins was the youngest of a family of two sons and one daughter, viz.: Frances, wife of William Johnson, of Texas; Matthew W., of this county, who was in the late war in the western army during the last two years, and was captured near Selina, but was paroled, and James S. The latter was reared on a farm, began life for himself as a farmer, which occupation he has since followed. Since 1854 he has lived in Montgomery county, though in different locations. In 1856 he married Jane Foster, a native of Alabama, who died the same year. His second marriage was in 1853, to Miss Susan Johnson, a native of Troup county, Ga., who died in 1883, leaving five children, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of P. H. Hammock; Lucy, wife of R. J. Belser, of Tuscumbia, in business as merchant there; Samuel, of the firm of R. I. Robinson & Co., cotton brokers of Montgomery; Finnie L., a farmer, and Minnie. Mr. Collins was married, in 1867, to Mrs. Ellen Hammond, daughter of John Robinson, a prominent citizen of Georgia, who died at the age of ninety-two years, and who was married twice, leaving eight children by his first wife and four by his second. He was a merchant and farmer and was possessed of considerable wealth. Mrs. Collins was born in Georgia. Mr. Collins was in the late war for a

short time at Pollard, with Gen. Clanton, in the home guards. At the breaking out of the war he had considerable property but lost it all during the war. He has now so far recovered as to own several hundred acres of fine land and a fine home at Pike Road, to which he has recently removed. Mr. Collins has always been industrious and energetic. Before the war he was a whig, but since then he has earnestly supported the democratic party. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and a most genial gentleman.

JOHN G. CROMMELIN, mayor of Montgomery, was born in Montgomery in 1844. His father, Charles Crommelin, was born in New York city in 1805, and settled in Alabama when eighteen years of age. His mother, whose maiden name was Julia Parthenia Ross, was born in Camden, S. C., and came with her parents to the present county of Montgomery in 1815. Mayor Crommelin was educated in his native city and county, and at the Washington college, now Washington-Lee university, Lexington, Va. He served in the Confederate army as a private in the Sixth Alabama cavalry, and was paroled at the close of the war. For several years after the war he engaged in farming. He has always resided in Montgomery, where he has valuable property interests to manage. In May, 1889, he was elected a member of the city council of Montgomery for a term of four years. In May, 1891, he was elected mayor of the city, and was re-elected without opposition in 1893. He has never married.

JAMES DAVIDSON (deceased) was born in Melrose, Scotland, in 1811, and came to America when about twenty years of age, locating first at New York, then in Georgia, and in 1840 coming to Alabama, stopping first at Wetumpka and then settling at Montgomery, where he died in 1884, and his wife the same year, at the age of seventy-one. He filled the office of city treasurer of Montgomery for a number of years, resigning that office on account of failing health about a month prior to his death. His wife was Lucretia Bailey, who was the daughter of George Bailey, a native of Haddam, Conn., and to them were born seven children, all of whom still survive. One son, H. C. Davidson, served all through the war on the Confederate side. He entered the service in the spring of 1863, in company D, Seventh Alabama cavalry, commanded by Col. Joseph Hodson, as a private, and soon after was made sergeant, and toward the latter part of the war commanded the company from the battle of Columbia, Tenn., until Hood's retreat from Nashville; but December 16, 1864, he was captured and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was held until the war closed. After he was exchanged, in July, 1865, he returned to Montgomery, Ala., and entered the service of James Lahey & Co., for a year, moved to New York city and remained two years, then returned to Montgomery, Ala., in 1868, and bought out Lahey & Co., and carried on the clothing business until the spring of 1884 and then went into the real estate and insurance business, which he still carries on. He is past grand commander of the Knights Templar of Alabama, and is

a thirty two degree Mason. He was married in 1872 to Fannie O. Lee, a daughter of H. P. Lee, a native of Connecticut, but an old resident of Montgomery.

DR. LE ROY W. DAVIS, a practicing physician and surgeon, and planter, of Fleta, Montgomery county, Ala., was born in Newton county, Ga., in 1827. He is a son of George C. and Jane (Montgomery) Davis, the former of whom was born in North Carolina in 1789, and the latter in Morgan county, Ga., in 1791. Both received a liberal education, and Mr. Davis removed to Georgia when yet a young man. After his marriage he removed to Morgan county, where he lived over seventy-five years. He died December 29, 1874, and his widow died November 9, of the same year. They had lived together sixty years, a successful and happy married life, reared twelve children to maturity, six sons and six daughters, and were members of the Primitive Baptist church. Mr. Davis was a farmer by occupation, served in the Indian war of 1812, was a whig in politics, conservative in his views but firm in his convictions, was honest, industrious and energetic. His father was John Davis, an Englishman, who came to America a young man. He was a shoemaker by occupation, and did not serve in the Revolutionary war because of lameness. He was the father of nineteen children and died at Richmond, Va. His wife died in Georgia. Elder James M. Montgomery, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Davis, was a Primitive Baptist minister. He was born in Morgan county, Ga., and died in the same county at the age of ninety-five years. He was of Irish parentage and reared a large family of children. His wife died in Troup county, Ga. Dr. Le Roy W. Davis is the youngest of a family of six sons and six daughters, five of whom are now living. Four of the sons were in the late war, viz.: Elbert R. was an officer in a Georgia regiment in the army of the Tennessee, now deceased; John M., now of Rutledge, Ga., was also in the Tennessee army all through the war, and was wounded at Atlanta; Jasper, was in the service, died while at home on furlough, and David M., of Walker county, Ala., was in the service with Alabama state troops. Dr. Davis, reared mostly on the farm, attended Mercer university at Penfield, Ga., graduating in 1848. He then read medicine, and graduated in 1851 from the medical college at Augusta, Ga. He established himself in practice, at first one year at home, and then six years in Newton county, Ga., and in 1858 he came to Alabama, locating in Montgomery county. In 1859 he married Fleta, daughter of Charles J. and Christiana (Holman) Matthews, natives of Morgan county, Ga., whence they came to Alabama at an early day, locating in Autauga county, and removing to Montgomery county in 1836. Here they both died in 1871. Mr. Matthews was a prosperous farmer, and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Davis was born in Montgomery county, was educated in that county and in Madison, Ga., was a lady of many accomplishments and a devout Methodist, and died in October, 1882, leaving one daughter,

now the wife of George A. Shackelford. The town of Fleta was named after Mrs. Fleta Davis. Dr. Davis is one of the oldest physicians in the county. He has been in constant practice among the same people for a period of thirty-five years, and since 1861 he has lived in the same house. He was at one time county health officer, and is now a member of the State Medical association. He is not a politician and has never aspired to office. He is a member of Golden Place lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M., of Covington, Ga. He owns over 1,000 acres of land, including several hundred acres of mineral land in Walker county. He also owns two cotton gins and a grist mill and saw mill, all of which he has acquired by his own industry, energy and economy. He also carries on a large mercantile business at Fleta.

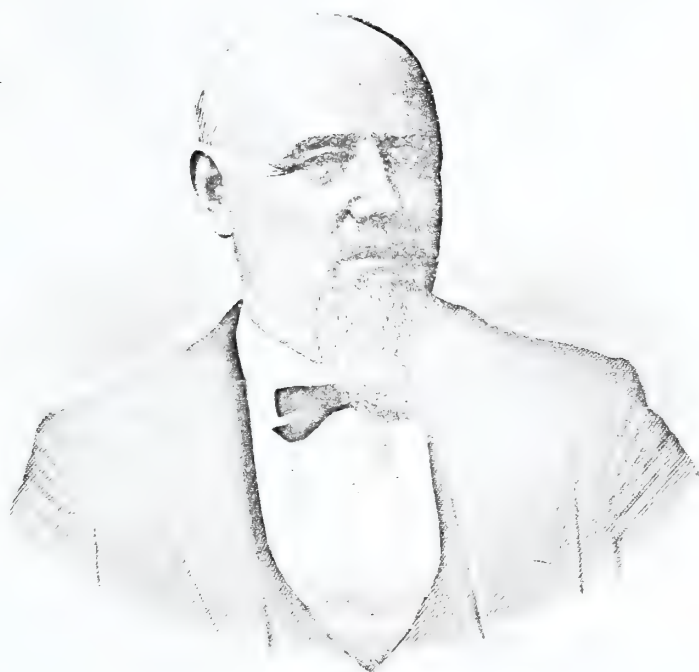
WILLIAM JAMES DICKERSON, tax assessor of his native county, was born in Montgomery, Ala., April 25, 1848, and educated at the local schools. In 1862, he enlisted in the Second Alabama cavalry, commanded by Col. W. H. Hunter, and served under that officer about six months. In 1863, he re-enlisted in the Seventh Alabama cavalry, Col. Joseph Hodson, and served in that regiment until the close of the war. Mr. Dickerson took part in the battles of Nashville and Franklin, and all the fights in the last Tennessee campaign, including Spring Hill, and many minor skirmishes. After the war was over, Mr. Dickerson farmed in Montgomery county, Ala., from 1866 to 1880, then ran a saw mill a year, after which he returned to farming, which he still carries on. In 1885, he was elected tax assessor of Montgomery county for four years, and re-elected in 1889. Mr. Dickerson was married, in 1870, to Miss Sallie Harwell, daughter of Mason Harwell of Montgomery county. This lady died without issue in 1871, and in 1876 Mr. Dickerson married Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Richard Taylor of Montgomery, and to them have been born two children: Alice Maud, and Will O'Dell Dickerson. Eleazer Dickerson, father of W. James Dickerson, was born in New Jersey in 1794, and came to Alabama when a young man, locating first in Mobile, where he remained a few years, and then came to Montgomery, where he embarked in the furniture business, which he carried on until his death in 1859. He married Sarah Reynolds, a native of Edgfield district, S. C., and had born to him six children, of whom five lived to maturity, as follows: Robert J., who was a physician, and was accidentally killed in Selma, Ala., in 1860; James Robert, who was in the Confederate service—first in Maj. H. C. Semple's battery, and then in the Seventh Alabama cavalry. He died in 1876; Mary Eliza, wife of A. J. Anderson, of Montgomery; Katie Burton, wife of P. R. Hall, of Montgomery, Ala., and William James of Montgomery.

JOSEPH W. DIMMICK, formerly clerk of the United States circuit and district courts, Montgomery, was born in Schuyler county, Ill., November 6, 1838, and is the son of Ebenezer Dimmick, a native of New York state, and of English ancestry. J. W. Dimmick was educated at the common

schools of Illinois, and at Rushville academy, and was teaching school at the outbreak of the war between the states. May 8, 1861, he enlisted as a private in company G, Sixteenth Illinois infantry, and served three years and three months. Immediately after the battle of Corinth he was promoted to a second lieutenancy, and held that position when he left the army. In 1869 President Grant appointed him postmaster at Montgomery, and he held that office four years. In 1875 Justice Woods, of the United States supreme court (then of the United States circuit court), appointed him clerk of the United States circuit court, a position he has since filled with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the people. Capt. Dimmick was one of the organizers of the First National bank of Montgomery, many years a member of its board of directors, and is now its president. He is officially connected with the Sheffield Land company, the Sheffield & Birmingham Coal, Iron and Railroad company, president of the Montgomery Iron works, and a director of the Capital City water works. September 7, 1869, Capt. Dimmick was married to Miss Annie Savage, a daughter of the late Prof. Polk Savage, of this city, and has had born to him three daughters and one son.

JOHN W. DURR, son of Rev. Michael and Elizabeth (Pinckard) Durr, was born in Harris county, Ga., June 24, 1835. At the age of seventeen years he moved to Montgomery, Ala., and started in business, first as clerk in a grocery store, afterward bookkeeper for a flouring mill. In 1855 he was employed as bookkeeper in the Central bank of Alabama, remaining there five years, then formed a partnership with M. E. Vaughan and B. S. Johnson, and built what is now-known as the Alabama warehouse, and went into the warehouse and commission business under the firm name of M. E. Vaughan & Co., carrying it on until 1863, when his partners sold out to Lehman Brothers. In March, 1863, he formed a partnership with Lehman Brothers, under the firm name of Lehman, Durr & Co., which continued until 1891, when the firm was incorporated as the Lehman Durr Company, of which he is president. Mr. Durr is also president of the Tallassee Falls manufacturing company, and a director of the South & North Alabama Railroad company, he was also a director of the First National bank of Montgomery, about eighteen years; was elected alderman of the city of Montgomery in 1863, and again in 1875. He is a Free Mason, having taken all the degrees which are conferred by the fraternity in the state. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been a deacon since 1860; was married, in 1857, to Rebecca H. Holt, daughter of Thomas T. Holt, of Montgomery, Ala.

JEFFERSON MANLY FALKNER was born at Arbacoochee, Randolph county, Ala., July 14, 1843. His father, Jefferson Falkner, who was born Jasper county, Ga., in 1810; was an eminent preacher-lawyer, was judge of the county court of Randolph county, and served two terms in the state senate. Jefferson M. Falkner was educated in Lafayette and at Mercer university, Penfield, Ga. He left school in May, 1861, returned home and



J. M. Falkner

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entered the Confederate service, enlisting in a company his father had organized and was commanding, the Chambers cavalry, later known as company B, of the Eighth Confederate cavalry. He entered the army as a boy and as a private, was promoted to a second, then a first, lieutenancy, and in January, 1865, became captain of his company, being then but little more than of age. His regiment was under Wheeler, and Capt. Falkner was in every battle that Wheeler fought from Columbus, Ky., in 1861, to the close of the war. On the close of hostilities, he returned to Montgomery, and, together with his father, purchased a plantation and began farming. He read law in the meantime, while his crops grew, and in February, 1868, was admitted to the bar. Forming a partnership with his father, they entered upon practice in Montgomery and continued in business together until 1875, when his father retired. He later formed a partnership with Col. Thomas G. Jones, and continued with him until Col. Jones was elected governor in 1890. Capt. Falkner is now district attorney in Alabama for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, an important and highly responsible position. In addition to his law practice he finds time to take a great interest in farming and stock raising, having extensive landed interests in Montgomery and Chilton counties. Capt. Falkner has never embarked in politics, though he was for four years an alderman of the city of Montgomery and for two years city attorney. This latter post he resigned. On July 19, 1887, he was married to Lizzie Cameron, daughter of Andrew Cameron, and has two children, Jefferson Cameron and Robert Molton. Capt. Falkner is one of the most highly respected citizens in Alabama and Montgomery, where he has lived for the greater portion of his life, and his name is a synonym for honesty and steadfast loyalty to friends.

JAMES ALFRED FARLEY was born in Halifax county Va., on February 18, 1824. He was a son of James and Eliza (Davis) Farley, both natives of Virginia. He had two brothers and five sisters, born in the following order, viz.: Ann, Henry W., Martha J., William G., Eliza, Caroline T., James Alfred, and Susie Virginia. James Alfred, after the death of both father and mother, moved to Montgomery, Ala., at the age of fourteen years. He came all the way from Milton, N. C., on horseback, and took a position in the store of his brother, Henry W. Farley, who was at the time engaged in the dry goods business in Montgomery. He was not too proud to sweep out the store or to do anything else that fell in his way. His perseverance after a few years found him at the head of the concern and the one who made all the purchases for the firm in eastern markets. He remained with his brother until he accepted a position in the office of Winter's iron works, where he proved himself a useful employee of the institution, and was held in high esteem by his employers. In the fall of 1850 he began his career in the banking business, which in after years proved so highly successful. He first connected

himself in the banking house of John Henly & Co., as bookkeeper, and during the following year, in recognition of his ability, he was admitted as a partner in business without the investment on his part of a single dollar. During the early fifties the death of John Henly left him in entire charge of the affairs of the bank. The death of the senior member of the firm necessitated the withdrawal of a large part of the capital and surplus upon which the business was conducted; notwithstanding this, however, he continued the firm name of John Henly & Co. until the establishment by himself and his brother, William G. Farley, of the Farmers' bank of Alabama, in 1861, of which he was president. He was an able financier and accumulated large means; he served the city as alderman for several terms, and was treasurer of the Tallassee Falls manufacturing company for years, besides being connected with the Montgomery gas company and other prominent institutions. In 1865, he admitted Mr. James R. Smith, who had been an employee of the Farmers' bank, as a partner in the bank and changed the style of the concern to Farley, Smith & Co. In 1870, Farley, Smith & Co. were succeeded by Farley, Spear & Co., which change was occasioned by the admission as a partner of Mr. Charles Spear, who married Leonora, eldest daughter of James A. and Sarah E. Farley. During the year 1861, at the opening of the Civil war, James A. Farley was appointed by Hon. Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America, as agent of the produce loan of the Confederacy with the rank of colonel, which office he held until the close of the war. This office gave him power not only to pay and settle for all cotton, corn, and other produce for the Confederate States of America, but to negotiate the bonds of the same. At the age of sixty-four years and ten months he died, December 27, 1888, at his home in Montgomery, after a useful life as a public-spirited citizen and warm friend of the needy. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hoxey, daughter of Dr. Thomas Hoxey, a prominent physician of Columbus, Ga., and descendant of a very distinguished Georgia family. As fruits of this marriage there were born six children, four daughters and two sons. Of these, four are now living, namely: Mary Eliza Leonora, wife of Charles Spear, now of New York city; Cora Annulette, wife of John Metcalf, of Montgomery, Ala.; Louis Bulow, and Hoxey Carter Farley, the two sons. The eldest son of James A. and Sarah E. Farley, Louis Bulow, was born in Montgomery, Ala., October 2, 1867, and received a liberal education, concluding his scholastic studies at the university of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. After finishing his course there he began work as a runner and collector for Farley, Spears & Co., and after learning the various departments in the bank was promoted to the position of teller, shortly before the death of his father. By the last will of his father he was appointed one of the executors of his estate. Realizing the will of his father necessitated the business of Farley, Spear & Co. to be discontinued, and not wishing to see the name of "Farley" so long

identified with the honorable calling of finance, go down, he conceived the idea of organizing the Farley National bank of Montgomery. to succeed to the established and valuable business which his father had left as a rich inheritance. By vigorous work he interested men of prominence and means, and with difficulty kept from the public the contemplated change in the old and reliable banking house, and on January 1, 1890, the doors of the Farley National bank were opened to the public. He was made cashier of the institution at the age of twenty-two, and has exerted his best energies for the welfare of the institution, of which he and its stockholders may well feel proud. On October 30, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Jette Means, of Montgomery, eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas A. Means, and granddaughter of T. A. Means, D. D. LL. D., of Oxford, Ga., a great and good man. They have one child, Jette Ailen Farley.

CAPT. JOHN GOODE FINLEY, eminent as an attorney-at-law, was born in Montgomery, Ala., August 12, 1842. He first attended Irving college, Tenn., and in 1861, graduated from the university of Alabama. Immediately after leaving college, he raised a company of infantry in Montgomery, Ala., called the "Montgomery Cadets," of which he was elected captain, and tendered their services to the war department of the Confederate States. The command not being received at that time he enlisted in the Confederate service, going into Maj. H. C. Semple's battery, as sergeant, and so served until after the battle of Murfreesboro, when he was elected lieutenant in company A, Twenty-second Alabama infantry. A year later he was acting captain of company A, and served as such until the war closed, having participated in the following battles: Murfreesboro (where he was run over by a piece of artillery and badly injured). Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap, and in the entire campaign from Dalton to Atlanta—a three months' fight. He was wounded at New Hope Church in the shoulder, and returned home a short time, and then rejoined his command and participated in the siege of Atlanta, being present when that city was captured. Then he went to North Carolina and was at the battle of Bentonville, which was his last fight. After the war, Capt. Finley taught school one year in Montgomery, studying law in the meantime, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, since when he has been in continuous practice. He was married in 1872, to Susie Pierce, daughter of Dr. James W. Pierce, of Montgomery. The captain's father was Rev. David Finley, who was born in Wilkes county, Ga., and died in 1858, aged forty three years. He was a Presbyterian and pastor of the church in Montgomery for fifteen years prior to his death. The maiden name of the captain's mother was Emily W. Goode, daughter of Judge Samuel W. Goode, a native of Virginia. She died in 1882. As a lawyer, Mr. Finley has few equals in the city of Montgomery. A very interesting reminiscence of Miss Emily W. Goode, in connection with the author of "Home, Sweet Home" and Mirabeau B. Lamar is related

in the "Virginia Cousins", which we quote. "Payne drifted into Georgia during the troublous times which preceded the removal of the Cherokee Indians. His intimacy with the noted Chief, John Ross, resulted in his arrest. The state and national governments were in conflict, and white men were prohibited visiting the tribes without permission of the state. Payne had failed to do this, and being a newspaper correspondent and a writer, his actions were considered suspicious. A thorough investigation, however, secured his release after a brief imprisonment. During his southern tour he was a lion in society and there are not a few old albums in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, in which he indited verses to some fair lady whom he met and admired. I have before me a once elaborate album, then the property of a charming young lady of Alabama. This album is now in the possession of a son of the lady. Miss Goode was a woman of rare loveliness and had many admirers. It was not strange, therefore, that when the brilliant author of *Home, Sweet Home*, met her and was charmed by her beauty and accomplishments, there should have been equally brilliant rivals to challenge his knightly attentions and contest his advances. So when he wrote the following flattering verse in Miss Goode's album, there was at hand a knightlier and equally brilliant Georgian to match it with a verse as good if not better:

'Lady, your name, if understood,
Explains your nature to a letter;
And may you never change from *Goode*
Unless, if possible, to *better*.'

Montgomery, Ala., July 21st, 1835.

J. H. PAYNE.

"Mirabeau B. Lamar was a journalist, a poet and a gifted man. Coming across this verse in Miss Goode's album, he penned the following sharp and pointed personal reply:

'I am content with being *Goode*,
To aim at *better* might be vain;
But if I do, 'tis understood,
Whate'er the cause, it is not Payne.'

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

"Lamar knew, better than Payne, how to pay a delicate compliment to a beautiful woman. He was indeed 'the Warrior Poet', and we are told that 'the bravest and the tenderest.' Surely no brave soldier ever penned a tenderer gem of poetry to a fair lady, than this to Miss Goode from Lamar:

'The rose I saw upon thy breast,
I deemed the happiest of its race;
In such a world of beauty blest
How could it wish a brighter place?

'But all its hues departed soon,
Like fading clouds at closing day;
It could not brook superior bloom
And sank in Envy's pale decay.'

"What a different fate awaited these two men, both brilliant, witty, genial and poetic. Payne, after many sad wanderings and misfortunes, and few blessings and joys, died in a far off land, 'an exile from home,' and desolate, even to the last. Lamar, brave, ambitious, impulsive, responded to the call of Texas and the name of the heroic Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, the President of the 'Lone Star Republic,' shines brightly to-day in the annals of her struggles, her victories and her grand developments. He drew his trusty sword for a struggling people and aided them to form a republic of their own,—now a part of our common country,—of which he became the honored chief magistrate. So long as the great state of Texas reveres the name of its gallant soldier-poet, General Mirabeau B. Lamar shall live in history and in song."

DAVID FLEMING, the very popular restaurant keeper of Montgomery, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1849, and came to America in 1857. He sojourned first in Columbus, Ga., for one year, and then settled in Montgomery, Ala., where he has since resided. In 1874 he opened the restaurant which he now carries on. Beside his restaurant, Mr. Fleming owns large landed interests in Montgomery. He is a Mason, K. of P. and K. of H., and holds a high position socially. He was first married, in 1873, to Mary Dinsmore, and secondly, in 1891, to Kate Leame. He has one adopted son, whom he has named David Fleming. Mr. Fleming has served two terms, eight years, as alderman of Montgomery, rendering most effective service. Alexander Fleming, father of David, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1812, was a farmer and came with his family to America in 1857. He married Ann Bell, and to them were born six children, of whom four now survive, as follows: Anna, wife of John Hancock; David Fleming, William Fleming, and Mary, wife of Joseph Ledbetter. The eldest son, Alexander, was in the Confederate service in 1863, in the navy, and after the war was over joined the United States navy and died in 1887.

BUNBERRY FLINN, planter of beat No. 9, living near Hope Hull post-office, Montgomery county, was born in Brunswick county, N. C., in 1808. He is a son of David Flinn, a native of North Carolina, where he spent all his life, dying when Bunberry was quite a small boy, his mother having died at the time of his birth. David Flinn was of Irish descent, was a farmer by occupation, and it is believed he was a Revolutionary soldier. He was married twice. Bunberry was the youngest of five brothers, viz.: William, who came to Alabama at an early day and died near Mobibe; Daniel, also deceased; James, John, and Bunberry. They all came to Alabama, and all were farmers. Bunberry Flinn was left an orphan when about four years old, and was reared by a half sister, a Mrs. Green, with whom he came to Alabama, locating in Montgomery county, soon after General Jackson's army passed through this section of the country, they following in his trail, some distance behind. They were thus among the earliest settlers of Alabama. Where Montgomery

now stands there was then a wilderness, and the wilderness was inhabited principally by Indians and wild beasts. Mr. Flinn became very familiar with the Indians, being brought in the country and in the woods for a great part with them. He attended school but a few days during his life, learning to read and write while attending to plantation business. At about the age of nineteen he began for himself as a laborer, with the promise of some schooling, but this promise was never fulfilled. He afterward became an overseer, and followed that line of work for about sixteen years. He began at \$5 per month, and worked most of these sixteen years for Abner McGehee. In the meantime, on February 9, 1837, he was married to Miss Oranza Anderson, daughter of Eley Anderson, who was probably a South Carolinian, but who, at an early day, came to Alabama, and settled in Lowndes county, followed the life of a farmer, and in that county died. Mrs. Flinn was born in Lowndes county, and was a member of the Protestant Methodist church, became the mother of thirteen children, and died in 1864. Eight of these thirteen children still survive, viz.: William R., a merchant at McGehee; Daniel, a farmer at McGehee; Robert, supervisor of public roads; Milton, merchant at Pike Road; Frank, a druggist of Tuscaloosa, who served in the legislature from Montgomery county, in 1886; Octo, a merchant of Pike Road; Missouri, wife of Jesse A. Bozeman, and Lula, widow of J. T. Glaze. Watson, one of those who died, was in the Second Alabama cavalry about one year, and has died since the war. Bunberry, soon after marriage, settled on his present farm, then in a wild state, about nine miles southwest of Montgomery, at one time owning about 800 acres of land. He lost about \$50,000 during the war, \$10,000 of it being in cotton, which was burned. He has given his children \$70,000 in cash, and has paid \$40,000 surety debts, all since the war. All that he has, and all that he has ever had, was acquired by his own hard work, good management and economy. Some of the time he has worked sixteen hours per day, and for a man of his age, he is yet very active and well preserved. He has spared no pains to educate his children, for many years running a school himself, for that purpose. He superintended the first squad of men in the construction of the first railroad in the state, the Montgomery & West Point railroad. He made the brick, and furnished the material to build what was called the old Mud Tavern, in Montgomery, which was burned about 1840. He is widely known for his honesty, sobriety, and fair dealing, and is one of the best known men in this part of the state. Until the dissolution of the whig party, he belonged to it, but he has, since that time, been a democrat. He belonged to the state militia in the early day, and has for many a year been a member of the Protestant Methodist church.

JOHN BROWN GASTON, M. D.—The Gastons are of French descent and their ancestors were distinguished, in the early part of the seventeenth century, as zealous adherents of the Huguenot cause. John Gaston, from whom the subject of this sketch was seven removes in direct



Engraving by J. B. Gaston

J. B. Gaston

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lineal descent, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, sought refuge in Scotland. Subsequently the family transferred themselves into Ireland, whence the great-grandfather of our Dr. Gaston migrated to the United States about the year 1720, settling first in Pennsylvania, where he married Esther Waugh. About 1750 he moved to South Carolina, and established his homestead, known then as now by the name of Cedar Shoals, on the Catawba river. He had nine sons all of whom were engaged in the Revolutionary war. Seven were in the battle of Fort Moultrie. Three were killed in the battle of Hanging Rock. Another who was a lieutenant died of small pox during Sumter's retreat from Wright's Bluff. Joseph Gaston, the youngest son, while a lad of sixteen, was wounded at Hanging Rock, became afterward a successful planter, and a member of the legislature, and died at a good old age in 1836. He was the father of John B. Gaston, Sr., who married Mary Buford McFadden, a native of South Carolina of Scotch descent. Five of their sons were in the Confederate army at the same time, and three of them died in the service. Two of them still survive. Dr. J. McFadden Gaston, now a distinguished physician of Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. John Brown Gaston, the subject of this sketch. Dr. John Brown Gaston was born in Chester county, S. C., on January 4, 1834. He received his primary education at Cedar Shoals academy, and graduated from the South Carolina college in 1852. He began the study of medicine in Columbia, under his brother, and graduated from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania in 1855. He practiced for two years in York county, S. C., and removed to Montgomery, Ala., in 1857; here he formed a partnership with Dr. Nathan Bozeman, now of New York city, which continued for two years, until Dr. Bozeman moved to New Orleans. Dr. Gaston continued to conduct a general practice in Montgomery until January, 1861, when he was commissioned by Gov. Andrew B. Moore, surgeon of the state militia, and ordered to Fort Morgan, where he remained about two months. On July 19, he was appointed surgeon of the Nineteenth Alabama regiment, and accompanied it to the Potomac, where it found part of the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He was present with his regiment on the march through the peninsula to meet Gen. McClellan, and afterward as they fell back on Richmond, and through the terrible seven days' fight around that city. He participated in the second battle of Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the latter battle, in July, 1863, he was appointed surgeon of Gen. Wilcox's brigade, with the title of "senior surgeon of brigade," and with it took part in all the battles from the Wilderness down to Petersburg. Soon after his arrival there he was ordered to Richmond, and placed in charge of the Alabama division of the Howard Grove hospital, a very extensive institution, of which his division alone contained 550 beds. He remained here until the surrender, when he returned south, stopping for some months with his relations in North Carolina.

In November, 1865, he reached Montgomery, which he had not seen for four years, and recommenced the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. W. I. Holt, with whom he remained associated till 1870. Since that time he has conducted a large and increasing practice by himself. He has been since his residence in Montgomery a member of the Montgomery Medical society, and has been its president more than once. He became a member of the medical association of the state in 1869, in which year he delivered the annual oration; he has been a counselor of the association since 1875; was its president in 1882; and has been for many years a member of the board of censors, the committee of public health, and the state board of medical examiners. He has been a member of the city council of Montgomery, and mayor of the city for two terms of two years each, beginning in 1881. Under his administration as mayor the finances of the city were kept in a most satisfactory condition; order prevailed, and sanitary inspection of streets were systematized and enforced as never before in Montgomery. He is a member of the board of trustees of the great state hospital for the insane, which has obtained a national reputation for the excellence of its management. On several occasions Dr. Gaston has been instrumental in securing from the general assembly of the state important legislation in behalf of the better qualification of doctors and of health interests of the people. Two of these occasions deserve special mention. The law to regulate the practice of medicine in Alabama was passed in 1877. While it was pending in the general assembly it met with very earnest and bitter opposition, opposition not the less effectual for mischief because it was based on ignorance and misconception. The struggle was protracted and for a long time of doubtful issue, and Dr. Gaston's efforts, in connection with the efforts of Doctors Weatherly and Michel, before the committees of the two houses, and in the lobbies, unquestionably turned the scales in favor of the passage of the law. The law to establish boards of health in Alabama was enacted in 1876; but without any appropriation to carry it into execution. In 1878 a bill was introduced into the house of representatives to remedy this defect, and was referred to the committee on appropriations, where it met with little favor, or rather with no favor at all. In this emergency Drs. Gaston, Weatherly, Seelye, Michel and Cochran obtained permission to appear before the committee, Dr. Gaston acting as principal speaker. His address was singularly forcible and impressive. He insisted that the duty of the state to protect the person and property of the people against preventable diseases rests upon the same ground as the duty, universally recognized, of protecting their persons and property against the assaults of wicked and lawless men, and this was done with so much effect that the committee reported unanimously in favor of the appropriation, and requested the doctor to address the house on its merits. This he was not able to do. The law was passed by a very handsome majority. Dr. Gaston's message, as presi-

dent of the state Medical association, read at the session of 1882, was an epoch-making document and led to a radical change in the prison system in the state. In half a dozen trenchant pages he so powerfully summed up the evils of the then existing system—so emphasized the squalor and degradation of prison life, and the terrible lesson taught by the excessive death rate among the convicts—as to compel the attention of the people and the law makers of the commonwealth. In the next session of the general assembly, which began a few months later, the convict question became a subject of earnest discussion. One very elaborate effort was made through the daily papers to invalidate his statistics and to neutralize the force of his arguments. This provoked a rejoinder more elaborate and conclusive than the original message; and the result was a thorough revision of the law. He published in the Montgomery Advertiser in 1875, during the session of the state constitutional convention, an argument to show that the right of a state to secede from the Union was one of the rights that had been lost through the results of the war. The argument is logically unanswerable; but for want of space, not even a summary of it can be given. The subject of his annual oration before the state Medical association was "What is life? or rather What are the dynamic agencies of life?" In this address he undertook to extend the doctrine of the conservation of energy already accepted in the domain of inorganic science, to the phenomena of living organisms. A brief quotation will show his line of argument: "We are left to deal with those forces with which we are more familiar in their relations to inorganic matter. The ultimate fact of these forces, so far as knowable, so far as observation and experience have determined, is motion. The ultimate fact of the organic forces, so far as knowable, is also motion. There is, then, a generic unity of the forces of the organic and inorganic world. Motion, therefore, is the genus. Heat, light, electricity and other modes of motion, all mutually convertible, are the species." In December, 1874, he published in the Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal a review of the transactions of that year of the Alabama State Medical association. Usually such reviews are of little importance, but this one showed that the writer of it had read, with appreciation, the articles he undertook to notice, and then he discussed them from the standpoint of a competent knowledge of the profession literature of the special subject of each one of them. It is specially noticable on account of its criticism of Dr. Cochran's very elaborate paper on the "White blood corpuscle," and its criticism of Dr. Michel's paper on "Yellow fever." The most remarkable of all Dr. Gaston's contributions to the literature of medicine is the paper published in January, 1876, in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences under the title of "Medico-legal evidence of independent life in the new born child." He takes the ground that the sole distinctive condition of independent extra-uterine life is to be found in the establishment of pulmonary respiration. The human infant, and the same is true

of all young mammals, begins an independent career of its own only when it has breathed in the breath of life with the air of this world. This argument is perfectly conclusive. Not only so, but it must be held hereafter by every man who can comprehend the ground upon which it is based to be so absolutely invulnerable as to make any attempt at adverse criticism ridiculous. It is surprising that this question should not have been sooner placed on proper physiological grounds. Dr. Gaston has won distinction in surgery as well as in medicine. Among his more important cases may be mentioned a number of successful exsections of the elbow and shoulder joints, operations for strangulated inguinal hernia; exsection of hip-joint for hip-joint disease of ten years' standing, with complete bony anachlosis of the joint, with complete recovery and a useful joint; nephrotomy for pyonephrosis by deep dissection through lumbar region, death sixty-two days after operation, the other kidney having been diseased; operation for psoas abscess with complete recovery and all the usual amputations and ligations. Dr. Gaston was married in 1857 to Sallie J. Torrance, of Mecklenburg county, N. C. He has three children. These short notes show that Dr. Gaston is a man of unusual ability and attainments. In acuteness and subtlety of intelligence he has few equals. Both in thinking and writing his style is brilliant, polished, strong, incisive, direct—clear as crystal and elastic as Damascus steel. It goes without saying that he exercises a comprehensive and commanding influence in the medical profession, and amongst the people of his city and state. This sketch is condensed with additions from that published in "Representative Men of the South."

WILLIAM HALTON GARSIDE, one of the oldest druggists of Montgomery, was born in Yorkshire, England, July 7, 1828, and came to America with his father (his mother being dead) in 1842, settling in Paterson, N. J., where he lived until 1848, and then went to New York city, where he clerked in a drug store two years, and then, in the fall of 1849, came to Montgomery, Ala., and clerked in drug stores there until about 1855, and then went into the drug business, on his own account, which he carried on until March, 1860, when he sold out, and after the war clerked in a drug store in Montgomery, owned by his former partner, Stephen Hutchins, for two years and then, when Hutchins & Williams failed, he continued with their successors, Blount, Wetherly & Co., until they also failed about 1870, and then he clerked for E. C. Fowler, druggist, at Montgomery, until 1875, then bought out an interest in a similar store, and the firm of Garside & Alexander was thus organized, and continued until 1889, when the firm was changed to a stock company, known as the Montgomery Drug company, of which Mr. Garside is president. He is also a director in the Walker County Coal & Land Co., and was for twenty-five years a director in the Montgomery Gas Light company. Formerly he belonged to the Masons and Odd Fellows, but has dropped his membership. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has

been since 1863, and has been an elder in the church at Montgomery for years. His marriage took place in 1860 to Ellen Turner Graham, daughter of Judge William Graham of Autauga, Ala., who was for fourteen years state treasurer, and to this union there have been born three children, of whom one, Halton, died at the age of seven. The two surviving children are named as follows: Mary A., wife of George L. Harris, of Montgomery; William Owen Garside, D. D. S., of Montgomery, Ala. James Garside, father of William H., was born in Yorkshire, England, about 1800, and came to America in 1842, with his four children, as follows: William H., Alice, widow of Merrit Dayton, and who now lives in Upson county, Ga.; Owen, who now lives in Upson county, Ga.; and Sarah, who died unmarried. The mother of these children died in 1837.

JACOB GEIBEL, carriage manufacturer of Montgomery, was born in Germany, April 7, 1847, and in 1850 came to America with his parents, who located on Long Island, where they lived, and where Jacob went to school until 1860, when, with his parents; he removed to Henderson county, Ky., where he finished his education. Leaving school at the age of fourteen, he worked on his father's farm until 1865, and then served his time, learning the trade of a carriage woodworker, in Henderson county, Ky., which took him seven years; he then worked at his trade there until 1873, and then, in 1877, moved to Montgomery, Ala., where he worked at his trade until 1884, when the present Montgomery carriage company was organized, with Mr. Geibel as one of the three partners. Mr. Geibel was married, first in Henderson county, Ky., in 1869, to Mary Held, daughter of Jacob Held, one of the pioneers of the county, and had born to him three children, of whom two died in infancy; one, Lulu, unmarried, survives. Mrs. Mary Geibel died in 1882, and Mr. Geibel married Cora Adolf, née Fincher, and to them have been born three sons, as follows: Fred Emanuel, and Okeley Mills, and Cator Adolf, twins. Jacob Geibel, father of Jacob Geibel, was born in Germany in 1830, and came to America in 1850. He had seen military service in the old country in 1848. He lived on Long Island, N. Y., until 1860, and then moved to Henderson county, Ky., where he remained until 1873, and then went to California, where he died in 1882. He married Margaret Falery, and to them were born five children, of whom two died in infancy (one on the way over the ocean), and three now survive, as follows: Margaret, wife first, of Henry Fenn, of Henderson county, Ky., and second, of Henry Busch, now living at Evansville, Ind.; Jacob Geibel, whose name heads this paragraph, and Joseph D., of Montgomery, Ala. The mother of this family died June 22, 1866. Mr. Jacob Geibel is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Knight of Pythias.

ABRAHAM GERSON, merchant of Montgomery, was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 28, 1826, was educated in his native country, and went into the general merchandising business with his father, and remained with him until he came to America in 1852, locating in Mont-

gomery, Ala., and at once entering into the dry goods and grocery business. He was married, in 1859, to Babette Strauss, daughter of Samuel Strauss, a native of Bavaria, in which country the marriage took place. To this union, there have been born six children, of whom two died in infancy, and four survive, as follows; Carrie, wife of A. Behr, of Montgomery; Samuel, of Montgomery; Nathan, of Montgomery, and Meyer Gerson, of Montgomery. Mr. Gerson is a member of the B'nai B'rith, and the American Legion of Honor, and, during the late war, was a member of the Home militia. Meyer Gerson, father of Abraham, was born in Bavaria, and died in his native country. He served under Napoleon I. for six years. He married Rosina Kuhn, and to them were born four children, as follows: Regina, deceased in 1867, wife of Lazarus Seeleman; Mose L., died in Montgomery, Ala., in 1891; A., of Montgomery, and Jacob, of Bavaria.

COL. JAMES G. GILCHRIST, one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Montgomery county, was born in Richmond county, N. C., in 1814. He is a son of Angus and Elizabeth (McNeel) Gilchrist, both natives of North Carolina, the former born in 1770, the latter in 1793. They spent all their lives in their native state, Mr. Gilchrist dying in 1833. He was a man of fine talent and was an educated gentleman, and was very prominent in public affairs. By occupation he was a farmer and a surveyor, and in politics he was a whig. His father, John Gilchrist, was a native of Scotland, and he was reared and married in his native land. He was a sea captain for many years. After coming to this country he settled in North Carolina, followed farming and died in that state. Laughlin McNeel, father of Mrs. Elizabeth Gilchrist, was also a Scotchman; came to America when a young man, and married in North Carolina. He also followed farming, and died in that state. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war as a tory. Mrs. Elizabeth Gilchrist was the mother of five children, three sons and two daughters, and died in 1852. Colonel James G. Gilchrist was reared on a farm, with but limited education until he was twenty years old. He then entered Princeton college, in 1836, but remained only a short time, going thence to Schenectady, N. Y. He graduated in 1839 from the university of South Carolina, and the same year married Elizabeth Briggs, daughter of William Briggs, a civil engineer of considerable note. Mr. Briggs was an Irishman, and died in Columbia, S. C. Mrs. Gilchrist was born in Pennsylvania, was the mother of six children, and died in 1852. These children were: Angus, who served in the Sixth Alabama infantry all through the war, at first in Virginia and later in the Tennessee army. After the war he became a farmer, but is now deceased; Sallie, died young; Anna, died young; Kate, deceased wife of Frank McLean; Elizabeth, present wife of Frank McLean; Mollie, married G. W. Shackelford, now deceased. Col. Gilchrist married Elizabeth J. McGehee, daughter of the celebrated Abner McGehee, in 1854. She was born in

Alabama, and died in 1891. She was a most excellent lady and was the mother of three sons, all deceased, named, Abner; James, who was a prominent member of the legislature during 1890 and 1891. He was a very talented young man, a fluent and forcible speaker, and of commanding dignity. There were few, if any, young men his equals in the state. He died in 1891. The other son was named Thomas. He was a school teacher and died while at school. Col. Gilchrist came to Alabama in 1840, settling at Haynesville, where he practiced law sixteen years with marked ability and success. In the fall of 1861 he raised a company for the Confederate army, and was made its captain. It was Company I, of the Forty-fifth Alabama infantry, and at the organization of the regiment he was made its colonel, and served in this capacity with distinction. He spent the winter at Pensacola, and in the spring of 1862 he joined the Tennessee army at Corinth, Miss.; and was with Bragg in his Kentucky campaign, fighting at Perryville, Murfreesboro and other places, and in April, 1863, he resigned on account of ill health. He was a gallant, brave and fearless soldier. After the war he engaged in farming and has been thus engaged ever since. He now owns one of the finest plantations in Montgomery county, ten miles south of Montgomery. He was a member of the first legislature that assembled in Montgomery in 1847-48, and he was also a member of the same body in 1859-60. He was at this time elected to the secession convention, which absorbed the attention of the legislature and the people for some time. During his first term, in 1847-48, he served on the judiciary committee. He has been a member of the board of revenue for eighteen years, ever since it was established. He is a man of superior ability, firm in his convictions, honest in his purposes, an instructive and entertaining conversationalist, and one of the most conspicuous men in Montgomery county.

HON. EDWARD ALFRED GRAHAM, attorney-at-law at Montgomery, was born at Wetumpka, Ala., October 18, 1852, and was educated at Henderson, Tex., Montgomery, Ala., and the Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Va. Leaving the latter in June, 1872, he came to Montgomery and studied law in the office of his father and that of Judge Thomas M. Arrington, was admitted to the bar in June, 1874, and has practiced in Montgomery, with unvarying success ever since. In March, 1877, he was appointed clerk of the circuit court, by Gov. Houston, and was elected in 1880, but resigned in 1881 to follow strictly his profession. In 1882, he was elected to the state legislature, and served two years, and in 1886 was elected to the state senate, and served four years. He has twice served as city recorder, and in 1889 was elected mayor of Montgomery and declined a renomination. For a number of years he was a member of the city school board, and once achieved a fine reputation as captain of the Montgomery Greys. He is active in democratic politics; is a K. of P., and in this order has served as past grand chancellor and as representative from Alabama to the supreme lodge. He was married in December, 1876, at

Eufaula, to Miss S. C. Thornton, daughter of the late Dr. William H. Thornton of that city. The father of Mayor Edward Alfred Graham was the late Malcolm D. Graham, a member of the Confederate congress from Texas, and attorney-general of the state from 1859 to 1861. The father died in Montgomery, Ala., in October, 1878, aged fifty-two years.

JACOB GREIL, one of the chief wholesale grocers of Montgomery, was born in Bohemia, in 1839, was educated principally in Bohemia, came to America in 1856 and located in Chambers county, Ala., where he clerked until 1860, when he went into business in Milltown, Ala., and remained until the war broke out, when, as fourth sergeant, he entered company D, Capt. Broome, Fourteenth regiment, Alabama infantry, then commanded by Col. Thomas Judge and afterward by Col. Bayne. He served as fourth sergeant two years and was then made commissary sergeant, and served as such until about February, 1864. He took part in the battles of Williamsburg, Va., Seven Pines, seven days' fight around Richmond, second Bull Run, Antietam, Frazier's Farm and many minor skirmishes. After leaving the service he settled in Montgomery, Ala., and went into the retail grocery business, which he carried on until 1872, and then went into the wholesale grocery business together with his brother Nathan. Jacob Greil has served twelve years as alderman of Montgomery, and was at one time commissary of the Second regiment, Alabama state troops, with the rank of captain. He is vice-president of the Farley National bank and vice-president of the National Building & Loan association; director in the Capital City insurance company and director in the bank of Montgomery; is a chapter Mason, a K. of P. and since 1882 has been grand master of exchequer of the grand lodge of K. of P. of Alabama. Also he belongs to the A. O. U. W., American Legion of Honor, the National Union and the Elks, the latter of which he is a trustee. Mr. Greil was married, in 1871, to Mena Lobman, daughter of Henry Lobman, of Montgomery, Ala., and has had nine children born to him, as follows: Naham J., Benjamin S., Terry Tilden, Gaston, Mamie, Blanche, Stella, Lottie and Juliette. Solomon Greil, father of Jacob Greil, was born in Bohemia in 1810, and came to America about 1872. He married Sarah Long, a native of Bohemia, and had born to him six children, as follows: Nathan, of Montgomery, Ala.; Jacob, of Montgomery; Lewis, of Selma, Ala.; Benjamin, of Charleston, S. C.; Kate, wife of Max Baum, of Montgomery, Ala. and Lena, wife of Joseph Leiter of Montgomery. Lewis Greil, one of this family, was in the Confederate service, enlisting in 1862 in the Fourteenth Alabama regiment (infantry), and serving until the war was about over.

CHARLES EDWARD HAILS, president of the Montgomery Brewing Co., was born in Montgomery county, Ala., on his father's farm, July 2, 1856, and was educated at Spring Hill college, near Mobile, Ala. Leaving the latter in 1872, he engaged in farming for two years and then settled in Montgomery and engaged in the cotton business until 1879, and

then went into the grocery business until 1885; he then went into the manufacture of fertilizers, as manager of the Alabama Fertilizer Co., holding the position of manager until 1889, and then until 1891, he acted as manager of the Daily Dispatch; in November, 1889, he was elected president of the Montgomery Brewing Co., a stock company which was organized in May, 1889, and has continued to hold that position ever since. He was married November 4, 1884, to Florence F. Troy, daughter of Daniel S. Troy, of Montgomery, and to them have been born four children, as follows: Troy, Sarah, Mary and Helen B. Mr. Hails is a member of the Catholic church. His father, George W. Hails, was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1811, and moved to Alabama about 1840. He was a farmer and served in the Mexican war. He married Sarah Bozier, a native of Columbia, S. C., and to them were born nine children, of whom seven grew up and now survive as follows: Sallie, wife of Geo. O. Janney; Mary, wife of Dr. C. K. Duncan; Rebecca, wife of Major V. Elmore; Robert, George W., Thomas J., and Charles E. Hails, all of Montgomery. The father died in 1865, and the mother died in 1882. The grandfather was Robert Hails, a native of South Carolina.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HALE was born in Montgomery county, Ala., January 10, 1853, and was educated in the common schools of the county. Leaving school at the age of fourteen, he went into a mill in Montgomery and remained one and a half years, and then was apprenticed to the book-binding trade, served five years and then worked as a journeyman until 1882, when he purchased an interest in the book-binding and printing establishment of Bornitt & Brown, was then formed to W. D. Brown & Co., which was afterward formed into a stock company known as the Brown Printing Co., of which W. R. Hale is president. Mr. Hale was elected in May, 1891, alderman in ward two, of Montgomery, for two years. He was married in January, 1882, to Josie L. Hammond, daughter of the late Joseph Hammond of New York, who came to Alabama before the war. Mr. Hale is a member of the Knights of Honor and National Union and Odd Fellows. His father was Josiah Hale, who was born in Georgia in 1812 and moved to Alabama about 1850, and was a farmer all his life. He died in 1865. He married Sarah A. Sinclair, daughter of William Sinclair, a native of South Carolina, and to them were born three children, as follows: W. R. Hale; J. R. Hale, Montgomery, and Mary F., wife of T. J. Burton of Texas. Josiah Hale served in the Mexican war and was in the reserves in the last war. His wife survived him until 1891. Mr. Hale's great grandfather Hale came from England, prior to the Revolution, and settled in South Carolina.

JOSEPH L. HALL was born at Autaugaville, in Autauga county, Ala., in 1851. He was educated at Emory and Henry college, Virginia, and at the university of Georgia. He left the latter school in 1871 and went to Montgomery, where he began his business career as a clerk for LeGrand & Co., wholesale grocers. He was thus engaged for two years. For the

next ensuing two years he was engaged in the warehouse business, and then started on his own account the business of merchandise brokerage. He was very successful as a broker, and in 1890, when the Farley national bank was organized, he was elected its president, a position he now holds. Mr. Hall's first wife was a Miss Farley, a daughter of James A. Farley, a well-known banker of Montgomery. His second wife, whom he married in 1887, was a Miss Susy Morris Barker, a beautiful blue-grass belle, of Kentucky. Mr. Hall is one of the most prominent of the business men of Montgomery; he is still young, has a striking personal appearance, fine manners and has an assuredly bright future.

BRADFORD HARDIE, wholesale grocer of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Lee county, Ark., March 25, 1859, and partly educated at Montgomery, Ala., where he came with his parents when ten years of age; this preparatory education was supplemented by an attendance at the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn, Ala. Leaving the latter in 1880, in 1882 he went to Birmingham, Ala., where he remained with the Birmingham Iron works until 1884, when he settled in Montgomery. His father, of the firm of Gay & Hardie, dying at that time, young Bradford and the son of Mr. Gay, Charles L. Gay, together with John W. Durr, Jr., succeeded to the business, and the firm became Gay, Hardie & Co., under which style it continues. Mr. Hardie was married, in 1889, to Mary, daughter of Quinn Thornton, deceased, at one time a professor at Howard college. James White Hardie, father of Bradford, of Montgomery, was born near Huntsville, Ala., May, 1831; first attended the common schools in Talladega county, Ala., and then entered Oglethorpe university of Georgia in 1849, graduating in 1851. He there, soon after, married Miss Margaret Caperton, a daughter of Hugh Caperton, Esq., of Jackson county, Ala., after which he became a resident of Jackson county and engaged in farming. A year later his wife died, leaving one daughter, Margaret, now wife of W. H. Clanton, of Jackson county, Ala. Mr. Hardie then went back to Talladega county and took care of his widowed mother and carried on the farm, also marrying, about 1858, Fannie, daughter of Gen. J. T. Bradford, of Talladega county, Ala.; by her he had two children: Bradford Hardie, of Montgomery, Ala., and Darthula, now wife of Judge Leonard Hendrick, of Fort Smith, Ark. James W. Hardie then moved to Philips county, Ark. where he purchased a plantation and engaged in farming until the spring of 1861, when, foreseeing the war, and that he would be compelled to take sides, he sold his farm and slaves and returned to Alabama with his family and enlisted in the Eighth Alabama cavalry regiment, commanded by Col. Martin, of Mississippi, and served as a private until discharged in 1864 on account of wounds. After his discharge he remained in Talladega, Ala., until the war closed, and then, in 1866, was elected to the legislature from Talladega county. In 1867 he moved to Montgomery and went into business with Mr. Gay, which was carried on until his death. Mrs. Hardie died in

1862. John Hardie, grandfather of Bradford, was born in Scotland and came to America when a youth, settling first in Virginia and then coming to Alabama.

JOHN GIDEON HARRIS, state superintendent of education in Alabama, is a native of this state, and was born in the thirties in Hale county, then a part of Greene county. He was educated at Greene Springs, under Prof. Tutwiler, whose school was then one of the most famous in the south. He then followed the sound advice of the man who recommended a young man to learn what he knew by teaching it, and spent five years in the school room. He then proceeded to Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., and in 1858 graduated there in law. He opened a law office in Greensboro, Ala., and obtained a good practice almost immediately. Maj. Harris recounts with pardonable pride the fact that he still possesses the first fee paid him as a lawyer. He was making his own way in the world, and it required confidence in one's ability to get on, when one puts a first fee away in deference to sentiment. He joined the Confederate army as a member of the Greensboro light artillery guards and proceeded to Fort Morgan. Later he raised a company of volunteers, Planter Guards, that became a part of the Twentieth Alabama infantry. He saw service with the western army and took part in nearly all the bloody battles of the memorable campaigns through Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. He was promoted to the rank of major in the winter of 1863. Returning home, he took up his residence at Livingston, in Sumter county, and resumed the practice of his profession. Maj. Harris has been for years one of the most familiar figures on the stump in Alabama. He is a powerful, ready and eloquent speaker, and his services and his name have been repeatedly put in requisition by his party. In 1870 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress in a district overwhelmingly republican before that time. He reduced his opponent's majority to less than 900. In 1876 he was an alternate elector at large; in 1880 he was a district elector, and in 1884 was again alternate elector at large. In 1866 he received the appointment, at the hands of President Cleveland, of register of the land office at Montgomery. He administered this post with signal ability; cleared up neglected business and left it in perfect shape to his successors, who took charge in 1889. In 1890 Maj. Harris was, by a flattering vote, nominated by the democratic party for state superintendent of education. He was elected at the ensuing election and was renominated and re-elected in 1892. It is not too much to say that he has made one of the very best, most active and vigilant superintendents Alabama has ever had, and his strong and capable administration of the office gives assurance that Maj. Harris will not be forgotten by the people of his native state. Maj. Harris is a prominent Mason, having been at one time grand master of the grand lodge in this state. He is also a devoted member of the Baptist church, and as a pulpit lec-

turer, lecturing on occasions when the regular minister has been detained away, he has delivered some memorable and beautiful discourses. Maj. Harris was married, in 1861, to Miss Mary J. Brown, of Sumter county. He has two children, both daughters, now Mrs. L. G. Dawson and Mrs. J. T. Rushin, of Elmore county, this state. He has served as president of the Y. M. C. A. convention of Alabama, and was chosen president of the international Sunday school convention that was held at Pittsburgh, Penn., in June 1890, and is still president, and will preside at the next convention, which meets at St. Louis on August 31, proxima.

WELCOME EMORY HAYGOOD, the very popular liveryman of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Stewart county, Ga., June 28, 1841, and received his education in Macon county, Ala., whither he has been taken by his parents, when a boy. Leaving school when about seventeen years of age, he commenced carrying mails in Alabama and Mississippi, and has been interested in that business ever since. He enlisted in the Confederate service in the fall of 1861, going into company A, First Alabama cavalry, commanded by Col. J. H. Clanton. Mr. Haygood served as a private until the latter part of the war, when he acted as scout. He took part in the following battles: Shiloh, and fought from there all the way back to Corinth; Murfreesboro. Resaca, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, McNamora's Cove, Tenn., Knoxville, Decatur, Savannah, Ga., and then up toward North Carolina; and was badly wounded at Tarboro, N. C., in 1865, about a month before the surrender, which ended his active service. After the war, he was brought back to LaFayette, in a wagon, and as soon as he had recovered, settled in Montgomery, where he went into the livery business, which he still carries on, being one of the most popular men in that line in the city. Mr. Haygood belongs to the Masons, and Knights of Honor, and to the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was married, in 1868, to Alzada Goree, daughter of Langston Goree, of Elmore, Ala., and to them have been born three sons, as follows; Langston W., James Clanton; and William Warren. Appleton Haygood, father of Welcome Emory, was born in South Carolina. He married Mary R. Lovelace, and to this union there were born seven children, of whom four now survive, as follows: Allen W., of Cheyenne, Wyoming; Mary, wife of Judge H. E. Owens, of Abbeville, Ala.; W. E., of Montgomery, and Martha C., widow of Elisha Flornoy of Covington county, Ala.; another son, James A., was in the Confederate service, serving all through the war. He died in 1868. Appleton Haygood served in the Confederate service a portion of the war, and died in 1866, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1857.

JOHN HAMILTON HIGGINS, of Montgomery Ala., was born in county Roscommon, Ireland, August 4, 1842, and came to America with his parents about 1850, locating in Bloomfield, N. J., where he went to school, and then came to Montgomery, Ala., and started into the manufacture of hats, which business he carried on until May 16, 1861, when he

enlisted in the Independent Rifles, organized in Montgomery county, Ala. The company was commanded by Capt. G. B. Duvall, which company was assigned to the Sixth Alabama regiment, infantry, and was known as company H. the regiment being commanded by Col. Jas. J. Seibels. Mr. Higgins remained in this company and regiment as a private until February, 1862, when Capt. Waddell, of Russell, Ala., raised a company of artillery, of which Mr. Higgins became a member, as will be seen from an accompanying document. Following is a summary of the battles in which Mr. Higgins took part: First battle of Manassas, the raid in Kentucky with the artillery; the fight at Richmond, Ky., where 7,000 Federals were captured; Perryville, Ky.; Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Chickasaw Bayou; Grand Gulf, Port Hudson, Raymond, Baker's Creek, where he was badly wounded, and came home on August, 1863, and remained until the winter of 1863, when he was transferred to the Fifty-first Alabama cavalry, in Gen. John. T. Morgan's brigade. His first fight with the cavalry was at Resaca, then New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and daily fights from there to Atlanta, and then the battle of Atlanta; then the raid near Macon, Ga., where they captured Gen. Stoneman and 2,300 men; then the raid with Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, after Sherman, all the way on his march to the sea; from Atlanta to Savannah, and then on to South Carolina, where the command surrendered in April, 1865. After the war, Mr. Higgins returned to Montgomery, Ala., and went into business four years, then clerked for four years, then farmed in Montgomery county, Ala., for two years; he then went to North Alabama, where he transacted business for five years, and then farmed two years, and, in 1879, he returned to Montgomery, Ala., and went into his present business, of wholesale liquor dealing. Mr. Higgins was married, March 1, 1865, to Julia C., daughter of Joseph. Herron, deceased, of Montgomery, and to them have been born four children, as follows: Lulu, wife of Thomas J. Ganghan, of Camden, Ark., who has served as state senator, having been elected at the age of twenty-three; Sallie, wife of T. A. Farley, of Montgomery, Ala.; J. H. Higgins, Jr., and Mabel Higgins. Mr. Higgins is a member of the A. O. U. W., and the following credentials fully show the estimation in which he was held by his former commanders in the "days that tried men's souls:"

MR. JOHN HIGGINS, Montgomery, Ala.

In the unceasing roll of the waves of time, one cannot help occasionally reviewing the past in his own mind, bringing up before his vision instances striking for their bravery and heroism, in connection with this subject I cannot but dwell on the proud recollection of that ever memorable day, the 22d of July, 1864, on the right of Atlanta, when you rode up to me with the Brigade colors in your hand, your horse covered with foam (surging to and fro like an untamed deer), you said: "Colonel, can I go with you into this charge, which you are about to make with these colors in my hand and on horse-back," for you remember our men were all dismounted, and skirmishers at their post and all were lying flat on the ground, on account of the severity of the enemy's musketry, shot and

shell, I remarked to you that I did not know whether the general to whose staff you were attached would like it, you said that you knew he was too brave a man to object, at this moment the silver toned bugle sounded the well known "Forward" then "Charge", you immediately placed yourself with your stars and bars flying in your hand; and mounted on your fiery steed; amid the men and showed them your colors, in the midst of the wild buzzas of our brave rebels, you were ever foremost. Through the streets of Decatur we drove the enemy pell-mell, losing, however, many of our gallant officers and brave men. I have frequently wondered with the colors and mounted; making you such a conspicuous figure that you were not almost instantly killed. And even at this late day I cannot but thank you for the assistance you rendered me then, as well as on many other occasions during the war. May your path through life be ever strewn with all the blessings that you may hope for, and may your children's actions in all trials be as unimpeachable as their father's during the time that indeed called for the greatest of fortitude.

Sincerely your friend,

W. S. REESE,

Mayor of the City of Montgomery. Formerly Colonel of the 12th Alabama Cavalry.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 28th, 1889.

TO ALL. TO WHOM THIS MAY COME, GREETING:

I hereby certify that John H. Higgins, the bearer of this, was a gallant Confederate soldier, having first enlisted and gone to the Virginia army from Montgomery, with the company commanded by Capt. Duvall and known as the Independent Rifles. That after the first battle of Manassas, he was one of one hundred men, from said sixth Regiment, who was detailed by order of the war department, at Richmond, to form "Waddell's Battery of Light Artillery," afterward "Waddell's Battalion of Light Artillery." That, while gallantly serving his gun at Baker's Creek, and while in the act of pulling the lanyard of a double shotted Howitzer on the enemy, then forty yards of his gun, he was most painfully and dangerously wounded. After the siege of Vicksburg, through which he passed, he was transferred to a brigade of Alabama cavalry, serving his country faithfully from the beginning to the end of the war.

JAMES F. WADDELL,

Major of Waddell's Artillery Battalion.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 6th, 1889.

MR. JOHN H. HIGGINS:—

MY DEAR SIR: During a conversation between us a few days since, you remarked that it would be pleasing to you to have something in writing from a few of your fellow soldiers in the late Confederate army, to preserve as a mememto of that struggle in which you and they participated. According I write this and assure you it affords me great pleasure to bear witness in writing, (as I have so often done orally) to your splendid qualities as a man and a soldier. I knew you most favorably as a citizen, prior to the war, though not intimately—but when you became the color-bearer of my command in the summer of 1864, during the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, you served as a soldier, by my side, and then I learned of what material you were made. You had already seen trying service in the army of Northern Virginia and on the Mississippi, and bore upon your person scars of battle, but while with me, you were so conspicuous for gallantry and valor in every engagement, that you commanded universal admiration. But not alone as a soldier were you a



*Yours faithfully,
Mary A. Weber.*

prominent figure. Then (in war) and ever since, you have enjoyed in the very highest degree, the esteem and confidence of all who have known you.

Faithfully your Friend,

WM. W. ALLEN,

Late Major General C. S. A.

HIGHLAND HOME, Ala., March 22d, 1889.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I have known John H. Higgins intimately since 1830. He became a member of the Independent Rifles, a company organized in Montgomery Ala., and served with it at Pensacola, Fla., for six weeks, from January 9, 1861, until relieved by C. S. troops. Afterward the company was mustered into C. C. service as a part of the Sixth Alabama regiment, for twelve months. He served with this company until the winter of 1861, when he enlisted into Capt. Waddell's artillery company for the war. Remained with said company until wounded, and then was transferred to my company of Cavalry, Fifty-first Alabama, where he remained until the close of the war, being detailed as flag bearer for Division commander Gen. W. W. Allen, and was on duty most of the time at head-quarters. It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to his uniform gallant conduct, during all my knowledge of him while in the service. I know him as a brave soldier, a true friend, and honorable man and a genial companion.

M. L. KIRKPATRICK,

Late Col. Fifty-first Alabama.

UNITED STATES SENATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1890.

JOHN H. HIGGINS, Esq., Montgomery, Ala.,

Dear Sir and Comrade:—Your recent letter, affords me an opportunity, which I prize, to refer to your career as a soldier in the Confederate army. You and I were more in company with each other than is usual, between a commanding officer and a private soldier, even in our army, made up of brethren, fighting and suffering in a sacred cause. Your children should be proud to know that you were a brave, faithful and dutiful soldier. This is as much as need be said of any man, or officer, for a good man in these high duties, is a good man anywhere. I remember with pleasure, the kindly personal relations we held and enjoyed, and shall always regard with interest and pleasure the prosperity of yourself and family. Sincerely Your friend,

(Signed)

Copy.

JOHN T. MORGAN.

HILARY A. HERBERT, secretary of the navy of the United States, was born in Laurensville, S. C., in 1834. The genealogy of the family from which he springs certainly leads back to England, and without question the Herberts first gained a foothold in America in the early colonial days. At a later date we still find them land owners and planters. Mr. Herbert's father was a planter, who varied this occupation by teaching school at times. In 1847 the elder Mr. Herbert removed with his family from South Carolina, settling in Greenville, Butler county, Ala., while the Mexican war was still in progress. In 1853 Hilary A. Herbert entered the university of Alabama, and when he left it was *facile princeps* in all his classes. After an interval of two years he matriculated at the uni-

versity of Virginia, where he spent two years preparing for his chosen profession—the law. At the end of this time he returned home, read law, and was admitted to the bar. At this juncture the state of Alabama passed the act of secession, and very shortly afterward President Davis was inaugurated at Montgomery. The gauntlet once thrown down, Mr. Herbert had no thought but to aid the southern cause, and joined the army of northern Virginia, as captain in the Eighth Alabama regiment. Under Gen. Magruder he fought before Yorktown, and retreated before Gen. McClellan. After this his regiment was engaged in the campaign in the peninsula, he was promoted to the rank of major, and at Fair Oaks was taken prisoner of war. In a short time he was exchanged, rejoined his regiment and almost immediately was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and placed in command of the regiment, which was then in Longstreet's corps, but which was shortly afterward transferred to Hill's corps. Lieut.-Col. Herbert commanded his regiment at the battles of Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Antietam and Gettysburg. In the latter engagement the Eighth Alabama was opposed by a Federal regiment commanded by Col. Maginess, who long years afterward took his seat by Col. Herbert's side in the house of representatives at Washington. When Lee was desperately warring with Grant in the Wilderness, Col. Herbert, while he was leading his men through thick copse-wood, was shot in the left arm, the bullet carrying away a portion of the bone, and to this day that almost nerveless arm hangs in his sleeve a memorial to his gallant service in the lost cause. Wounded and almost lifeless, the brave commander was carried by his men from under fire. The colonel of the regiment had long been unfit for duty; but his name still appeared on the roster as commanding officer, and Lieut.-Col. Herbert, being wounded, there were now two names between the officers in active service and promotion. Not desiring to stand between his officers and the honors they had so gallantly won, Lieut.-Col. Herbert wrote to the officer commanding the brigade, that he wished to be retired at once. The major of the regiment, the gallant I. P. Emerich, who is still living in Mobile, Ala., immediately took steps, however, to prevent this being done, declaring, for himself and his brother officers, that so brave a soldier should not be retired without achieving the rank to which he was so richly entitled. Whether by accident or design it is not recorded, but the wounded colonel was almost immediately placed upon the retired list, and Lieut.-Col. Herbert promoted to fill his place when he was retired, with the full rank of colonel. He had served in this capacity for many a weary day; on many a toilsome march, in many a charge, in many a hard-fought fight, always at the head of his men, he earned their devotion, and, as we have seen, so well was he beloved that his officers voluntarily refused promotion until he himself had been gazetted to the position which was his by right. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Col. Herbert was at Greenville, Ala., where he was devoting his

time and attention to rebuilding the family fortunes. His father and his sisters were practically dependent upon him; but he never flinched, though no doubt his burden was a heavy one. In a short time success came and he was recognized as the head of the bar in Butler county. In 1867 he married Miss Ella Smith, one of the most beautiful women in the south, and to their marriage were born two daughters and one son. Mrs. Herbert was as accomplished as she was beautiful, and in later years was recognized in Washington as a leader in all good works. As vice-regent for Alabama of the Mount Vernon association she was mainly instrumental in refurnishing that part of the hall at Mount Vernon, which was assigned to her state in the historic detail which it presents to-day. By purely personal effort she procured the furniture, hangings, engravings and other things which are said to make the hall an almost exact reproduction of what it was in the time of Washington. Mrs. Herbert died in 1885. In 1872, desiring a wider field for his legal labors, Col. Herbert removed to Montgomery, Ala., and there entered into partnership with Virgil Murphey, under the firm name of Herbert & Murphey. Messrs. Herbert & Murphey practiced together for three years, when the partnership was dissolved and Col. Herbert associated himself with Messrs. Clopton and Chambers, the firm being called Clopton, Herbert & Chambers, and when the colonel went to congress his firm enjoyed the reputation of being the first in the state of Alabama. This was in 1877. The state had been re-districted and Col. Herbert had been elected to congress from the second district, a new one, and though his election had been by a good round majority, showing his popularity, he did not intend to stand for re-election at the expiration of his term. He made arrangements with his partners, Messrs. Clopton and Chambers, to keep his place in the firm open for his congressional term of two years, and promised them that at the expiration of that time he would resume his place with them. He first took his seat in the house at the extra session called by President Hayes in October, 1877. In due course the forty-fifth congress assembled, and elected Samuel J. Randall speaker. Col. Tom Scott of Pennsylvania then began to put into execution his famous scheme to get a subsidy of nearly forty millions of dollars granted to build a Texas Pacific railroad, which would have branches reaching the most important points in the south. The entire south was asked to aid in procuring this gigantic subsidy; the papers were, it is generally understood, liberally subsidized, and everything that could be done was done to railroad this great railroad scheme through congress. It was held out that this railroad would prove of incalculable benefit to the south, in fact would restore to her her former greatness. The legislature of Alabama instructed its senators to vote for the measure and requested its representatives to do so. When Col. Herbert's refusal to support the bill became known, the political screws were put on at once and lobbyists were sent into his district to obtain signatures to petitions,

which were sent to him, requesting him to vote for the measure. Knowing the source from which these measures originated, Col. Herbert still stood firm, and when the time came made his maiden speech in the house against the passage of the bill. This speech was the turning point in his career. When it became public property it became an issue in his district, and once more in his career he refused to dodge an issue. He had copies of the speech printed and distributed broadcast through his district, and when renominated against his will for a second term, he made a vigorous canvass and was triumphantly re-elected. Col. Scott made one more desperate effort to coerce Col. Herbert. He employed a celebrated attorney in Montgomery to induce the legislature to again instruct its senators and representatives to vote for the passage of the bill. This lawyer made a telling speech before the legislators of Alabama, the burden of which was that Col. Herbert had misrepresented the wishes of the state. Every member of the legislature had a copy of the famous speech, and they stood by its author. They refused to re-instruct. It is a matter of history that the great subsidy bill never reached a vote in the house but suffered defeat in committee of the whole, and its death was owing more to Col. Herbert, than to any one else. In the forty-seventh congress Col. Herbert's seat was contested by a gentleman by the name of Strobach, who engaged Col. Robert G. Ingersoll to address the committee on election in his behalf. Col. Herbert replied for himself, and the committee, though republican in its make-up, unanimously decided in Col. Herbert's favor. Re-elected again to the forty-eighth congress he found that he had to choose between two old friends, Samuel J. Randall and John G. Carlisle, in the contest for the speakership. His views on tariff reform swayed him and he cast his vote for Carlisle, who was elected. Col. Herbert was appointed on the committee of ways and means, and served on it in company with such men as James H. Bount, Frank Hurd, Thomas B. Reed, Frank Hiscock, and William McKinley, Jr., under Col. William R. Morrison. In such company a man must fight or be lost sight of, and Col. Herbert was not buried. His speech on the horizontal tariff bill gained him great applause. But still another change was to come over Col. Herbert's career. Grover Cleveland was elected and the forty-ninth congress again placed Carlisle in the speaker's chair. When the nominations to committees were announced, Col. Herbert's was found as chairman of that on naval affairs, and from that day to this, he has been a member of this committee, and its chairman in the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second congresses. In the congresses made famous by the rulings of its speaker, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, Col. Herbert was the leading democratic member of the committee. The rebuilding of the American navy has seemed to Col. Herbert indispensable to the nation's welfare, and much of the success of our new navy in congress may be directly attributed to him. Of course he had to encounter bitter opposition, but in the

main the house had faith in his recommendations and it is a matter of history that he got a \$20,000,000 appropriation put through the house in just twenty minutes. His investigations into the navy department have been thorough and sincere, made with the view of increasing the usefulness of the force, and not with any desire to gain public applause. The American navy is fast being rebuilt, and it will remain a lasting monument to Col. Herbert's efforts in its behalf. His chief opponent in his work in this line has been Representative Holman of Indiana, who, as a critic remarks, "apparently sees no use for a ship of war, and will never be aroused to the necessities of the country until a foreign vessel, anchored off Sandy Hook, is able to pitch a shell into the town of Aurora, Ind." In his battle with Col. Herbert, it may be said, the Hoosier statesman has invariably been defeated. In the literary world Col. Herbert has won distinction. He has contributed many valuable papers to the historical records of the country; but his most famous production is certainly his report upon the scientific bureaus of the government. The forty-eighth congress appointed a commission to make an inquiry into the condition of these bureaus. The commission consisted of Senators Allison, Hale and Morgan, and Representatives Lowrey, Waite and Herbert. The report was scathingly caustic in its terms, and one official in particular was completely uncovered. So caustic, indeed, were its terms, that the members of the commission, though they concurred in it, refused, with the exception of Senator Morgan, to append their names to it. This report gained wide celebrity and engendered much bitter feeling. It was stated by a prominent paper that the report could only have been written by one well acquainted with the subject in hand, and that the only one who could have written it was Prof. Cope. In a few days that gentleman called upon the editor and stated that he had had nothing whatever to do with its production at all, and moreover disapproved of and was prepared to antagonize everything that was in it. Col. Herbert is of pleasing address, of good height and manly proportions. In social life he is genial and cordial to all, and as an orator he is eloquent and witty. He has a fund of anecdote, which he is ever ready to draw upon, and not infrequently he is the butt of his own tales. The following, which has been in print more than once, serves to illustrate the character of the man, though much is lost without the charm Col. Herbert lends to it in telling it: In the winter of 1862 his regiment was in quarters, under Gen. Wilcox, on the Rappahannock, and the Federals were encamped on the other side of the river, not much more than a thousand yards away. A voluntary truce prevailed between the opposing forces, and "the boys" soon began to come and go across the river, exchanging newspapers, and other things. In the interest of discipline this was stopped and strict orders issued against any communication with the enemy's lines. A day or two after these orders were promulgated, Col. Herbert was inspecting his picket line when, coming suddenly from

behind a clump of trees, he descried a big Federal soldier half way across the river with a paper in his hand. The colonel called to him to halt, and seeing that the man was about to make a bolt for liberty, drew his pistol and shouted that he would fire. The man came back. He explained that the Confederate soldiers had told him he might come and go unmolested, otherwise he would not have come. "I can't let you go back," said the colonel; "the orders are imperative; you have disobeyed your officers and I must make an example of you." "Let me go, colonel," the Federal replied, "or shoot me dead. If I don't get back the boys will think I deserted them, and will never be able to make them think I didn't. I'd rather die than be called a deserter." Col. Herbert saw that the man was speaking the truth, so he said: "Give me the Herald, and go on." With the paper in his hand, Col. Herbert at once repaired to Gen. Wilcox's headquarters and reported. He was admitted and surprised his general by saying: "General, I've come to report that I've flatly disobeyed your orders." "In what respect?" replied the general, who knew his visitor to be one of the bravest and best officers in his command. Then the story was told and Gen. Wilcox remarked, "I would have done the same myself, sir." February 25, 1893, it was announced in the papers that Col. Herbert had been selected by Mr. Cleveland as his secretary of the navy. The house of representatives was in session, and Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, had the floor. Col. Herbert was walking toward the democratic cloak room, when a member spied him and shouted "Herbert, Herbert." In an instant the whole house was in an uproar, and Col. Herbert was completely unmanned by this unexpected demonstration in his favor. Mr. Outhwaite speedily set things right by saying: "I yield five minutes of my time to the gentleman from Alabama." Then advancing a short distance toward the steps, Col. Herbert thanked the house for the great honor conferred upon him. His voice was tremulous with emotion and it is said that this was the only occasion on which he was known to have lost his self-possession. Never in the history of the government of the United States has the selection of a cabinet officer given such wide-spread, general satisfaction as that of Col. Herbert to be secretary of the navy. It is conceded by all, irrespective of party, that no man in the country understands the working of the navy department or its needs better than Col. Herbert, and his tenure of office cannot fail to redound much to America's credit on the seas. Ever since he has been in public life he has consistently contended that the United States should be suitably represented by modern ships of war, and recent international developments have proved the wisdom of his contention. A ship of war of the present day is a formidable object, and the presence of such ships in foreign ports adds prestige to the flag and secures adequate protection to the citizens or subjects of the nation represented. The citizens of the United States must have protection and in foreign ports, and Secretary Herbert's policy is to supply the means of

affording it in times of trouble. As an executive officer, Secretary Herbert has proved himself to be in the front rank, and his record as chairman or member of the committee on naval affairs of the house of representatives shows that he is untiring in bringing about reforms of all kinds. While in these positions he frequently insisted that useless clerkships be done away with, and his work of investigation was done thoroughly, patiently and untiringly. His recommendations for expenditures have always struck the happy medium between extravagance and niggardliness, and it is owing to this fact, that the appropriations he has advocated have been so acceptable to the house. The incident noted with relation to his reception by the house of representatives, after it was known that he had been selected as Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the navy, amply illustrates the esteem in which he is held by the members of that legislative body, and it is safe to say that the feeling displayed is but a reflex of the sentiments toward him of the people of the states where he is intimately known.

LUTHER L. HILL, M. D., was born in Montgomery, Ala., January 22, 1862, and was educated at Howard college, Marion, Ala., graduated in 1881 in medicine at the university of New York, and in 1882 at the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia. On leaving the latter he went to London and studied surgery at King's college hospital under Sir Joseph Lister and Dr. John Wood for a year, and then returned to Montgomery, where he has since remained, winning golden recognition of his merits. He has served as president of the Medical and Surgical society of Montgomery, and is a member of the board of health of Montgomery county, is counselor of the State Medical association, and has served as surgeon of the Second Alabama regiment two years; he also served two years as county doctor. The Sigma Nu society also holds him within its fold. Dr. Hill was married in 1888 to Miss Lily Lyon, daughter of Mark Lyon, of Mobile, Ala. The father of the doctor is Rev. L. L. Hill, who was born in Greensboro, Ala., in 1821. He is a Methodist Protestant preacher, but retired from the active ministry in 1872. The maiden name of the doctor's mother was Laura Croom, of western Alabama.

HENRY MARTIN HOBBIE, wholesale grocer, was born in Montgomery, Ala., January 13, 1849. He left school in June, 1868, and on January 1, 1869, entered the wholesale grocery establishment of LeGrand & Co., and remained with the firm six years as an employee, and then for four years was a partner. On January 1, 1879, together with W. F. Vandiver, he bought out LeGrand & Co., and the firm was Hobbie & Vandiver, which continued until January, 1883, when Mr. Hobbie sold out to Vandiver and formed a partnership with William M. Teague, which still continues under the firm name of Hobbie & Teague. Mr. Hobbie was married July 16, 1872, to Leonora E. Jackson, daughter of John W. A. Jackson, of Montgomery, Ala., and to them were born seven children, as follows: Rebecca Alice, John Martin, Richard Martin, Callie Elizabeth, Henry

Martin, Andrew Jackson and Ame Leonora. Asbury Martin, father of H. M. Hobbie, was born in what was then Edgefield district, S. C. He came to Alabama when a young man, and farmed in Montgomery county, Ala., up to his death in 1851. He married Alice Hedgabeth, a native of Robeson county, N. C., and to them were born two children—Zachariah M., died January 25, 1892, near Tyler, Tex. He was a soldier in the late war, and served in the Confederate service in a regiment organized in Pike county, Ala. He served through the entire war as a private. Mrs. Alice Martin died August 20, 1849. Henry M. Hobbie, having been left an orphan at a very early age, was brought up by Mrs. Rebecca E. Hobbie, wife of Simeon Hobbie, who was an intimate friend of Mrs. Alice Martin, and at the latter's death accepted her orphan son, who, when he grew up, in accordance with his foster mother's earnest desire, added the name of Hobbie to that of his own. Mr. Hobbie is now president of the Montgomery wholesale grocers' association.

GEN. JAMES T. HOLTZCLAW, was born in McDonough, Henry county, Ga., December 17, 1833, his father being then, however, a citizen of Alabama. He returned with his parents to the latter's home in Chambers county, Ala., and as he grew into boyhood was educated at the Presbyterian high school in that county. In 1853 he received an appointment to the West Point Military academy, but owing to the death of an older brother he remained at home. In 1854 he went to Montgomery and entered upon the study of the law in the office of Elmore & Yancey. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and except during the war has practiced law there ever since. In 1861, he volunteered with his company, the True Blues. His first service was on the coast. He joined the western army in the next year. He had already been raised to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He took part in the following battles: Shiloh, where he was wounded, skirmishing on Bragg's retreat, Chickamauga, commanded a brigade at Lookout Mountain and held Hooker in check from 6 P. M. until midnight. Comanded the same brigade on the next day, Mission Ridge; was with Gen. A. P. Stewart's division in supporting Claiborne at Ringgold Gap, in all the fights from May 7, 1864, to the fall of Atlanta; with Hood in Tennessee, at Franklin and Nashville, and with Gen. Pettus's brigade covered Hood's retreat toward Columbia, S. C. In February, 1865, he was ordered with his brigade to Mobile, and was engaged in the fight of Spanish Fort and Blakely, giving his parole at Meridian, Miss., May 4th, 1865. Returning to his home at Montgomery, he re-opened his law office and resumed the practice and has continued it up to the present time. Gen. Holtzclaw is a gentleman of independent fortune, and he has been able in consequence to indulge to a certain extent his strong predilection for active political discussion. There has hardly been a campaign since the war in which he has not vigorously canvassed the state for his party. In 1868 he was a delegate from the Montgomery district to the national convention that nominated Seymour and Blair. He was a



J. T. Hotzclaw

district presidential elector in 1876, and was at the head of the electoral ticket, or elector for the state at large, in 1888. In this last campaign he made seventy speeches for the ticket. In February, 1893, he was appointed, by Gen. Jones, a member of the state railroad commission, to succeed Gen. Levi W. Lawler, deceased. The appointment of Gen. Holtzclaw was received with hearty approbation in every quarter of the state. Gen. Holtzclaw was married in April, 1856, to Miss Mary Cowles. His wife died, leaving two children, a daughter, Miss Carrie, now Mrs. John Kirkpatrick, and James T. Holtzclaw, Jr., who was recently graduated at the university of Alabama.

HORACE HOOD, one of the editors of the Montgomery, Ala., Evening Journal, was born in Madisonville, Monroe county, east Tenn., July 9, 1853. Moved to Alabama at the close of the late war between the states in 1865, at the age of twelve, and engaged in planting in Lowndes county with his father, for two years. Afterward, he located in Montgomery, and entered a newspaper office, where he learned the "art preservative of all arts," but was soon promoted to a position on the editorial staff of the paper, before he had had even time to thoroughly master the art of manipulating the types. Afterward, he located in Selma and was connected with a daily paper there called the Echo, which he edited for about a year, or, till its publication was discontinued. He then removed to Monroe county, where he resuscitated and edited the Monroe Journal for ten years, the paper achieving quite a reputation under his management. It was growing in popularity and influence, when he was tendered the business management of the Montgomery Dispatch, which he accepted, afterward disposing of his weekly. He remained with the Dispatch for four years, part of the time having complete business and editorial control of the paper. When the Dispatch was sold out to the Montgomery Advertiser, Mr. Hood purchased the old printing outfit of the paper, and, with Mr. James B. Simpson, commenced the publication of the Montgomery Journal, with which paper he is now connected, and which has proven a marvelous success in the evening journalistic field of the south.

RT. REV. DR. HENRY MELVILLE JACKSON was born in Leesburg, Va., July 28, 1849. He was educated at the Virginia Military institute and at the Virginia Theological seminary. He finished his course of study at the seminary in 1873, and almost immediately took charge of his first parish, which was in Montgomery county, Va. He was ordained deacon in that year and priest the next year, 1874. He remained with this Montgomery county charge until October, 1875. His next parish was that of Greenville, S. C., where he remained until October, 1876, going thence to Grace church, Richmond, where he remained until 1891. In that year he was elected and ordained assistant bishop of Alabama, and he removed at once to Alabama, making Montgomery his home. In the short time he has been at work in his new home and in the discharge of his new duties, he has established himself securely in the affection and admiration of the com-

municants of his church throughout the state. Bishop Jackson is an earnest and devoted worker, an eloquent preacher, and altogether an admirable man. He was married in 1874 to Miss Lloyd, daughter of John J. Lloyd, of Mt. Ida, Va. On the death of this wife, he later married Miss Pace, daughter of James B. Pace of Richmond, Va. His father was Dr. Samuel K. Jackson, who was born in Winchester, Va., and who is practicing medicine in Norfolk, Va., at this time. His grandfather was Rev J. E. Jackson, rector of the Episcopal church in Winchester, Va. This grandfather was born in England. Bishop Jackson's mother's maiden name was Anna Calvert, daughter of George Calvert, of Fauquier county, Va.

JAMES KIRKMAN JACKSON was born at Florence, Ala., April 7, 1862. He was educated at the state Normal college, located in his native place. He began his business life in a large railroad office, and learned there much of the admirable dispatch and method that has made him possibly the finest private secretary to a governor in the country. In March, 1883, he was elected clerk of the state railroad commission and might have continued indefinitely in the place, such were his qualifications, but in December, 1886, he was solicited by Gov. Seay, the newly elected governor of the state, to take the position of private secretary. The Montgomery Advertiser had to say, on the accession of this appointment, something that expressed a common opinion at the time. It said: "When Gov. Seay came into office last December, he immediately began to cast about for a private secretary. This is a high and responsible office. The incumbent is the confidant of the governor and must be trustworthy. The duties are confidential and require fidelity. They are complicated and difficult, and require intelligence. The incumbent must meet and receive at the capitol of the state the people of the state, and his address and manners must uphold the dignity of the state. He must also be a democrat. The governor found Mr. Jackson up to the full measure of every requirement and appointed him to this responsible office, never before filled by so young a man. It is only necessary to add that the governor has found his private secretary all that he hoped, a priceless acquisition." Mr. Jackson fully deserved these cordial words of commendation, and when Gov. Jones succeeded Gov. Seay in 1890, he retained Mr. Jackson as his private secretary, a place he still holds. Mr. Jackson comes of a family of sterling qualities in every respect, and is himself a general favorite wherever he is known.

DR. JOHN FOOTE JOHNSTON, a prominent practitioner of Montgomery, was born in Newbury, S. C., May 10, 1821, and was educated there, and at Willington academy, and then went to the high school at Greenville, N. C., and also at Greenville, S. C., where he finished his education, and then, in 1841, moved to Alabama, settling in Macon county, where he farmed until 1846, when he commenced to study medicine, and graduated from the medical college at Charleston, S. C., in 1848; he returned

to Alabama and practiced one year in Macon county, and then moved to Montgomery, Ala. where he has since practiced. During the war he rendered hospital service at Montgomery. The doctor joined the American Medical association in 1870, and is a member of the Montgomery county Medical association, and the state Medical association. He was, for a while, surgeon of the Second regiment state troops. He was married, in February, 1852, to Maria Louisa Wyman, daughter of Justus Wyman, of Massachusetts. The doctor's father was Dr. Burr Johnston, who was born in 1793, in Granby, Lancaster county, S. C. He was a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania, and in 1841 located in Alabama, having practiced twenty-five years in South Carolina, and died in Macon county in 1862. He married Harriet R. Foote, daughter of John Foote, a native of Virginia, but who settled in Fairfield district, S. C. Samuel Johnston, the doctor's grandfather, was born in Ireland, and came to America when a young man, and settled in South Carolina. He died in 1855, aged about ninety years.

AMOS JONES, treasurer of Montgomery county, and one of the county's leading planters, was born in Cumberland county, N. C., in 1835. He is a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Jones) Jones, both natives of Cumberland county, N. C., the former having been born in 1791, the latter in 1808. They were married in 1828, lived in their native county until 1842, and then came to Alabama, settling in Montgomery county, and there spending the rest of their lives. Mr. Jones died in October, 1866, and Mrs. Jones in 1868. Both of them were members of the Missionary Baptist church for many years. Mr. Jones never attended school in his life, except about three months, but being a great reader, he became a well informed man on most subjects of general interest. He was a self-made man, and a prosperous farmer. He was conservative in politics, and an active church worker. He was universally esteemed for his honesty and his general good character. He was married twice and had one son by his first wife. He had no brother and but one sister, and his father died when he was a mere boy. Lewis Jones, the father of Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, was a native of North Carolina, but came to Alabama about 1832, settling in the woods in Montgomery county, upon the farm upon which Amos Jones now lives. They both died when he was a small boy. Joshua Jones reared a large family of his own, and numerous orphans beside. His home was a place of refuge for the friendless. Amos was the fourth in a family of nine sons and three daughters, viz.: David George, of Bullock county, who served in Clanton's cavalry, and later in the Virginia army; William, who was in Gov. Watts's regiment, and was killed at Shiloh; Lewis, who served all through the war and was wounded at Drewry's Bluff; Amos; John C., of Montgomery, who served in the First Alabama cavalry; James, of Bullock county, who enlisted in the Sixtieth Alabama infantry when but sixteen years old, and was wounded at Drewry's Bluff; Joshua, died when young; Owen Gregory, died when

young; Henry B.; Mary E., died in North Carolina when young; Zara, widow of Nicholas Barnett, and Mary Ellen, widow of J. B. Gay. Amos was reared on the farm, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-one on his father's farm. Early in 1862 he joined Capt. Peter H. McChau's company of Hilliard's legion, which later became the Sixtieth Alabama, was with Bragg on his raid through Kentucky, fought at Chickamauga, and then on to Knoxville with Longstreet and into Virginia. He was in all the battles around Petersburg and Richmond on the retreat to Appomattox, and was captured three days before Lee's surrender. He was then imprisoned at Newport News until July 3, 1865, when he was discharged. He was slightly wounded at Dean's Station in Tennessee; but was never sick nor home on furlough during the war. After the war he resumed farming, and in 1868 he was married to Miss Carrie Campbell, daughter of John D. and Charlotte Campbell, both natives of South Carolina, who married in their native state, and came to Alabama about 1837, locating first in Macon county, and later in Montgomery county, Mr. Campbell dying at Childersburg in 1875, and Mrs. Campbell in Shelby county in 1882. Mrs. Jones was reared and educated in Tuskegee, Macon county, and is now the mother of three children. Mr. Jones has lived on his present farm, which was the home of his grandfather, for fifty years. He and his brother, Henry, own together 1,307 acres of fine farming land. Mr. Jones has been a farmer all his life, and has never done anything else until he was elected treasurer of Montgomery county. He has always been an uncompromising democrat, and though not a politician, liberally supports his party. Both he and his wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist church. They belong to the best known families of the county, are well known, highly cultured, and widely esteemed.

CHARLES P. JONES, attorney-at-law, was born in Montgomery, Ala., June 13, 1858, the son of Col. Samuel and Martha (Goode) Jones. He was educated in Montgomery, at the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn, completing his studies at the university of the south, in Sewanee, Tenn., where he was graduated in 1878. He studied law, in Montgomery, under Capt. J. M. Falkner, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. In 1882, he was made tax agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and held that office until December 1, 1890, when he was made assistant district attorney in Alabama, for that system, a position he still holds. In January, 1882, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Montgomery Greys, and in March, 1888, was elected captain. In May, 1889, he was appointed adjutant-general of the state, by Gov. Seay, and as adjutant-general at present. On February 10, 1891, Col. Jones was married to Miss Bettie M. Murphy, daughter of Patrick Murphy and Laura (McKnight) Murphy. He has one child, a little girl. Col. Jones is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent order of Elks and is also a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

JOSEPH JONAS, cigar manufacturer and dealer, was born in Prussian Germany, March 5, 1842, and came to America at the age of seventeen, locating first in New York, where he made cigars as a journeyman for two and a half years, and then commenced to manufacture on his own account, in connection with his brother, Julius Jonas, and has carried this business on ever since, still retaining his interest in the New York factory, which is now in charge of Morris Jonas, another brother, Julius having died in 1872. Joseph Jonas came south in 1865, locating in Montgomery, Ala., where he opened the cigar store, which he still carries on, being now a wholesale and retail dealer. He was married, in 1869, to Emma Mayer, daughter of H. Mayer, of Germany, and to them have been born nine children, of whom eight survive, as follows: Julia, Otto, Frieda, Paul, Dora, Erna, Meta and Jonas, Jr. Jonas Jonas, father of Joseph Jonas, was born in Prussian Germany in 1800. He was a general speculator, having large real estate interests, factories, etc. He married Julia Solomon and to them were born nine children, of whom six now survive as follows: Jettche, wife of Jonas Solomon, Germany; Morris Jonas, of New York; Joseph, of Montgomery; Emma, wife of R. Dreyfuss, of Montgomery; Carrie, wife of D. Frankel, of Germany; Rickchen (daughter) who lives with Joseph Jonas. The father died in 1882, and the mother in 1863. Miss Julia Jonas is a graduate of the Boston conservatory of music, and is a lady of great musical ability. Otto and Paul Jonas are with their father in his store in Montgomery. Mr. Jonas is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and is renowned for his charitable impulses.

GEORGE JONES, a farmer of beat No. 11, was born in Montgomery county, in 1848. He is a son of Jason and Mary J. (Peele) Jones, the former born in North Carolina in 1811, and the latter in Jasper county, Ga., in 1825. They came to Alabama with their respective parents, and married in Montgomery county in 1846 and spent the rest of their lives in this county. He died in 1886 and she in 1891. Mr. Jones was a prosperous farmer all his life, and was a self-made man. He was a good deal of a politician, was a prominent democrat and was in favor of the secession movement from the start. He was one of a large family born to George, Jones, who was probably a North Carolinian by birth, whence he came to Alabama about 1833, settling in Henry county, and there spending the rest of his life. He was a farmer and a good citizen and died in 1846. His widow died in 1863 in Montgomery county. Their youngest son, Amos Jones, served in the Confederate States army. David B. Peele, the father of Mrs. Mary J. Jones, was a native of Georgia, but was one of the early settlers of Alabama, residing at different times in Lowndes, Macon, Montgomery and Choctaw counties, dying, however, in Mississippi since the war. He was a farmer and reared a large family. George Jones was the second of a family of seven sons and five daughters, only three of whom are living, viz.: George, David P. and William G., all of

Montgomery county, and good farmers. George Jones began life for himself at nineteen years of age as a farmer, and he was railroad agent at Oak Grove two years. Since 1872 he has resided on his present farm, owning 1,400 acres of land in all, most of it inherited from his father's estate. Beside farming, which he has followed all his life, he runs a saw mill and cotton gin. He is one of the leading farmers of the county. He is not a politician, but is always ready and willing to bear his share of his party's support. He is not married.

THOMAS G. JONES.—Thomas Goode Jones, the present governor of Alabama, was born in Macon, Ga., November 26, 1844. His parents came of Virginia stock, and more remotely his ancestors were English. His father, Samuel G. Jones, was a distinguished civil engineer, and was prominently identified with the building of many of the great railroad systems of the south. In 1850, Gov. Jones, then a boy of six, moved with his parents to Montgomery, where he has ever since resided. After a course in the common schools, he was placed at the Virginia Military institute, where Jackson was then a professor. He was ordered to Richmond, while still a boy, to drill volunteers who were then gathering fast at that point, war being then assured. He was only eighteen, when, in 1862, he saw active service in the famous valley campaign of Jackson. Coming out of this campaign, he enlisted in a company called the Partisan Rangers. Being recommended by Jackson for appointment in the regular army, and his appointment being pressed by Attorney-General Watts, he was named, by Gen. Gordon, as aid-de-camp on his staff, and served with Gordon throughout the war. The connection thus formed laid the foundation for a friendship and soldierly affection between the two men, that has grown, rather than diminished, with the years. Young Jones made an admirable soldier. He has always, as the French say, taken his courage in both hands, and it is not to be wondered at that he was twice thanked, by Gen. Seay, for bravery on the field of battle. He saw the curtain drop on the great drama of the new world, at Appomattox, and himself bore a flag of truce into the Union lines, on that historic April day. Returning to Montgomery, he entered upon the, to him, disastrous business of planting, devoting his leisure time to the study of the law. In 1866, he was admitted to the bar. In 1868, he became one of the editors of the Daily Picayune, a democratic journal, published in Montgomery, and in his work as a journalist laid the foundation for a style of singular perspicuity and force. He did not, however, remain long at the editor's table, and resumed his practice at the bar. He was brought prominently before the country at large, by an oration delivered on Memorial Day, April 26, 1874. His address on this occasion is perhaps the most memorable of any address of like kind delivered in either section. He struck a higher note than had been struck before, or has been since. It was a profoundly eloquent appeal to the better and safer intelligence of the country to dismiss the prejudice and bitterness of the war



Thos. G. Innes

and to live together as fellow-countrymen, and not as enemies.' This address brought the young lawyer wide fame. In 1875, he was elected to the city council of Montgomery and for nine years, in one capacity or another, as a member of that body he impressed himself upon the affairs of the municipality. He resigned his place in the council to accept a seat in the house of representatives, and began there a public career, which soon gave him prominence in the politics of the state. He was returned to the house in 1886, and was elected speaker of that body. In 1890, after one of the most exciting contests ever known in the state, he was nominated, by the state democratic convention, for the office of governor, and was triumphantly elected in August. As governor he exhibited all the qualities his friends had been accustomed to associate with the name of Thomas Goode Jones. He was vigilant, and he was bold. He never shrank from any responsibility. He heard advice gladly, but he was never the slave to advice. Like all men with sovereign gifts of mind and with moral courage, he has faith in himself, and he has not hesitated to rely upon his own conscience. In 1892 he was renominated and re-elected. In the contest before the democratic primaries, for a renomination, Gov. Jones showed a superb temper and skill. The campaign opened in December, 1891, and closed the June following. He spoke in every section of the state. There has, possibly, never been in Alabama a higher exhibition of pure intellectual energy, than in the speeches of Gov. Jones, in the canvass. Gov. Jones was called to be governor of Alabama amid conditions, and at a time, that made his course an unusually difficult one. There was great political interest, and a critical and hostile minority, stood ready to condemn every important act of his administration. He has borne himself admirably, however, and it may be truthfully said that Alabama has never had a governor, more loath to do wrong, more keenly anxious to conserve the interests of all the people, and he has brought to this spirit the added gifts of abilities of the highest order. Gov. Jones was, for many years, connected with the Alabama state troops, first, in 1876, as captain of the Montgomery Greys, and later, from 1880 to 1890, as colonel of the Second regiment. He has always taken a soldierly pride in the equipment, organization and drill of the state troops, and to no one man in the state is their present high state of efficiency more largely due. Gov. Jones was married, in 1866, to Miss Bird, of Montgomery. They have a large family of lovely children.

EDWIN BOYCE JOSEPH, was born in Montgomery, Ala., October 19, 1852, was educated there and at Holcombe's high school near Liberty, Va., and at the East Alabama college at Auburn, Ala., leaving the latter in his senior year. Then he commenced his business life as a bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery in Montgomery, Ala., and remained about six years, and then went into the manufacture of tobacco at Oxford, N. C., continuing about three years. In 1877 he was elected secretary of the Capital City Insurance company at Montgomery, and served as such until

1885, when he was elected president, which office he now holds. Mr. Joseph is director of the South & North Alabama railroad, and director and vice-president of the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa & Memphis railroad and president of the Highland Park Improvement company. He was one of the projectors and president for several years of the first street railway system in Montgomery. This street railway was the first to adopt electricity as a regular motive power for its entire line in the United States. He also served as alderman of Montgomery, Ala., for six years. Mr. Joseph was one of the reorganizers of Montgomery Greys military company, after the war, and resigned a lieutenancy of that company, in 1881, to accept the adjutantcy of the Second regiment state troops and held that rank about four years, when he resigned. He belongs to the K. P., A. O. U. W. and the Elks. Mr. Joseph was married, in 1876, to Elizabeth H. Smith, daughter of P. C. Smith, of Montgomery, Ala., a former prominent merchant of Montgomery, Ala., but now deceased. Thomas Joseph, father of Edwin B., was born in the Western Islands (Azores) in 1812, and came to Alabama about 1835, locating at Montgomery, where he was a wholesale merchant and operated a large flouring mill. He was president of the Capital City Insurance company from 1871 to 1881; was a leader in all railroad enterprises and director in a number of them at various times. He married Sarah A. Riley, a native of New York city, of Irish descent, on her father's side, and from the Boyce family on her mother's—the Boyce family being descendants of Jacob Hardenbroeck, one of the original four proprietors of Manhattan Island. To them were born seven children, of whom six are living. The eldest son, W. F. Joseph, was in the Confederate service during the latter part of the war.

JOSEPH MASON KENNEDY was born in Hamilton, Scotland, in June, 1851, there attended school up to the age of fourteen, and then joined his father in Montgomery, Ala., who had been in America since 1854. Mr. Kennedy went to school in Montgomery, after his arrival, for two years, and then engaged in the business of house painting until he was twenty-one, changed to that of sign painting until 1875, then took a trip around the world, coming back to Montgomery, Ala., in September, 1876. He then went into partnership with his father, in the work of contracting for painting until 1878, began contracting for himself in 1886, and then went into partnership with his father, A. M. Kennedy, as a dealer in paints and oils. Joseph Mason Kennedy was married, in 1877, to Mary A. Irwin, daughter of Capt. R. L. Irwin, a native of Illinois, and has two children, Absalom M., and Lenora Maggie. Absalom Kennedy was born in Hamilton, Scotland, in 1831, received his education there, and came to America in 1854, locating first in Augusta, Ga., and then in Montgomery, Ala., where he went into business in 1857. He entered the Confederate service in the spring of 1861, in the Twenty-third Alabama regiment, Col. Bibb, and afterward Col. Beck, commanding,

and served through the whole war. After the war was over, A. M. Kennedy returned to his business in Montgomery, and has carried it on ever since. He has also served two terms as alderman. He is a Presbyterian, as is his son, the latter being also a Knight of Pythias. A. M. Kennedy was married first, in 1850, in Scotland, to Anna McQueen, and to them was born one son, Joseph Mason. The mother died in 1852, and A. M. Kennedy married in 1856, in Augusta, Ga., Lenora Shiver. Joseph M. Kennedy's paternal grandfather was Alexander Mason, the name Kennedy being added to Joseph Mason's father's name. Joseph Mason's grandfather was a soldier in the Crimean and Indian wars, and for his military services received a pension from the British government.

R. F. KOLB was born in Eufaula, Ala., April 16, 1839, and was educated at the schools there until he reached the age of fifteen. He then went to Howard college, at Marion, Ala., remaining there until the winter of 1857. He then went to Chapel Hill, N. C., where he was graduated in June, 1859. Returning to Eufaula, Ala., he engaged in agriculture, until July, 1887, when he entered upon the duties of commissioner of agriculture at Montgomery, having been appointed to that office by Gov. Seay, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. C. Betts. In September following he was appointed by Gov. Seay to the same office, for two years, and in 1889 was re-appointed and served until September, 1891. In 1890, while in office of commissioner of agriculture, he was a candidate for governor, and came very near being nominated, being narrowly defeated after a four days' struggle by a combination. In 1892, he was again a candidate before the people for governor. After a warm contest in the primaries, he claimed the nomination, with the result that there were two conventions. The resulting canvass was most exciting, and Capt. Kolb insists he was fairly elected by over 45,000 majority. Gov. Jones, however, was seated. R. F. Kolb was married, in 1860, January 1, to Mary C., daughter of Thomas Cargile, of Eufaula, and to them have been born three children, as follows: Emily F., wife of L. J. Richardson; Reuben and Thomas H. Mr Kolb entered the Confederate service in February, 1861, enlisting in company B, First Alabama regiment of infantry, as a private, and served as such for the term of enlistment, twelve months. He was then mustered out and at once raised a battery of artillery, known as Kolb's battery, and re-entered the service in March, 1862, and served until about November, 1864, and then commanded a battalion of artillery until the close of the war, with the rank of major, though he never received his commission as such. He was in all the battles of the western army from 1862 to the close of the war. On July 28, 1864, he was wounded in the leg at the battle of Atlanta. Capt. Kolb's father was David C. Kolb, a native of Chehaw district, S. C., who came to Alabama about 1837, locating at Eufaula, where he was married, in 1838, to Emily Shorter, daughter of Gen. R. C. Shorter, by whom he had but the one child, R. F. Kolb. Capt. Kolb's parents both died while

he was an infant, and he was brought up by his grandfather, Gen. R. C. Shorter, until young Reuben was fourteen years old, and then by his uncle, Gov. John G. Shorter. Capt. Kolb is a gentleman of fine presence and most engaging manners. He is commonly described as "genial," but the word hardly does justice to his cordial air, his quickness at repartee, and his unassuming directness that have endeared him as a leader to a large number of Alabamians.

MILTON P. LEGRAND, vice-president of the Montgomery & Florida railroad company, and president of the Commercial Fire Insurance company, was born in Wadesboro, N. C., November 10, 1832, and is a son of William C. and Jane (Paul) LeGrand, natives also of North Carolina, and of Huguenot and English descent, respectively. The family came to Alabama, in 1837, and settled in Tuskegee, where William C. LeGrand died, at the age of thirty-nine, in 1839, and his widow in 1842, leaving one son and four daughters. Milton P. received his elementary education at Tuskegee, and had intended to prepare himself for the study of medicine, and as a preliminary step entered a drug store at Marion, Ala., with the understanding that he was to be initiated into the mysteries of pharmacy as well as be taught the science of medicine, but the latter part of the contract was never fulfilled. However, Mr. LeGrand devoted his time and energies to self-tuition and, on returning to Tuskegee to open a drug store on his own account, he was as well posted in the theory of medicine as the ordinary graduate. He carried on his store at Tuskegee about three years and then removed to Montgomery, where for a few years he conducted a similar business on a much larger scale. His failing health, however, warned him to relinquish the drug business, and after a year's recuperative rest, he embarked in the grocery and dry goods business and built up the largest trade in that line Montgomery ever possessed, and this he continued until 1882. In 1876 the Commercial Fire Insurance company was organized, and Mr. LeGrand was made its president, and under his able management the company has attained a reputation unequalled by that of any other company in the state. Mr. LeGrand was also one of the organizers of the Montgomery & Florida railroad company, and in 1881 was elected its president, but in 1886, finding his other business duties too arduous, he yielded up the presidency and took the position of vice-president. Mr. LeGrand, notwithstanding his physically by weak condition, has a wonderfully strong intellect and power of endurance, and his success is the more to be wondered at when it is remembered that when he returned from two years' service in the Confederate army his capital consisted of 75 cents. Mr. LeGrand was married at Tuskegee, to Miss Louisa Jones, in February, 1854. She is the daughter of the late Dr. E. W. Jones, of Tuskegee, and the mother of three children: Milton P., William H. and Eloise.

JOHN HENRY LEIGH, tax collector of Montgomery county, Ala., was born in Orange county, N. C., June 2, 1836, and was educated in his

native county, and at Hughes academy, now in Alamance county, N. C. Leaving school at about the age of eighteen, he farmed with his father until 1857, when he came to Montgomery county, Ala., where he farmed until April, 1861, when he entered the Confederate service, enlisting as a private in the Montgomery mounted rifles, commanded by Capt. J. H. Clanton. This company was assigned to the First Alabama cavalry, and was known as company K. Mr. Leigh was made sergeant in 1862, and in 1863 was made lieutenant, which rank he held until the war closed, taking an active part in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro and many minor skirmishes. After the war he came back to Montgomery county, Ala., and settled down to farming, which he still continues. He was elected tax collector of Montgomery county in 1884, and was re-elected in 1888. Mr. Leigh was married in 1850 to Mary M. Clark, a daughter of Judge James Clark, of Americus, Ga. Spencer Leigh, father of John Henry, was born in Orange county, N. C., in 1808, and lives in Durham county, N. C. He is and has been a farmer all his life. He married Martha Mooring, a native of North Carolina, and to them were born seven children, of whom five now survive. One son, Houston Leigh, served in the Sixth North Carolina regiment of infantry, going out in 1861, and was killed at Gettysburg. Another son, William Leigh, entered the Confederate service in Arkansas and served through 'until 1864, when he was captured and held until the war closed. Jackson Leigh, grandfather of John Henry Leigh, was a native of Virginia, and was of Scotch descent.

ROBERT FULWOOD LIGON, ex-lieutenant-governor of Alabama, was born in Clarke county, Ga., in 1824. Receiving an academic education, he came to Macon county, Ala., and taught school a year and then read law under the late Judge David Clopton, whose partner he afterward became, having been admitted to practice in 1846. He served six months as captain of a company in the Mexican war, and in 1849 represented Macon county, Ala., in the legislature, from 1861 to 1865 he served in the state senate. When the war began he entered the service as captain of a company in the Twelfth Alabama regiment, but an affection of the spine forced him to resign before the close of the war. After practicing his profession at Tuskegee, in Macon county, Ala., for some years, he moved to Montgomery, Ala., where he now resides. R. F. Ligon, in 1872, was spoken of for governor, being named in the convention without his knowledge. This was the time that Oates, Herndon, et al., were before the convention, where Herndon was nominated. In 1874, Mr. Ligon was "conscripted" to run for lieutenant-governor, was nominated with Gov. Houston, made a thorough canvass of the state, and elected. This was the downfall of the republican party in the state. In 1876 he was nominated for congress from the Fifth district, ran against Booth (republican), was elected by a large majority, and served one term and then retired. Since then he has refused to accept any office, and has looked

chiefly after his planting interests, which are scattered over several counties.

NATHAN LOBMAN, dry goods merchant, of Montgomery, was born in New York city, June 2, 1851, but was brought south when young by his parents. He received his education at the school taught by Col. Thomas Herbert, in Greenville, Ala. Leaving school at the age of sixteen, he clerked for two years in Greenville for L. Bear & Co., and then, in 1869, moved to Montgomery and opened a general store, which he carried on two years, and then moved to Pineapple, Ala., and opened a general store there, together with L. Steiner, under the firm name of Steiner & Lobman, and carried on the business nineteen years, and then returned to Montgomery and opened a wholesale dry goods house. Mr. Lobman was married, in 1885, to Carrie Pollock, daughter of Joseph Pollock, of New York city, and to them were born three children, as follows: Theresa, Walter and Myron. Henry Lobman, father of Nathan, was born in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1822, and came to America about 1848, locating in New York city, where he remained three or four years, and then came to Greenville, Ala., where he remained until 1860, and then moved to Montgomery, Ala., where he now lives. He married Theresa Steiner, of Tachau, Austria, and to them were born nine children, of whom seven grew to maturity and six now survive, as follows: Carrie, wife of I. L. Fraleigh, of Birmingham, Ala.; Nathan, of Montgomery; Mena, wife of Jacob Greil, of Montgomery; Susan, wife of L. Steiner, of Montgomery; Emanuel, of Montgomery; and Rosa, wife of Aaron Drum, of Greenville, Ala. The mother of these children died in 1875. Nathan Lobman is a Freemason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the B'nai B'rith, and is very much respected by the citizens of Montgomery.

JACOB LOEB, grocer of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Alsace, France, in April, 1842, and came to America in 1856. He located at Montgomery, Ala., and clerked for J. Harson, wholesale grocer, for two years, then clerked for Beal & Moore, general merchants, and remained with them until 1861, and then commenced to run the blockade under Joseph H. Johnson and kept that up until 1864, going between Jackson, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark. In 1864, he located in Cairo, Ill., where he went into business and remained until July, 1865, when he came back to Montgomery, and went into business with his brother. He married, in 1869, Miss Carrie Myer, daughter of Jacob Myer, deceased, of Montgomery. Jonas Loeb, father of Jacob Loeb, was born in Alsace, and died there in 1875, aged seventy-three years. Jacob's mother's maiden name was Judith Loeb, she died in 1865, the mother of five children, viz.: J. Loeb, Sr., Jacob, Esther, Fannie, wife of Herman Strasburger, and Samuel. Mr. Loeb is a Knight of Pythias, and as a citizen and business man stands very high in the estimation of the citizens of Montgomery.

JAKUES LOEB, the well known merchant of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Alsace, France, March 31, 1835. He came to America soon after the Franco-Prussian war, in 1872, when Alsace-Lorraine had been wrested from France, and popular sentiment in those provinces was so averse to being Germanized, that thousands of young men left the land of their birth, and emigrated to France, and to America, to avoid enlistment in the German army. He settled in Montgomery soon after his arrival, went into the grocery and dry goods business, in which he is still engaged, the firm name now being Winter & Loeb. Mr. Loeb is also a director in the Farley National bank, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, B'nai B'rith, president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, since 1889; member of the Masonic fraternity, and is socially very popular. He is of high standing in the community, and in the commercial world, for ability, integrity, and progressiveness, and possesses superior talents and education. He takes a leading part in the community in everything tending to moral and intellectual advancement. He has twice visited Europe, since 1872. In 1880, during the first of those visits, when the Hon. Andrew White was minister of the United States at Berlin, and the Hon. William M. Evarts was secretary of state at Washington. Mr. Loeb became the subject of international correspondence, as the German authorities placed him under arrest, and threatened to forcibly enlist him in their army. Only the efficient and timely interference of the U. S. legation at Berlin, in his behalf, made his peaceable return to the home of his choice possible. Mr. Loeb had become naturalized as an American citizen, as soon after his arrival in Montgomery as the laws permitted. Mr. Loeb has been a member of the state militia of Alabama, serving for several years, under Capt. John G. Winter, and Capt. Garland, of the Montgomery True Blues. He was married, in 1885, to Selena Weil, daughter of the late Hon. Henry Weil, of Montgomery, Ala., and is now the father of three children, named as follows: Lucien and Cecil, twins, and Blanche. Mr. Loeb's father was born in Alsatia, in 1812. He was a merchant up to 1882, when he retired. His name is Gabriel. He married Caroline Borach, a native of Alsatia, and to them were born ten children, of whom eight are now living: Melanie, wife of A. Baer, living in Alsatia; Raphael, also of Alsatia; Emily, wife of I. Winter, of Montgomery, Ala.; Michael, of the Loeb Carriage company, Montgomery; Jaques, of Montgomery; Ben Loeb, of Loeb & Loeb, Montgomery; Florine, wife of Leon Loeb, of Loeb & Loeb, Montgomery, and Isadore Loeb, of Alsatia. The mother of this family died in 1886. His father has three brothers living, whose respective ages are seventy-nine, eighty-four and eighty-nine.

TENNENT LOMAX, solicitor for the county of Montgomery, was born in Montgomery, Ala., April 29, 1858, and educated at the university of Alabama, graduating in the academic department in 1878, and in the law department in 1879. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1879, and at

once commenced to practice law in Montgomery, forming a partnership in 1888 with J. R. Tyson, which continued until the latter was elected circuit judge in August, 1892. Mr. Lomax was assistant solicitor of the Montgomery district from 1880 to 1886, when Montgomery county was made a separate district, and Mr. Lomax was, in 1886, elected solicitor for said county for six years, and re-elected in 1892. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention and was secretary of the democratic state committee from 1878 to 1888. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, I. O. R. M. and the Elks. Tennent Lomax, father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in Abbeville, S. C., in 1820, and moved when a young man to Alabama, settling in Eufaula, and in 1846 entered the service of the United States government in the Mexican war, raising a company of which he was made captain. He served through that war and afterward located in Columbus, Ga., where he edited the Times for about ten years. He was state printer in Georgia for several years, and was president of the convention that nominated Gov. Brown. In 1857 he moved to Montgomery, Ala., and engaged in planting until the war broke out, when he raised the second regiment of Alabama troops, being made colonel of the regiment, which by order of Gov. Moore, of Alabama, was sent to Florida, and took possession of the fort and navy yard at Pensacola, Fla. Not being allowed to take Fort Pickens by assault, he asked for the recall of his regiment, and his regiment was disbanded on its return to Montgomery, and Col. Lomax was then made lieutenant-colonel of the Third Alabama regiment, which was then organized, and was stationed at Norfolk about seven months, when his colonel, J. M. Withers, was promoted to brigadier-general and Lieut.-Col. Lomax was made colonel, and served as such until he was killed at the battle of Seven Pines, June 1, 1862. Just a few days prior to this battle he had received his commission as brigadier-general, but preferred to remain with his regiment until the latter had been in at least one battle. Gen. Lomax was married twice, first, in 1851, to Miss Sophy Shorter, daughter of Gen. R. C. Shorter, of Eufaula, Ala., and sister of Gov. John G. Shorter. His second wife was Mrs. Carrie A. Shorter, née Billingslea, of Georgia. There were no children by the first wife, but to the second there were born two children, Tennent, and a sister who died in infancy. William Lomax, grandfather of Tennent Lomax, was born in South Carolina. He was a lawyer, and was a member of the legislature of his native state. The maternal great-great-grandfather of Mr. Lomax was named Slatter, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. The Lomax family were of English stock, and the Tennents Irish Presbyterians, one of them being the founder of the famous Log college at Neshaminy, Penn. The Shorter family came from England.

JUDGE THOMAS NICHOLAS McCLELLAN, associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama, son of Thomas Joyce and Martha F. (Beatty)

McClellan, whose ancestry respectively were Scotch-Irish and Irish, was born February 23, 1853, in Limestone county, Ala.; educated at Oak Hill college and Cumberland university, Tennessee, graduated from the law department of the latter institution with the degree of bachelor of law, at the age of nineteen, and immediately entered upon the practice of law in co-partnership with his brother, Hon. Robert A. McClellan, at Athens, Ala.; was register in chancery from 1874 to 1878; member of the Alabama senate, representing the first district, composed of the counties of Lauderdale and Limestone, from 1880 to 1884, re-elected in 1888, and on March 6th, 1889, while filling a civil term in the office of the attorney-general, was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, by Gov. Thomas Seay, to fill a vacancy resulting from a statutory increase of the membership of the court from three to four, the term expiring December 1st, 1892. Judge McClellan's career as attorney-general for the state of Alabama, established his ability and soundness as a lawyer, placing him in the front ranks of the bar. His argument before the United States supreme court in the case of *Smith vs. The State of Alabama*, 124 U. S., 465, involving interesting questions of inter-state common law, was a specimen of forensic logic and of constitutional research, which was complimented in high terms by many of the members of that tribunal. The judicial opinions are marked by industrious investigations, strength of style, and soundness of judgment, and every year adds to his increasing reputation and renown on the bench.

DR. GEORGE W. MCDADE, one of the oldest and most popular of the physicians of Montgomery, was born at Mount Meigs, Montgomery county, Ala., January 4, 1835, and was educated in the Montgomery county schools, at Brockwell's academy, at Alexandria, Va., and then at the Georgia military institute, graduating at the latter in 1856. Then he went to New Orleans and studied medicine at the university of Louisiana, graduating early in 1861, and in the spring of the same year went into the Confederate service as assistant surgeon of the Fifth Louisiana battalion, afterward known as the Twenty-first Louisiana regiment, and served until 1862, and then was made surgeon of the same regiment and accompanied it to Columbus, Ky., Island No. 10, and Corinth, Miss.; at the latter place he was transferred to the hospital service and located in Montgomery, in what was known as the general hospital, where he served about two years, and then was given charge of the hospital at Kingston, Ga. He had charge of that hospital until the retreat to Atlanta, and thence to Barnesville, and Opelika, and at Opelika, Ala., he was transferred again to Montgomery, Ala., where he took charge of the Stonewall hospital, and remained in charge until the war closed. After the war he returned to Mount Meigs, and practiced medicine a year, and then went to Brazil, where he practiced two years, and then came back to Mount Meigs for a year; in 1872 he went to La Grange, Tex., where he practiced about five years, and then came to Montgomery, Ala.,

where he has practiced with wonderful success ever since. The doctor was married, in 1862, to Mary E. Micou, daughter of Henry O. Micou, of Georgia, and to them were born four children, one daughter and three sons. William McDade, father of the doctor, was born in Georgia. He was a farmer, and married Anabella Turner, who bore him eight children, of whom the doctor is the youngest. The doctor was but one year old when he lost his father, and but two years old when his mother died, and yet, notwithstanding his lack of early parental care, he has risen to his present high estate.

WILLIAM EDWARD MCGEHEE was born at White Sulphur Springs, Ga., where his parents were spending the summer in August, 1844, and received his education at his parents' home in Montgomery county, Ala. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, on account of ill health, he remained on his father's plantation in Montgomery county, Ala., until 1863, when he entered the Confederate service under Gen. Clanton, but was soon discharged on account of his physical condition, and returned to his father's farm, and after the war took charge of the farm, from 1865 to 1880, and then moved to Montgomery, Ala., and went into the grocery business. He is a member of the board of revenue of Montgomery county, Ala., and has been since 1889. He was also elected magistrate in Montgomery county, and served six months and then resigned. He belongs to the National Union, Masons, and to the Methodist Episcopal church. His marriage took place, in 1867, to Mary C. Boyd, daughter of Dr. J. C. Boyd, of Macon county, Ala., and to them have been born ten children, as follows: Lizzie, Addie, Mattie, Mildred S., Talulah, James H., William B., Charles A., Gordon O., and Alice T. Abner McGehee, father of W. E., was born in Alabama. He was a farmer all his life, and died in 1848. He married Elizabeth A. Smith, and to them were born two children, of whom William E. is the only survivor. Mrs. Elizabeth A. McGehee died in 1849.

MOSES MCLEMORE, a prominent planter of Montgomery county, was born in this county in 1857. He is a son of Andrew J. and Sarah C. (Smith) McLemore, the former a native of Jones county, Ga., the latter of Orangeburgh district, S. C. Andrew J. McLemore came with his parents to Alabama about 1820, received a common school education, and married Margaret Caffey, who died, leaving three daughters. In 1854 Mr. McLemore married again, and spent the rest of his life in the vicinity of Moses McLemore's present home. He owned a fine plantation, and negroes, was never in public life nor performed any military service. He was well read and had a large fund of information. He was for many years a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and died in 1870, aged fifty-five. His father was the Rev. James McLemore, a Missionary Baptist minister, who came from Georgia to Alabama about 1820, and followed the ministry in this state for many years. He is said to have built the first church in Montgomery county. He was a Virginian by birth,

and died before Moses McLemore was born, greatly loved by his people. His wife survived him a number of years. She was an energetic woman, and attended the plantation affairs very successfully. They raised a large family of sons and daughters, only two of the daughters now surviving. The mother of Moses McLemore is still living. She is a daughter of Jacob and Mary Smith, natives of South Carolina, where they lived all their lives. Mrs. McLemore came to Alabama with an uncle, Daniel Rast, who settled in Lowndes. She is the mother of four children, viz.: Mary, Moses, Laura A. and Sterling Price. Moses was educated at the county schools and at Montgomery, and at the age of seventeen began life for himself as a farmer. He married, in 1890, Annie Benom Tanner, daughter of L. H. and Ophelia A. Tanner, who came from Georgia to Alabama. Mr. Tanner died at Union Springs, and Mrs. Tanner is still living. Mrs. McLemore was born in Tuskegee, Ala. Mr. McLemore is one of the leading farmers of the county, owning 2,900 acres of fine farming land. He has followed farming all his life, and for some years he also carried on merchandising, and ran a cotton gin. When he started in life he had but a few hundred dollars, inherited from his father's estate; now he is worth many thousands of dollars, all of which, with the exception just mentioned, he has acquired by his own industry and economy.

HON. JAMES R. MCLENDON, living near Naftel, Montgomery county, Ala., was born in Pike county, Ala., in 1828. He is a son of elder George Granberry and Martha (Martin) McLendon, the former of whom was born in Morgan county, Ga., in 1807, and the latter near Augusta, Ga., in 1806. In 1818 G. G. McLendon came to Alabama with his parents, and was reared among the Indians, receiving but a very limited education, attending school in Pike county, three months after his marriage, which was of more benefit to him than all his previous schooling. He was married in Pike county, January 15, 1828, having lived there since 1824, and having lived for some years previously to 1824 in Conecuh county. For some years after his marriage he followed farming, and in 1832 he united with the Missionary Baptist church, and his mind was so absorbed in religious matters that he decided to enter the ministry. He then devoted himself closely to reading and study, and became a profound Biblical scholar. In July, 1840, he was regularly ordained as a minister of the gospel, and had his first charge at Aberfoil, in what is now Bullock county. He was a member of and one of the organizers of Salem Baptist association, and he is believed to be the only surviving member of that association. About 1844 that association sent him on a mission into southern Alabama and Florida, and he served there several years. He was then universally known throughout southern Alabama and western Florida. He has been in active church work for over fifty years, and is one of the best theologians in the state. While firm in his own convictions, yet he is tolerant of the opinions of others. He is one

of the great pulpit orators, and has discussed scriptural doctrines from his standpoint with some of the ablest divines of other denominations, and he is frequently consulted on theological questions by other divines. He has been a Mason since 1851, and has advanced to the royal arch degree. He was a member of a large family born to Josiah McLendon, who was probably a Georgian by birth, who was of Scotch ancestry, came to Alabama in 1818, and lived in Conecuh county until 1824, when he removed to where Brundidge, Pike county, now stands. He afterward went on a visit to Georgia, and died there. Mrs. Martha McLendon, wife of G. G. McLendon, was a daughter of John Martin, who was a native of Maryland, but removed from Georgia to Alabama about 1818, settling near Horse Shoe Bend on the Tallapoosa river. He afterward moved to Butler county, and still later to Pike county, near Brundidge, and there died. He was a farmer all his life, and reared a large family of children, all of whom are dead. Mrs. McLendon died in 1887. Hon. James R. McLendon is the eldest of a family of six sons and four daughters, those besides himself being: Jonathan D., who was in Wheeler's cavalry during the war, and whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work; Josiah J., who was in the war a short time and in many battles; Jasper G., who was wounded at Shiloh, captured and never afterward heard of; Joseph F., who was killed at Shiloh; Judson, who was killed in 1891 on the Louisville & Nashville railroad near Montgomery; Jane E. and Julia, both died in infancy; Julia Ann, deceased wife of George Edge, and Josephine, deceased wife of J. M. Tolbert. Mr. McLendon was reared on a farm, received a good English education, and after attaining his majority he attended the military school at Tuskegee. He then became a school teacher, and has followed that profession more or less ever since. He was married in Montgomery county in November, 1856, to Mary J., daughter of Dr. J. C. and Caroline Courtney, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Montgomery county, Ala. Dr. Courtney was a physician in early life, but in later life he was a farmer and nurseryman. He died in Chilton county in 1889. Mrs. McLendon was born and reared in Montgomery county, and is the mother of thirteen children. In August, 1862, Mr. McLendon joined the Partisan Rangers, company H, Fifty-first Alabama mounted infantry, under Col. (now Senator) John T. Morgan, fought at Murfreesboro, was sick during the battles around Chattanooga, participated in the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, and lost his left hand on July 28, 1864. He was at first taken to Thomasville hospital, but soon afterward furloughed home, and remained sixty days. He was then made superintendent of the hospital garden at Meridian, Miss., where he remained until the close of the war. For a short time he resided in Butler county, and taught school, but since 1865 he has been a resident of Montgomery county. He owns 180 acres of land, and has been very much devoted to farming, and his crops are so varied that he is universally known as the "diversified

farmer." He has been so successful as a farmer that he has many times taken the first premiums at the state fair for the best individual display. He is a frequent contributor to various periodicals, and some of his articles have attracted wide attention, particularly one on "Music on the Farm." In 1888 and 1889 he served his county in the legislature of the state, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was a member of the committees on education and on temperance. He was formerly a lecturer for the Montgomery county Alliance, and was one of its most worthy members; but when the Alliance entered into politics, he withdrew from it his countenance and support, having become interested in the movement because he expected it would be devoted to the education of the farmers. Both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and are highly esteemed members of society.

JOSEPH MANEGOLD, the chief confectioner of Montgomery, was born in Westphalia, Germany, April 8th, 1851, and came to America with his parents in 1852. They settled in Quincy, Ill., where Joseph was educated. Leaving school at the age of twelve, he was apprenticed to the baker's and confectioner's trade and then, in 1872, settled in Montgomery, where he remained until March, 1879, working at his trade and then went to Ohio. In the fall of 1874 he returned to Montgomery, and started in the candy business, which he has carried on ever since, now doing a wholesale and retail business. He was married, in 1885, to Frances B. Sutter, daughter of Jacob Sutter, of Montgomery, and to them has been born one daughter, Frances Estelle Manegold. John Manegold, father of Joseph, was born in Westphalia, Germany, was in the Prussian army in the Revolution of 1848, and came to America in 1852 and settled in Quincy, Ill., as above stated, where he lived until 1870, and then went to Kansas City, then to Cincinnati, O., and then, in 1884, came to Montgomery, Ala. He also is a baker. He married Clementina Kneckenberg, and has born to him four children, as follows: Joseph, John, Frances, wife of Oliver Hoenie, of Warrior, Ala., and George. His wife died in 1868.

GEORGE M. MARKS, one of the legal lights of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Montgomery county, June 28, 1853, and educated at Green Springs, Ala., Bellevue high school, Bedford county, Va., the university of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and the Virginia Military institute, graduating from the latter in 1874; he then spent two years in a law course at the university of Virginia, finishing there in 1876. He commenced to practice law at Atlanta, Ga., remaining about a year, and then came to Montgomery, Ala., forming a partnership with Benjamin Fitzpatrick, which lasted about three years, when Fitzpatrick moved to Elmore county, Ala., and Mr. Marks, in 1884, formed a partnership with Lester C. Smith and Gordon McDonald, which lasted a year, and in October, 1886, Mr. Marks formed a partnership with P. C. Massie, which still continues. Mr. Marks was married, in 1878, to Hettie Lockett, daughter of Napoleon Lockett, of Perry county, Ala. The father of George M. Marks was

Samuel B. Marks, and his mother was Mary L. Crain. Samuel B. Marks was a native of Georgia, born in 1816, and died in 1869. He was a colonel on Gen. Wither's staff during the war of 1861-5, starting in as a major of the Thirteenth Alabama. The maternal great-great-grandfather of George M. M. Marks was George Mathews, a general in the Revolutionary war, and afterward governor of Georgia, and United States senator from the same state. Mr. Marks is one of the most reliable advising attorneys in the city of Montgomery.

SAMUEL BLACKBURN MARKS, planter and capitalist, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., April 7, 1844, and received his education in the schools of Montgomery, Ala., and at Tuscaloosa, at the university of Alabama, leaving the latter to enter the Confederate service in the spring of 1863, when he enlisted in company A, Seventh Alabama cavalry, commanded by Col. Joseph Hodson, and served all through the war as a private. He took part in many cavalry skirmishes, and was wounded at Lowndesboro, Ala., during Wilson's (Federal) raid. After the war he went to planting in Montgomery county on land owned by his father, and devoted his time to that for two years, and since then he has devoted his time to his other business interests. He is interested in the Jasper Coal and Coke company, in Walker county, Ala., and is a stockholder in the First National bank and the Merchants' and Planters' bank in Montgomery, Ala. He was married, first, in 1868 to Martha Means, daughter of Robert Means, of Pointe Coupee parish, La., and to them was born one child, Hugh Means Marks, who died in 1874. Mrs. Martha Marks died shortly after, and Mr. Marks married, in 1879, Laura L. James, daughter of Lorenzo James, of Clarke county, Ala., and to them have been born three children, as follows: Ellen Scott, Charles Lewis and Henry Churchill Marks. William Meriwether Marks, father of Samuel Blackburn Marks, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., in 1806, and moved to Alabama in 1820, with his parents, locating in Montgomery county, where he lived until his death in 1876. He was married, first, to a Miss Olive, and by her he had one daughter, Ann, now widow of William Matthews, and living at Tuscaloosa, Ala. The second marriage of William Meriwether Marks was, in 1830, to Catherine Crain, daughter of Spencer Crain, of North Carolina, and to them have been born seven children, of whom six lived to maturity, as follows: James, deceased; Mary L., widow of Dr. J. M. Williams, of Montgomery county, Ala.; Spencer C., of Montgomery; Rebecca, deceased, unmarried; Samuel B., of Montgomery and Elizabeth T., widow of Walter L. Bragg, of Montgomery. Nicholas Meriwether Marks, grandfather of Samuel B., was born in Albemarle county, Va., and moved to Oglethorpe county, Ga., and about 1820, came to Alabama, where he died.

SPENCER CRAIN MARKS, cotton commission merchant, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., March 7, 1840, and educated in the schools of Montgomery county and Greene county, Ala., finishing at the university

of Virginia. Leaving the latter in 1860, he returned to Montgomery county, and in April, 1861, he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in the Montgomery mounted rifles, and served two years. He returned to Montgomery in the summer of 1862, and served with the state troops at various times until the end of the war, planting during the intervals. He went into the cotton business in 1865, which he now carries on with flattering success. Mr. Marks has served two terms as treasurer of Montgomery county, and has received other marks of public confidence. William M. Marks, father of Spencer C., was a native of Georgia, was of English descent, but proximately from Virginia.

PATRICK C. MASSIE, an eminent lawyer of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Nelson county, Va., August 27, 1862, and was educated by private tutors and at Bellevue high school, and at the university of Virginia, leaving the latter in June, 1883, with the degrees of A. B. and B. L. He came to Montgomery, Ala., in November, 1883, and in December, 1883, he was admitted to the bar, and has been practicing ever since, forming a partnership with George M. Marks, October 1, 1886. In June, 1891, he was elected city recorder of Montgomery, Ala., for two years. He is a member of the K. P. and of the Elks, and is as popular socially as he is professionally. He comes of a very ancient family that have been residents of the Old Dominion for over 150 years. His father's name was also Patrick Cabell Massie, who was born in Virginia, and his great-grandfather was Thomas Massie, who was a major in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Mr. Massie, our subject, was a Miss Withers, and his grandmother was a Miss Cabell. Mr. Massie's abilities as a lawyer are recognized by his brother practitioners as well as by the public in general, and he commands a large share of the legal patronage of the city.

JAMES TAYLOR MAY, grocer and planter of Montgomery, was born in Pike county, Ala., January 2, 1848, and educated in the schools of Butler county, Ala., where he had been taken by his parents, when a child, for that purpose. He left school at the age of sixteen and remained on his father's farm, in Butler county, until he reached the age of twenty-five, and then located in Montgomery, where he is interested in the wholesale and retail grocery of W. E. McGee & Co. He also owns six plantations in Montgomery and Crenshaw counties, and thirty shares in the Capital City Insurance Co. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight of Honor and a member of the American Legion of Honor, and affiliates with the Baptist church. He was married in January, 1867, to Mollie A. Gamble, daughter of Charles Gamble, of Georgia, and to them have been born nine children, of whom three died in infancy. The surviving six are named as follows: Herbert Bryan, Bessie, Ethel Louise, Louie, son, James A. and Alda. Simeon R. May, father of James Taylor May, was born in Conecuh county, Ala., in 1820. He was a farmer all his life and

died in 1879. He went into the Confederate service in 1864, and served until the war closed. He married Linnie A. Dennis, daughter of Charles Dennis, probate judge of Pike county, Ala., and ex-member of the Alabama state senate. To this marriage were born eleven children, of whom one died in infancy. The survivors are named as follows: Sallie J., widow of Dr. S. E. Thompson, of Butler county, Ala.; Susan J., wife of Dr. P. O. Lankford, of Montgomery county, Ala.; Martha E., wife of I. D. Collier, Montgomery county, Ala.; Cerina M., wife of J. D. Bailey, of Crenshaw county, Ala.; James Taylor May; Elizabeth, wife of John A. Ruff, of Texas; Linna, D. G., Dale county, Ala.; Simeon R., of Crenshaw county, Ala.; and Ella M., wife of John M. Parm, of Crenshaw county, Ala. James Taylor May enlisted in the Confederate service in January, 1865, and served until the close of the war. His grandfather was James May, who was a native of Tennessee and early in 1800 removed to Alabama.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MEANS, A. M., M. D., was born in Covington, Ga., October 11, 1831; received an academic education in Emory college, Ga., class of 1851, read medicine for four years under his father, attended his first course of lectures in the Medical college of Georgia at Augusta, in 1855; second course in the Atlanta Medical college, class of 1856, and immediately set sail for Europe, under the chaperonage of Prof. Willis F. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, to further complete his studies. After three years abroad, attending the medical schools of London, Paris, Dublin and Edinburgh, he returned home, and settled in Memphis, Tenn., in 1859. He was commissioned surgeon in the Confederate States army, July, 1861, and had his initial experience at the first battle of Manassas. He continued in the army of northern Virginia until the battle of Gettysburg. After the retreat of Lee's army he was, by order of Gen. Longstreet, left in charge of the wounded of his corps, and the divisions of Hood and Pickett. He remained in the field for one month, and was then transferred, with the wounded under his charge, to Camp Letterman, near Gettysburg, and placed on duty as surgeon of Confederate officers, prisoners of war, remaining there three months. When this hospital was broken up he was transferred to Fortress McHenry, near Baltimore, and was held for one month as prisoner of war. He was exchanged shortly afterward and ordered to hospital duty further south, locating at Columbus, Ga., in charge of the Marshall hospital, where he remained until the close of hostilities. In 1867 the doctor located in Montgomery, where he at once took high rank in his profession. Among the many positions of honor and trust to which he has been called, may be mentioned the following: secretary of the Medical and Surgical society, secretary of the board of health, city physician and register of vital statistics, surgeon in charge of the city school hospital, president of the Medical and Surgical society, one of the consulting physicians to the Montgomery city infirmary, superintendent of public schools, president of the Young Men's Christian association, etc., etc. To the literature of

the profession of which he is so distinguished a member, he has contributed the following important papers and lectures: The Anatomy of Expression, or the Human Countenance in Health and Disease (lecture), Parisian Hospitals, Their more Striking Features and Advantages (letters from Scotland); Total Ablation of the Inferior Maxilla (translation); Spermatorrhœa, Care, Treatment and Cure; Diphtheritis or Diphtheritic Sore Throat; Gelsemium Semper Virens as a Remedy in Gonorrhœa, Venal and Vesicle Disorders; On the Influence of Weather in Relation to Disease; Constipation and Costiveness; Ozone, its Definition, Mode of Generation and its Effects upon the Health of Human Beings; the Dry Method in the Treatment of Uterine Diseases, and many others of equal importance.

FISHER HARRISON MERRITT, one of the most enterprising cotton men of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Todd county, Ky., in 1840, and was educated first at the school in Allensville, Ky., taught by the late Prof. William Ferrell, and afterward at Cumberland college, Lebanon, Tenn. Leaving the latter in the spring of 1861, he returned home to Kentucky, and at once entered the service of the state, enlisting in an independent company of infantry commanded by Capt. James Childress, which was organized in Todd county, Ky., for the purpose of protecting the state from invasion by either Confederate or Federal troops. Soon after, Mr. Merritt, together with his two brothers, Henry and Montgomery, cast their lots with the south. This was on the eve of the battle of Big Bethel in Virginia. Those who decided to go with the south, went at once to Lynchburg, Va., and reported to the war department, and after remaining a month were ordered to Richmond, Va., where they remained in a camp of instruction until the first battle of Manassas, when they were ordered to that field and were organized into the First Kentucky regiment, and denominated company K. At this time, Mr. Merritt was sergeant and served as such for twelve months, when his period of service expired, and he returned home to Kentucky, and at once another company was organized, constituted of cavalry, and Mr. Merritt and his two brothers joined this company, which was commanded by Capt. Dorch, and Mr. Merritt made lieutenant. This company joined Gen. John H. Morgan's command at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and remained with him until the latter made his famous raid into Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Merritt was wounded at Buffington's Island, while trying to recross the Ohio river, and was left at the house of a farmer named Flanders, in Meigs county, Ohio, where he was taken care of until he was well enough to be moved, three weeks later, to Pomeroy, Ohio, there remaining a week and then taken to McLean's Barracks, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was held six weeks; then was sent over to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was held two months, and then sent to Johnson's Island. This was in the fall of 1862, and Mr. Merritt was held there until the war closed. Among others, Mr. Merritt took part in the following battles: First Manassas, Drainsville, York-

town, Williamsburg and in many skirmishes. After his release, Mr. Merritt returned to Todd county, Ky., and farmed for two years, and then, in 1867, came to Alabama, locating in Lowndes county, and engaged in planting there and in Montgomery county, Ala., up to 1882; he then located in Montgomery, and went into the cotton business, which he has since carried on. Mr. Merritt has been married twice; first, in 1867, to Miss Lucy Grattan, daughter of Dr. John Grattan, of Columbus, Miss. She died in 1876, and he married her sister, Fannie, in 1878. Mr. Merritt is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Methodist Episcopal church, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. His father was Daniel R. Merritt, who was born in Tennessee, but moved to Kentucky when a young man and farmed there until his death in 1887, aged eighty-four. The maiden name of Mr. Merritt's mother was Penelope Hannum. She was a native of Kentucky, and died in 1889. Mr. Merritt's paternal ancestors are English, and his maternal ancestors, Scotch-Irish.

HAMILTON BONNER METCALF, the popular druggist of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Greensboro, Ga., December 24, 1836, and educated at the Troy conference academy, at West Poultney, Vt., and Nourse's high school at Washington, D. C. After leaving the latter, he went into the drug business in Washington, and in 1857 came to Montgomery, Ala., and went into the same business as a clerk, and in 1862, went into the business with Dr. George F. Pollard. In 1872 Mr. Metcalf bought out Dr. Pollard's interest, and has carried on the business alone ever since, having been thirty years in one stand. Mr. Metcalf has served two years as alderman of Montgomery, and has ever been active in caring for the welfare of the city. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Anna P. Howard, daughter of Maj. W. J. Howard of Cross Keys, Ala., and to them were born five children, as follows: Mary Louise, Howard, Claudia, Anna and Eugenia Woodruff. Eliphelet H. Metcalf, father of Hamilton B., was born in Northumberland, N. Y., in 1809, and came to Alabama in 1852, settling in Montgomery. He was a mail contractor, carrying the mails by stage all over the southern country. He lived in Washington, D. C., from 1841 to 1852, and was in the postoffice department, acting as chief clerk in the contracting department. He married Mary Jones Bonner, daughter of Hamilton Bonner, of Hancock county, Ga., and to them were born seven children, of whom five survive, as follows: William Van Tuyl, who was in the war in the Confederate service from 1861 to 1865, serving in the Third Alabama regiment; H. B., of Montgomery; John, who went into the confederate service in 1862, and served to the close of the war in the Seventh Alabama cavalry; Lucy Green, wife of Henry Crommelin, of Montgomery; and Margaret Van Tuyl, wife of George W. Taylor of Demopolis, Ala. Eliphelet Henry Metcalf died in 1886. His father, William Metcalf, was born in December, 1776, in Connecticut. The father of William was named Eliphelet, and was born in Connecticut in 1748, and

died in 1834. The emigrant ancestor was Michael Metcalf, who was born in Tatterford, Norfolk county, Eng., in 1526. He came to America, and was one of the first settlers in Dedham, Mass., and one of those who built the first church there.

DR. RICHARD FRASER MICHEL, one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Montgomery, Ala., was born at Charleston, S. C., February 15, 1827, and is a son of Dr. William Michel and Eugenia (Fraser) Michel, natives of Charleston, and of French and Scotch descent. R. F. Michel was educated in Charleston; graduated from the medical college of that city in March, 1847, and there immediately began the practice of medicine. In 1848 he was elected professor of materia medica of the Charleston Medical institute, which position he held until 1860, and demonstrated anatomy in the institute for ten years. He entered the Confederate army as a surgeon with Gen. Evans' brigade, Christmas eve, 1860, in Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, and the army of Virginia, and only left at the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Dr. Michel acted as surgeon of the First South Carolina artillery, and after service on Morris Island was appointed surgeon of Gen. Evans' brigade. After the war he located at Montgomery, where he has since devoted himself to the practice. In 1872 he was elected vice-president of the American Medical association, which position he held one year. In 1869 he was elected president of the Medical association of the state of Alabama, and in November of the same year was elected president of the Medical and Surgical society of Montgomery. He was appointed surgeon general of the state of Alabama in 1883 on Gov. O'Neal's staff, and was the orator of the Medical association of the state of Alabama at Mobile in 1876. He was elected counselor of the Medical association of the state of South Carolina in 1859 and 1860, and is now the grand senior counselor of the Medical association of the state of Alabama. The doctor has officiated as a member of the board of health of Montgomery since 1869, acting part of the time as president of that body. He was married in February, 1854, to Miss Annie, daughter of William and Susan Rivers, of Charleston, S. C., and has had born to him three children, viz.: Eugenia F., deceased; Susan F., wife of F. G. Hammond, of Montgomery; Middleton, who is a machinist at Columbus, Ga. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the American Legion of Honor, the Elks, and is president of the Social Medical club of Montgomery, of which he has been president twenty years, and with his family is a communicant of St. John's Episcopal church, and is now junior warden of that church. Dr. R. F. Michel is the author of the following, among other papers: "Anatomical and Physiological Reflections on some parts of the Eye,"—Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal, September, 1871; "History of Break-bone Fever,"—Southern Journal of the Medical Sciences, February, 1867; "A Monograph on Hemorrhagic Malarial Fever,"—New Orleans Journal of Medicine, October, 1869; "Purpuræmia,"

—Transactions Medical associations of the State of Alabama; "Analysis of the Life of W. O. Baldwin, M. D."—Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal, May, 1869; "Address to the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 1870;" "Review of the Proceedings of the American Medical association for 1868,"—New Orleans Medical Journal, July, 1868; "Dr. Michel's Surgical Cases,"—Richmond Medical Journal, August, 1866; "Michel on Vesico-Vaginal Fistula,"—New Orleans Journal of Medicine, April, 1869; "Gun Shot Wounds of the Neck,"—Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion, part first, page 424; "A Lecture on the Life and Writings of Col. Paul H. Hayne, the Poet;" "Epidemic of Yellow Fever in Montgomery, 1873;" "Pathology of Yellow Fever,"—Transactions of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 1874. Dr. Michel delivered a lecture at the Arlington, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1874, subject: "The Physician and his Vocation in Society," which received a great deal of admiring comment. On March 25, 1875, Dr. Michel was appointed chief surgeon of the Alabama militia, under Maj. Gen. J. T. Holtzclaw, and in 1893 was appointed by Gov. Jones surgeon-general of the state.

JOHN B. NICROSI, the very popular confectioner of Montgomery, Ala., was born on the isle of Corsica in January, 1842, and came to America in November, 1859, settling at once in Montgomery, where he clerked two years for Juan & Co., and then for his brother, P. M. Nicrosi, up to 1871, when the two went into business together, and the partnership continued until the death of P. M. Nicrosi in December, 1891, since which John B. has conducted the business on his sole account. Mr. Nicrosi is also a director in the Farley National bank, and stockholder in the Commercial Fire Insurance company, the bank of Montgomery and the Capital City Insurance company, and is altogether an enterprising citizen. He belongs to the Catholic church, and was married in 1885 to Jennie Kelly, daughter of William Kelly, of Ireland, and to them were born three sons, as follows: Michael, Peter, William. The father of John B. was Michel Nicrosi, who was born and died in Corsica; his mother was Barbara Vincentelli, and to them were born five children, as follows: Peter M., who died in Corsica, where he returned from Montgomery in 1871; John B., whose name heads this paragraph; Dominick, of Corsica; Jane, deceased wife of Tony Veteticho, and Tony, who died in Montgomery in 1877. The mother died in 1887 in Corsica.

DR. JOHN C. NICHOLSON, a practicing physician and surgeon and planter near Mount Meigs, Montgomery county, was born in Haywood county, Tenn., in August, 1830. He is a son of Wright and Harriet (Cogburn) Nicholson, both natives of Edgefield district, S. C., the former born in 1795, the latter in 1806. Both were liberally educated and married in their native state, and in 1829 removed to Haywood county, Tenn., rented land one year, and then bought and settled in the woods, where Mr. Nicholson spent the rest of his life, having accumulated a fair fortune and dying in 1869, and his widow still surviving, active and sprightly in

her eighty-sixth year and living on the old farm. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Nicholson was a man of fine education, was a great reader, and was well known in literary and religious circles, and his house was the scene and still is of many a social and religious gathering. He took an active part in all public matters, but was not an office seeker. He was a cousin of the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Columbia, Tenn., who was a member of the supreme court of the state of Tennessee, and also a member of the United States senate. The grandfather as well as the father of Dr. Nicholson was named Wright Nicholson. The father of the latter was a captain on the side of the colonies in the Revolutionary war and was wounded in the knee. Aaron Cogburn, the father of Mrs. Harriet Nicholson, probably spent all his life in South Carolina, and there died. Dr. Nicholson is the eldest of a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters. He was reared on a farm, and after receiving a good academic education near his home he attended Union university at Murfreesboro, Tenn., until 1852, after which he attended Jefferson medical college at Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1855, with high honors. After practicing his profession a few months at home he came to Alabama and has ever since practiced in the vicinity of his present home. He is thus one of the oldest physicians in the county. He was formerly a member of the State Medical association, and also of the Montgomery county Medical society. His practice has been very extensive, and he has been a most successful physician. Beside doing a lucrative business as a physician he has also been extensively engaged in farming, owning a large plantation near Mount Meigs. He is both a practical and experimental farmer, and has been identified with various agricultural societies organized for the advancement of farming interests. In 1856 he married Martha C. Conyers, daughter of James D. Conyers, a native of Georgia, but an early settler in Montgomery county, selecting the farm upon which Dr. Nicholson now lives, and upon which he died before the war, his widow dying in 1866. Mrs. Nicholson was born on this farm and died in 1886. She was a member of the Baptist church, and was the mother of nine children, only three of whom survived her and are now living. In 1888 Dr. Nicholson married Miss Adele A. Trimble, daughter of Moses and Susan Trimble, natives of Troup county, Ga., whence they came to Alabama and settled in Macon county, where Mr. Trimble still lives, aged seventy-five years. Dr. Nicholson has no children by his last wife. When the war broke out Dr. Nicholson was commissioned, by President Jefferson Davis, first lieutenant in the recruiting service, in which he was unusually successful. But this kind of military life, not filling, as he thought, the requirements due from every able-bodied southern man at that time, he soon resigned that position and joined company D, First Alabama cavalry, as a private, and on reaching the regiment, he was at once made assistant surgeon, in which capacity he served with his regiment, which was in Wheeler's brigade during Bragg's

Kentucky campaign, at the termination of which he was, at the urgent recommendation of Col. W. W. Allen and Gen. Joseph Wheeler, commissioned surgeon, in which capacity he (with his regiment) participated, during the whole war, in all the brilliant campaigns and hard fought battles of Wheeler's cavalry division, he frequently acting as brigade surgeon. After the siege of Knoxville by Longstreet, he was detailed to establish a cavalry hospital at Bull's Gap, or Rogersville Junction, Tenn., and succeeded so well as to elicit the highest eulogiums from his superior officers. He was never furloughed (on sick leave for a short time), never captured or wounded, although he had three horses killed under him in battle. He surrendered with his command near Charlotte, N. C., at the conclusion of the war. He has always been an active politician, and an indefatigable worker for the democratic party. When the state was wrested from the republicans in 1874, Montgomery county was still left under their control, and the finances were in a very embarrassing condition, county warrants being at a discount of 80 per cent., county bonds about the same. In order that the democrats might get control of the finances, a board of revenue was made appointive by the governor, instead of elective, and Dr. Nicholson was appointed one of the five members of that board, on its establishment, whose term was for four years. He has served in that capacity ever since, a period of eighteen years, having been re-appointed at the expiration of each term. After their appointment, county warrants were soon at par, the county debt all paid, and great improvement in public highways were soon made. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature, and served as chairman of the committee on penitentiary. He was the author of several bills, which as laws, have been of incalculable benefit to the people of the state. One of these laws is known as the "Nicholson seed-cotton law," which made it a felony to sell or buy seed-cotton. This law was passed in order to prevent what had become almost the wholesale stealing of seed cotton, which was bringing great losses, almost ruin upon the cotton planters, and was highly popular among them. Another law was one relating to convict lease system, providing that the lessees might, at their own expense, take the convicts direct from the jail, instead of being compelled to take them from the penitentiary, where they had been sent at the expense of the state, thereby reducing the expense of the state several thousand dollars the first year. He will thus be seen to possess a practical turn of mind when it is applied to political subjects, instead of being wholly sentimental, as most politicians are. In religion he has been, for many years a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the county. Dr. Nicholson is also a writer of no mean ability, as is evinced by an occasional agricultural, political, medical and miscellaneous article for the public prints, which flows freely from his pen.

To illustrate some of the phases of his character, it may be well to mention an incident or two, which can be authenticated by many living witnesses. While in charge of the above mentioned hospital, he found it absolutely essential to place a guard around the building to protect the patients from straggling soldiers, and transient visitors. On a cold, rainy morning, he heard a noisy altercation with one of the guards, and a would-be intruder. when he reached the scene, the intruder, who was dressed in general's uniform, as he pushed away the guard, sharply demanded by whose authority he was prevented from entering the building, adding that he was Gen. Maxey Gregg. "By my authority," exclaimed the doctor. "I am the surgeon in charge, and placed the guard there to protect my sick soldiers, and even if you were Gen. Longstreet himself, you cannot enter here, without passing over my dead body." A painful pause ensued, as each one threateningly, and defiantly eyed each other, which was ended by Gen. Gregg, explaining that he, under orders, was repairing to headquarters of Gen. Longstreet, that he had no desire to intrude, against orders of the surgeon, and complimented the doctor upon his protection of his patients. Yet, as a special favor, he would be glad to be permitted to come out of the rain until the train came. Of course he was admitted, and enjoyed with the doctor a most excellent breakfast, during which they had a hearty laugh over the incident. When he was nominated to the legislature, he at first stood for the senate, and seemed to have a "walk over," as the opposition could not concentrate upon a candidate. The excitement was pretty high, the farmers, and country people generally for the doctor, and the lawyers and the city people generally for a lawyer. Several names were mentioned, and finally Col. Daniel S. Troy, of Montgomery, was pitted against him. Several ballots were taken, with Dr. Nicholson increasingly in the lead. The doctor knew Col. Troy to be one of the best lawyers in the state, and knowing, at that particular time, when the country was making the most strenuous exertions to be relieved from radical and carpet bag rule, that it was vitally important, for the best interest of the country, that its most able men should be in the legislature, and believing Col. Troy better fitted, by his legal training, than he was for the position, he, without consulting with any one, just before the next ballot, which undoubtedly would have nominated him, arose to ask permission to withdraw his name, and motioned that Col. Troy be nominated by acclamation. As soon as the convention recovered from its surprise, the motion was put, and carried. Dr. Nicholson was then (under slight protest from him) nominated by acclamation, for the house. This unusual action on his part was applauded and approved by many, but he was severely criticised by some of his best political friends.

JOHN CHARLES O'CONNELL, cotton commission merchant and buyer, was born in Mobile, Ala., October 12, 1837, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' school. At the age of seventeen he entered a foundry

in Mobile, and remained about two years, and then went on a steamboat as engineer, eventually reaching the position of chief engineer. Subsequently he became an engineer in the Confederate service, serving about eighteen months at the beginning of the war in the Twenty fourth Alabama regiment, and afterward in the navy until the war closed. He was wounded in Mobile bay while fighting Farragut. He located in Montgomery in 1871, and was employed as engineer and then as shipping clerk, and in 1874 went into the cotton business, which he now carries on. He is president of the Standard Building & Loan association, and of the National Banking & Trust company, and is a thoroughly practical business man. He was married in 1870 to Lucy A. Merritt, daughter of George W. Merritt, of Richmond, Va. Bernard O'Connell, father of John Charles, was a native of Ireland. He came to America when a youth, settling in Alabama in 1836. He was in the Mexican war, and was also captain of company B, Twenty-fourth Alabama infantry in the Confederate service. He died in 1871. His wife's maiden name was Katharine Smith, a native of Ireland.

MAJ. THOMAS W. OLIVER, a prominent planter of Montgomery county, was born in that county in 1827. He is a son of Samuel C. and Mildred Spencer (McGehee) Oliver, the former of whom was born in Elbert county, Ga., in 1799, the latter in Oglethorpe county, Ga., about 1810. They were married about 1825. Samuel C. Oliver when a boy had very limited educational advantages, but read Latin privately, and then studied medicine with Drs. Richardson and Watkins. In 1819 he entered a medical college in Philadelphia, and afterward graduated from the medical college at Baltimore, Md. He began the practice of medicine before he was twenty-one years of age, lived in Georgia until 1826, when he came to Alabama, settling near the present location of McGehee's Switch. He practiced there with great success and had a very extensive practice, going sixty or seventy miles occasionally to see his patients. He was prominent in politics and was for seventeen years, a member of the state legislature, serving in both branches of that body with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He removed to the city of Montgomery in 1846. He was a member of the state senate at the time of his death in 1848. He was a leading member of the legislature, and was instrumental in securing the removal of the capital of the state from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery. He was a prominent member of and worker for the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a man of broad views and yet was conservative in his actions. He was one of a family of seven sons and three daughters, viz.: Samuel C., Thomas, McCarty, James, John, Christopher, Junius. Mary, Millie, and Susan, born to the Rev. McCarty Oliver, a native of Georgia, who lived in that state many years, but who, in 1840, removed to Chambers county, Ala., where both he and his wife, Susannah, who was a descendant of Gen. Roger Clarke, died. Rev. McCarty Oliver was a farmer and a Wesleyan Methodist minister, and

Date	Description	Amount	Balance
1890	Jan 1		100.00
1891	Feb 1	50.00	50.00
1892	Mar 1	25.00	25.00
1893	Apr 1	10.00	15.00
1894	May 1	75.00	40.00
1895	Jun 1	30.00	10.00
1896	Jul 1	15.00	0.00
1897	Aug 1	20.00	20.00
1898	Sep 1	10.00	10.00
1899	Oct 1	5.00	5.00
1900	Nov 1	1.00	4.00
1901	Dec 1	0.00	4.00
1902	Jan 1	0.00	4.00
1903	Feb 1	0.00	4.00
1904	Mar 1	0.00	4.00
1905	Apr 1	0.00	4.00
1906	May 1	0.00	4.00
1907	Jun 1	0.00	4.00
1908	Jul 1	0.00	4.00
1909	Aug 1	0.00	4.00
1910	Sep 1	0.00	4.00
1911	Oct 1	0.00	4.00
1912	Nov 1	0.00	4.00
1913	Dec 1	0.00	4.00
1914	Jan 1	0.00	4.00
1915	Feb 1	0.00	4.00
1916	Mar 1	0.00	4.00
1917	Apr 1	0.00	4.00
1918	May 1	0.00	4.00
1919	Jun 1	0.00	4.00
1920	Jul 1	0.00	4.00
1921	Aug 1	0.00	4.00
1922	Sep 1	0.00	4.00
1923	Oct 1	0.00	4.00
1924	Nov 1	0.00	4.00
1925	Dec 1	0.00	4.00
1926	Jan 1	0.00	4.00
1927	Feb 1	0.00	4.00
1928	Mar 1	0.00	4.00
1929	Apr 1	0.00	4.00
1930	May 1	0.00	4.00
1931	Jun 1	0.00	4.00
1932	Jul 1	0.00	4.00
1933	Aug 1	0.00	4.00
1934	Sep 1	0.00	4.00
1935	Oct 1	0.00	4.00
1936	Nov 1	0.00	4.00
1937	Dec 1	0.00	4.00
1938	Jan 1	0.00	4.00
1939	Feb 1	0.00	4.00
1940	Mar 1	0.00	4.00
1941	Apr 1	0.00	4.00
1942	May 1	0.00	4.00
1943	Jun 1	0.00	4.00
1944	Jul 1	0.00	4.00
1945	Aug 1	0.00	4.00

was one of the best and purest men of his day. He was of a very humane disposition and was very sympathetic. He was also one of a family of seven sons and three daughters, viz.: Peter, John, James, Thomas, William, Dionysius, Jr., McCarty, Martha, Nellie, and Fannie. The father of these children, Dionysius Oliver, was a native of Petersburg, Va., but during the progress of the Revolutionary war, in 1778 or 1779, removed to what is now Elbert county, Ga. and there spent the rest of his life. His wife, Mary Ann Winfrey, was a daughter of Valentine Winfrey, of whom but little is known. Abner McGehee, the father of Mrs. Mildred S. Oliver, was a native of Georgia, was one of the pioneers of Montgomery county, and was one of its most prominent citizens. He is mentioned more fully elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Oliver died May 4, 1887. She was a woman of great culture and refinement, and a most elegant Christian lady. She was the mother of three sons and two daughters, viz.: Thomas W., Dr. Abner McCarty, a graduate from the medical department of the university of the city of New York, and a prominent physician of Montgomery, now deceased; Mary M., wife of Dr. McKenzie Johnston of Galveston, Tex.; Susan J., now Mrs. Stockwell of Sealy, Tex.; Dr. Samuel Clark, who died a few years after the war. He was a surgeon in the Confederate army, serving in a Texas command, being a resident of that state at the time, but returned to Alabama after the war. Maj. Thomas W. Oliver received a good common school education in his youth, and graduated from the university of Alabama in 1847. Soon afterward his father died and he was made manager of the estate. He has followed farming all his life. In December, 1854, he married Miss Mary E. Brown, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Eliza (Dixon) Brown, both of whom were natives of Georgia, but who came to Alabama early in their lives. They both died on the farm upon which Thomas W. Oliver now lives. Mrs. Oliver was born in Montgomery county, and died in 1880, leaving one son, Thomas Winfrey Oliver, Jr. Maj. Oliver, joined the First Alabama cavalry, Col. Clanton, as quartermaster, with rank of captain, and fought at Shiloh and many other places, scouting through Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and other states, until the fall of 1862, when he resigned on account of sickness, but in 1863, he rejoined his command as major, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. During the time of his service he traversed nearly all the Gulf states, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and others, but was in but few general engagements. He was a gallant soldier and rendered the Confederate States valuable aid. He was never either captured or wounded. He surrendered with Gen. Forrest on the Warrior river in Alabama. Since the war he has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and is one of the leading planters of the county, residing seven and a half miles east of Montgomery, where he has a fine home. He has been content to live a private life, is a man of superior intelligence and one of the best and most highly esteemed citizens of Montgomery county.

WALTER WASHINGTON PEARSON, a member of the Montgomery bar, was born in Tallapoosa county, Ala., January 16, 1862. He was educated there and at the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn, Ala. While at college he became a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He went to Mobile in January, 1883, where he was a teacher in the Barton academy for nearly three years. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1885, at Dadeville, from which place he went to Tuskegee, where he engaged in the loan business, in connection with the practice of law. Next he came to Montgomery, Ala., where he formed a law partnership with Joe Callaway, which lasted from September, 1887, to October, 1889, when he formed a partnership with A. D. Sayre, which continues under the firm name of Sayre & Pearson. While living in Tuskegee, on the 2d day of March, 1887, he married Miss Lavinia Trimble, daughter of J. B. Trimble, of Montgomery. Mr. Pearson's grandfather, Thomas Gilroy Pearson, was a native of North Carolina, and was born March 16, 1829, and came to Alabama with his parents in December, 1850; he was a farmer all his life, served in the Confederate army, ill health rendering him unfit for field duty. He married Miss Amanda Veazey in 1853, and to them were born five children, all now living. The death of George W. Pearson took place in 1876, at his residence near the village of Hackneyville, Tallapoosa county, Ala.

JUDGE FRANCIS C. RANDOLPH, of Montgomery, was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., December 6, 1841, and is a son of B. F. Randolph, a native of Virginia, who came to Alabama in 1819, locating at Tuscaloosa, where he resided until 1850, when he removed to Montgomery. Francis Corbin Randolph was educated at Green Springs and at the university of Virginia, from which latter institution, on January 9, 1861, he entered the Metropolitan Guards as a private soldier, and remained in the service to close of the war. At the re-organization of the command to which he was attached in April, 1861, the Metropolitan Guards were merged into the Third infantry. He left the Third the following fall, and joined Semple's battery, in which, in January, 1862, he was made sergeant. April, 1863, he was promoted to adjutant of the Seventh Alabama cavalry, and a week later was commissioned captain of company A, which he commanded for about one year, when he was made major of the regiment, and as such commanded it to the close of the war. At the cessation of hostilities he returned to Montgomery, where he had read law and been admitted to the bar, and entered into the practice of his profession. In August, 1880, he was elected judge of probate, and was re-elected in 1886. He is now chairman of the democratic county central committee, a member of the state committee, and is regarded as one of the best political workers in the state. He was married in Uniontown, Ala., December 6, 1866, to Miss Sallie T. Nicholson, daughter of Robert W. Nicholson. The judge is a prominent Knight of Pythias, Knight of Honor, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

DR. GEORGE RIVES, a practicing physician and surgeon of Snowdown, Montgomery county, was born in what is now Elmore county, August 26, 1827. He is a son of Dr. George and Eliza Ann (Glenn) Rives, the former of whom was born in Bedford county, Va., in 1796, and the latter in Hancock county, Ga., in 1806. Dr. George Rives was a cousin of William C. Rives, John Y. Mason and Gen. Winfield Scott, three of Virginia's most distinguished sons. He graduated in medicine from the university of Pennsylvania, and in 1818 came to Alabama, and in 1824 was married in what is now Elmore county. He spent the rest of his life in this county, with the exception of a short time in Virginia soon after he was married. He died in Elmore county in August, 1867. He practiced medicine all his life without any compensation whatever, and was one of the most generous and hospitable gentlemen ever in the state. He was always active in public affairs, but never was an office seeker. He, however, served in the secession convention of the state. He was a very prominent member of, and an active worker in, the Protestant Methodist church for many years, and was very fond of hunting. His father, Nathaniel Rives, of Lynchburg, Va., was a native of that state, was of Scotch-Irish descent and died at Lynchburg. He belonged to one of the best families of the state. Mrs. Eliza Ann Rives was a member of the Protestant Methodist church more than sixty years, lived in Elmore county more than seventy years, and died, July 19, 1892, aged eighty-four years. She was a daughter of Capt. Robert Glenn, who was probably a Virginian, but who was reared and married in Hancock county, Ga., and about 1817 came to Alabama, settling in what is now Elmore county, following farming there for the rest of his life, and dying in 1829. His wife was Mary Lewis, an aunt of Dixon H. Lewis. She also died in Elmore county. Dr. George Rives was the third of six sons and three daughters who lived to maturity, viz.: Dr. Robert Y., who died in Texas before the war; Judge Nathaniel, who served as a captain in the Third Louisiana infantry one year, then raised a company, and was in the Trans-Mississippi army to the close of the war; he was a prominent lawyer and a distinguished judge of Louisiana several years, now deceased; Dr. George; William T., who was in the Eighth Texas infantry all through the war and is since deceased; John, who served in the Sixth Alabama, and is now living in Elmore county; Frank, who was in the Sixth Alabama Independent Rifles in 1861 and 1862, and in the Fifty-sixth Alabama later, in which he was killed; Ann Eliza, deceased wife of Dr. Thomas Hall; Mattie T., deceased wife of John Powell, and Caroline B. Dr. Rives received a common school education, after which, for a few years, he followed farming. In 1849 he began the study of medicine with Dr. William Rives, and in 1852 graduated from the university of Pennsylvania, and soon afterward began the practice of medicine in the neighborhood in which he lives at the present time. He has been in practice ever since, except during the war and from 1870 to 1876, when

he was at Waxahatche, Tex. In 1853 he married Mary W. Holmes, daughter of Henry and Ann H. (Walker) Holmes, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Virginia. They were married in South Carolina about 1815, and in 1820 came to Alabama, settling in Montgomery county, where they spent the rest of their lives. Mr. Holmes was one of the leading farmers of his day, was a good and worthy citizen and died in 1865, and his wife in 1883. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist church. Though Mr. Holmes was an uneducated man, yet he was in many respects remarkable for fine natural gifts. Mrs. Rives was born in Montgomery county, and had five sons, viz.: Henry Holmes, died in infancy; George, Edward Walker, Frank Lewis, deceased, and Robert Glenn. The three living sons are farmers of Elmore county. In the summer of 1861 Dr. Rives served in Virginia with the Independent Rifles, but was not regularly enlisted. In 1862 he joined company A, Fifty-sixth Alabama cavalry, and became captain of the company, and fought at Mud creek, in the Mississippi campaign and from Rome, Ga., to Atlanta. He then went to the Carolinas with Johnston, and surrendered with him. He was never wounded nor captured, but fought always with courage and gallantry, and was frequently offered, but as often refused, promotion. After the close of hostilities he resumed the practice of medicine, and is now one of the oldest practitioners in Montgomery county, having been engaged in the practice of medicine over forty years, all but six of which have been in this county. Dr. Rives is also extensively engaged in farming, owning over 2,000 acres in Elmore county, besides a good farm upon which he resides. All his property has been acquired by his own unaided efforts. His wife is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is a most refined and accomplished lady.

REV. DR. JOHN WESLEY RUSH was born in Montgomery county, Ala., March 22, 1833, and when about four years old was taken by his parents to Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala., where he lived until 1848, when he was sent to Emory college, in Georgia, where he completed the course in 1853. He then returned to Russell county, Ala., and taught school about six months and then commenced to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, when about twenty-one years of age. He was admitted into the conference in the fall of 1854, and in the fall of 1857 was sent as missionary to the negroes, having done considerable of similar work in his youth. In the fall of 1858 his health gave way, and he was elected a professor in the Female college at Tuskegee, Ala., where he remained until the fall of 1861, when he entered the Confederate service as captain of the Macon Rifles, and served as such about fifteen months. He was captured at Island No. 10, and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and later to Johnson's Island, and held about six months. On his release he returned to Alabama, locating in Clarke county, and was presiding elder of the Selma district when the war closed. Then he was sent to Marion for three years, Mobile four years, Prattville two years, Selma district four

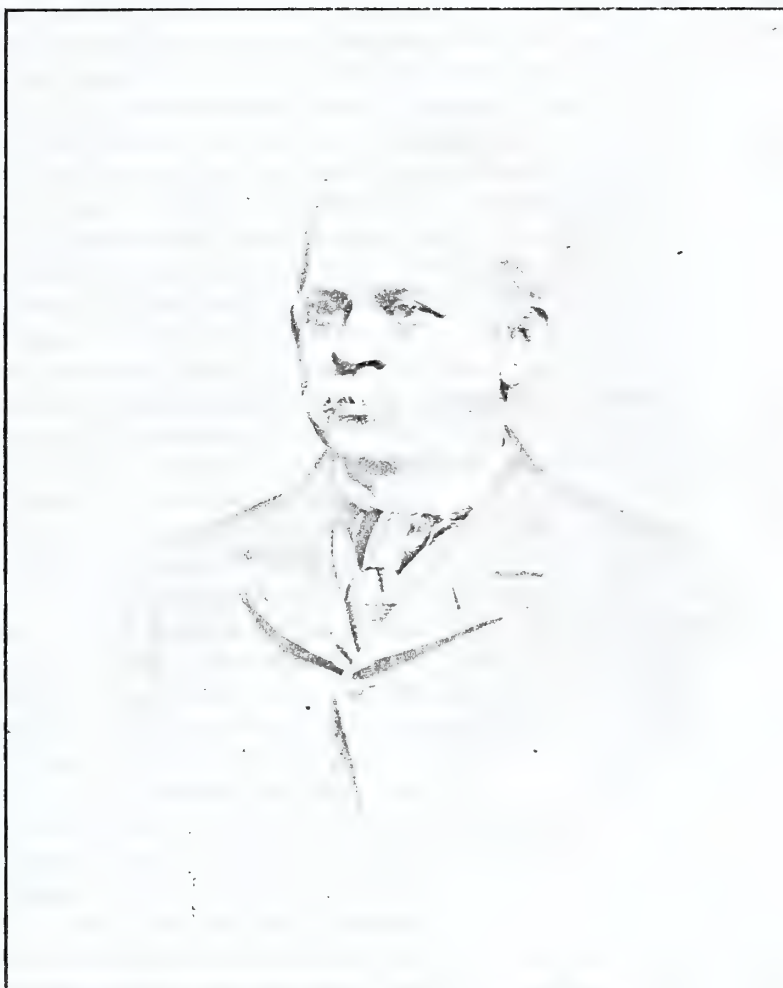
years, Prattville two years, Birmingham four years, as editor of the Christian Advocate, thence to Selma four years, and in the fall of 1890 to Montgomery, where he is now doing most excellent ministerial work. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Emory college, Ga., and on the same day, also, by the Agricultural and Mechanical college, Ala. Dr. Rush was married in Oxford, Ga., April 25, 1854, to Miss Octavia Andrew, daughter of Rev. James O. Andrew, at that time bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and to them were born ten children, of whom seven survive—two sons and five daughters. The sons are—Charles Andrew Rush, who is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and John Osgood Rush, now in college at Greensboro, Ala. Dr. Rush was for many years trustee of the Male college at Greensboro, and is now trustee of the Female college at Tuskegee, Charles G. Rush, father of the doctor, was born in Lincolnton, N. C., in 1782. He was a planter all his life, and was captain in the militia of South Carolina. He was a very popular man, strong intellectually, and a power in the community. He married Sarah Norman, of Georgia, whose father was Maj. Norman, of the Revolutionary war.

DR. JOHN T. SANKEY, a retired physician and surgeon, of Tharin, Montgomery county, Ala., was born in Greene county, Ga., in 1825. He is a son of William D., and Margaret D. (Daniel) Sankey, natives of the same county, where they were educated, and lived until about 1835. They then came to Alabama and settled in Montgomery county, where they spent the rest of their lives. Mr. Sankey was a prosperous farmer, a self made man, and a man of character. He died in 1863, while his widow died in 1882. The father of William D. Sankey was Dr. John T. Sankey, a native of Virginia, from which state he removed to Greene county, Ga., where he practiced medicine for many years. His father was the Rev. Richard Sankey, a native of Ireland, who married a Scotch lady, named Miss Thompson, and came with her to America about 1777. They probably died in Virginia. He was a Presbyterian minister. James Daniel, father of Mrs. Margaret D. Sankey, was a native of Georgia, in which state both he and his wife died. He was of Irish descent, a farmer, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Sankey is the eldest of a family of eight children, all of whom are dead except himself and a sister. He came to Alabama with his parents, but soon returned to Georgia, and lived with his uncle. He was educated in Greene county, and later he attended the university of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine, and in 1850 graduated from the university of Pennsylvania, and began his practice in Montgomery county, where he has practiced ever since. He is now one of the oldest physicians in the county. In 1851 he married Rebecca H. Daniel, daughter of Dr. James and Mary Daniel, who removed from Virginia to Georgia, and later came to Alabama, settling in Montgomery county, where Mr. Daniel at first followed farming. Mrs. Sankey was born in Georgia, and

has borne eight children, viz.: Dr. George, a graduate from Louisville medical college, Kentucky; Ella, died when young; Bettie, wife of E. H. Grant; William; Maggie; Robert, died when young; and Frank; the fourth child died when an infant, and was not named. Mrs. Bettie Grant was educated at the Montgomery Female college. The sons received their English education at Montgomery, and the youngest son finished his education at Auburn college. Early in the late war Dr. Sankey joined the First Alabama cavalry, but was detailed by petition for home service, on account of his being a physician. After having given liberally to his children, he yet owns a fine farm. While he is an active worker for his party, he has never sought office. Mrs. Sankey and all the children, except the eldest son, are members of the Presbyterian church.

T. SCOTT SAYRE, lawyer, was born in Montgomery, Ala., May 20, 1856, and educated in his native city. Leaving school at the age of seventeen, he at once began to study law with his father, Paul T. Sayre, was admitted to the bar in 1879, and practiced for himself with success for several years. In October, 1887, he formed a partnership with Horace Stringfellow and Paul LeGrand, which partnership continued until October, 1891, since which time he has been doing business on his sole account. Always active, energetic, shrewd and of quick perception, popular and well posted in politics, he was selected, at the age of thirty, secretary and treasurer of the democratic central committee of Montgomery, and has several times been delegate to Montgomery county conventions. Paul T. Sayre was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1821, and was graduated at Princeton college, N. J. He was a class-mate of Frank P. Blair, of Missouri; Senator James T. Beck, of Kentucky, and other distinguished men. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, in Eufaula, Ala., his parents having moved to Alabama when he was a child and built the house in Montgomery where President Davis lived. Mr. P. T. Sayre practiced law in Eufaula, Ala., until 1854, and was for many years prior solicitor of that circuit. In 1854 he moved to Montgomery, Ala., where he practiced until his death in June, 1887. He married Mary Virginia Scott, daughter of Thomas B. Scott, of Alabama. The father of Paul T. Sayre was William Sayre, who was born in New Jersey; moved to Norfolk Va., when a young man and there married Miss Baker. He was a merchant. Thomas B. Scott, father of Mrs. Mary Virginia Sayre, was a native of Lowndes county, Ala. He was a planter and was son of John Scott, who with others entered the land from the government on which Montgomery now stands. T. Scott Sayre has been always recognized in Montgomery as one of the keenest legal practitioners in the city, by both the bar and the public at large.

WILLIAM WALLACE SCREWS, editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, was born February 25, 1839, in Barbour county, Ala. He was educated at the school in the village of Glennville, then Barbour, now Russell, county, where he spent his life until he was nineteen years of age. It was intended that he should have the benefit of a collegiate course, and



W. W. SCREWS.

to that end he was thoroughly prepared; but financial reverses prevented his father carrying out his intentions. He commenced the battle of life in his sixteenth year, and has been pretty constantly engaged ever since. Saving enough from the proceeds of two or three years' hard labor in a store to meet his expenses while engaged in studying law, he went, January 1, 1858, to Montgomery, to become a student in the law office of Watts, Judge & Jackson, then one of the foremost law firms in the south. In the summer of 1859 he was admitted to the bar, taking advantage of a special statute, not being at the time of the required age. He entered upon the practice of his profession with fair prospects of success, and was doing moderately well, when the war broke out, and during the next four years he was a soldier in the Confederate army. Raised by a whig father, he imbibed his political inclinations, and cast his first vote for Bell & Everett. He was one of the few young lawyers of the state who were opposed to the policy of secession; but like all southern men he entered the Confederate service, and remained in it until the close. He went with the first troops to Pensacola, and participated with them in the capture of the navy yard and forts, except Fort Pickens. Afterward he was connected with Hilliard's legion, which consisted of four infantry battalions, one of cavalry, and one of artillery. After hard service in Kentucky and Tennessee—including the battle of Chickamauga—the infantry battalions were thrown into the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth regiments. In the former he was first lieutenant of company E. His command was sent to the relief of Gen. Longstreet at Knoxville, and from that point to Virginia, where it remained, participating in all the trials and dangers of the eventful period from April, 1864, to the surrender at the Appomattox. Returning to Montgomery with the expectation of re-entering the practice of law, he was given a position on the editorial staff of *The Advertiser*. In April, 1865, the Federal authorities issued an order forbidding the publication of this journal, which embargo was not raised until about July 15, and the first paper that was issued after this appeared July 20. Maj. Screws has been constantly associated with the paper ever since, being part of the time sole owner, and now editor and president of the stock company, which took its ownership some time ago. Throughout his whole course as editor he has advocated such measures as he conceived were for the best interests of the state. He had fearlessly opposed all propositions looking to the repudiation of any portion of the state debt, and has contended that the value of the property of the people depended upon the maintenance of the state's credit and honor. He has often taken positions regarded as unpopular, and, which it was contended, could not but result in great financial loss to his paper; but in the end his judgment has invariably been vindicated and his policy triumphant. In 1878 and 1880 he was elected secretary of state, the only public position he has ever held. He declined to serve longer on the

completion of his second term, although he could have easily secured the nomination without opposition. When the farmers' alliance first appeared in the south Maj. Screws gave warning through *The Advertiser* that it was covertly a political machine, and would degenerate into a third party, with the inevitable result of dividing the democracy itself. For this the paper was mercilessly assailed. It was boycotted by order of the alliance officials, and merchants and others were warned against giving it their patronage. Time has proven the position taken by *The Advertiser* with relation to the alliance movement to have been unassailably correct, and consequently that journal is enjoying a greater degree of popularity than ever before. Maj. Screws, for he obtained that title by appointment on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Holtzclaw of the state troops, has friends in every portion of the state, friends whose friendship is rendered more intense because of the desperate efforts made to break down his influence by the secret political organizations that have sought to obtain control of the state's affairs. He is in vigorous body and mental health, and still labors daily and incessantly on his editorial work, with which one-half of his life has been identified. When Mr. Cleveland was defeated in 1888, Maj. Screws did not lower his standard, but, a day or two after the result of the election was known, declared again in Mr. Cleveland's favor, and asserted that he would be the candidate, and tariff reform the issue, in 1892. How true these prognostications were time has proved. He is sincere in his convictions, strong in his attachments, and stands by his friends under any and all circumstances. Maj. Screws was married in April, 1867, to Miss Emily F. Holt, of Augusta, Ga., whose father, Judge William H. Holt, was for more than a quarter of a century judge of the superior court of the state. To their marriage were born four children—three sons and one daughter. At his home in Montgomery, as well as throughout the state, Maj. Screws is greatly esteemed, and if he had sought higher positions could easily have had them.

SAMUEL DIBBLE SEELYE, M. D.—Dr. Samuel Dibble Seelye is of Welsh descent, his ancestors having come to this country in 1665. In England the Seelye family have achieved much social and literary distinction. They belong to that highly cultured class which Oliver Wendell Holmes has called the Brahmin class of New England. He was born in Bethel, Conn., on the 14th of March, 1829. He received his literary education in the schools of Bethel and in the Danbury academy; and his medical education at the medical department of the university of the city of New York, from which he graduated in 1855. During the ensuing four years he practiced in the city of New York, after which he established himself in Montgomery, Ala., where he has resided ever since, and where he has won honorable distinction both as a public-spirited citizen and as a practitioner of medicine. He has been a member of the Montgomery Medical society since its organization after the war; has been its president twice; has been a member of its board of censors, which is also the



S. D. Seeger

BRANT & FULLER. PUBS

committee of public health, and the board of medical examiners of the county, almost continuously since 1873, when it received its charter as a constituent member of the Medical association of the state; and has been a frequent contributor of medical papers to its proceedings. He became a member of the State Medical association, at the time of its organization after the war, in 1868; continued on the roll of permanent members until 1871; delivered the annual oration at the Selma session in 1874; was elected counselor of the association in 1876, which position he has ever since retained; has been a member of the state board of censors, the state board of medical examiners, and the state board of health since 1877; and was made president of the association in 1886 under circumstances that made the distinction a signal mark of honorable appreciation by the physicians of the state. He was vice-president of the American Medical association in 1875. In 1885, he married Miss Amelia J. Bigelow, of New York. They have no living children. Dr. Seelye has been recognized for many years as one of the leading physicians of Montgomery, and indeed of the state. For many years he has been a member and deacon of the First Presbyterian church of Montgomery. He was always amongst the foremost in all public enterprises, and has contributed notably to the upbuilding and prosperity of the city of his adoption. He is gentle and courteous in demeanor, a firm and faithful friend, of sound and conservative judgment, and with a large endowment of moral courage. His principal medical papers are as follows: Arterial Embolism and Heart Clot, eleven pages octavo, which appeared in the Transactions of the State Medical association and in pamphlet in 1869. Cell Life, the Basis of all Force both Physical and Mental, twenty-nine pages octavo, Transactions and pamphlet, 1874. Drainage and Underdrainage in their Sanitary and Economic Aspects, and the Sewage of Cities, forty-two pages octavo, Transactions and pamphlet, 1880.

DR. A. H. SELLERS, a practicing physician and surgeon of Ramer, Montgomery county, Ala., was born in Darlington district, S. C., in 1823. He is a son of Wm. and Eleanor (Edwards) Sellers, also probably natives of South Carolina, where they received a liberal education, and about 1825 or 1826, came to Alabama, locating at first in Pike county, and one year later removing to near Tallahassee, Fla., where they lived six years. They returned to Pike county, and settled on the Conecuh river a short distance above Troy, improved a farm where Mrs. Sellers spent the rest of her life, dying about 1837. Mr. Sellers afterward married again and removed to near Geneva, where he died before the war. He was a farmer and a Methodist. He was a son of Mather Sellers, who came to and died in Pike county, at a very early day. He was one of the first settlers of the county, was of Scotch-Irish origin, and may have been born in Scotland. Nathan Edwards, the father of the mother of Dr. Sellers, died in Florida, where he had lived many years as a farmer. Dr. A. H. Sellers was the eighth of seven sons and six daughters, all but one of whom, a son, who

died young, arrived to years of maturity. The eldest son Allen, of Georgia, was in the Indian war of 1836-37, and the youngest son, Christopher, was in the late war from Texas, and died a few years ago. Nathan was in the cavalry service in the Tennessee army, and is now deceased. Dr. A. H. Sellers was reared on a farm with a fair literary education, and, upon reaching mature years, attended school on his own account. When about twenty-six years old, he began the study of medicine and taught school for a few years in Macon county, and in 1858 graduated from the Charleston, S. C., medical college. He had already practised medicine somewhat, but after graduating he located at Pine Level, Montgomery county, and has been a resident of Ramer, same county, since 1865. He is one of the oldest physicians of the vicinity and one of the best citizens of the county. In 1860 he married Sophronia Hooten, a native of Georgia, who died in 1868, having borne three children, viz.: Mary, wife of Benjamin L. Warner, of Lapine; William W., and Lillie, wife of Luke Brooks. Dr. Sellers was married in 1869 to Mrs. Louisa Wilson, daughter of Isaiah Eiland, a native of one of the Carolinas, who came to Alabama with his parents when a young man. He was a farmer of Montgomery county many years, and died in that county. Mrs. Sellers was a native of Montgomery county and has had three children, viz.: Esther, Louise, who died young, and Anthony Rush. Dr. Sellers served for a short time during the late war in the county reserves. He has been a constant practitioner of medicine for thirty-five years to the exclusion of other business, except during the last five years he has given some attention to farming. He owns two farms. He is not a politician and has not aspired to office, but always supports his party. He is a member of Ramer lodge, No. 243, F. & A. M., and has been worshipful master since 1866, with the exception of two years. He became a Mason about 1850 at Tuskegee, and a few years afterward took the chapter degree from Judge William P. Chilton, of Tuskegee. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

ANDERSON M. SELLERS, planter of Mt. Carmel, Montgomery county, Ala., was born in Lowndes county, Ala., January 8, 1829. He is a son of William Calvin and Levina (Anderson) Sellers, natives of North Carolina, in which state they were reared and married, and whence they removed to Georgia. They lived several years near Griffin, in this state, and at length came to Alabama, settling in Lowndes county, near Morganville, and remained there the rest of their lives. Mrs. Sellers died at the age of forty-five, when her son was a mere boy, and Mr. Sellers died in 1848. Both were members of the Protestant Methodist church, and Mr. Sellers was a prosperous and successful farmer. He served in the Indian war of 1836-37, and was very conservative in his views on politics, and all public matters. He was a son of William Calvin Sellers, who died in North Carolina, at the age of about one hundred years. When about sixteen, he went into the Revolutionary war, and served six years, being

once taken prisoner by the tories. Grandfather Anderson died when Anderson M. Sellers was quite small, but both grandmother Sellers and grandmother Anderson came to Alabama, and died in this state. William C. Sellers, the father of Anderson M., married three times, and the latter was the sixth of four sons and five daughters, viz.: James S., who married Harriet Trotter, both deceased; Elizabeth, (Mrs. Walton), deceased; Rebecca, (Mrs. Stockard), deceased February 24, 1893; William Calvin, married Rebecca Owens, and died 1890; she resides at Fort Deposit, Lowndes county, Ala.; Levina J. (Mrs. Anderson), died 1891; Anderson M.; Frances A., widow of John Butler, lives in Selma Dallas county, Ala.; Major Holcomb, deceased, and Mary, deceased. Anderson M. Sellers. was reared on the farm, upon which he was born. He received but little education on account of his father's death, and when he was eighteen years old, he began life for himself. In 1851, he married Martha J., daughter of Walter Boyd, a native of South Carolina, and a planter. She died in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Sellers had four children, viz.: William W., born September 13, 1855, is now a prominent merchant at Sellers station, Ala., was formerly a merchant at Mt. Carmel. In 1880, he married Lomax, daughter of James S. Sellers, the brother of Anderson M. She had three children, viz.: Mattie Lou, Mary Gertrude and Cleveland Anderson. She died in October, 1888, and in 1891, William W., married Ella F. Linthicum, of Montgomery, Ala. In 1890, he removed to Sellers station, laid out the town, and established the postoffice, which is named after him. James A., born 1865, died 1872; Alfred Thomas, born 1867, died 1867; and Lititia, born January 30, 1870, educated at Highland Home college, and, in 1888, married James A. Poole, a planter near Mt. Carmel, Ala. Mr. Anderson M. Sellers, married again October 26, 1871, to Georgia Anna, daughter of Zadok Bussy, a native of South Carolina. Mrs. Sellers was born in Georgia, July 26, 1851, and is now the mother of eleven children, viz.: Callie S., born August 29, 1872, educated at Highland Home college, and July 6, 1890, married Jefferson D. Norman, a prominent druggist at Lapine, Ala.; Mary M., born 1874, died 1878; Thomas A., born 1877, and died January 27, 1887; Luther M., born 1879, and died September 18, 1885; Mabel Clare, born January 28, 1881; Carrie E., born December 15, 1884, and died August 8, 1885; Justus, born July, 1886, and died 1886; Ethel M. and Elma M., twins, were born January 8, 1887, Elma died March, 1887; A. M., was born December 15, 1889, and Felix Jefferson, born October 28, 1892. Six are dead and five living. Since his first marriage, Mr. Sellers has lived in Montgomery county, and has been engaged in farming. He owns about 1,100 acres in Montgomery county, and about 600 acres in Crenshaw county, all of which has been obtained through his own efforts, except about \$300 he received from his father's estate. He was a soldier in the late war, having, in the spring of 1862, joined company K, Fifty-third Alabama mounted infantry, as a private soldier, and fought in many of the important battles of the

war. He was in the fight at Tusculumbia, Ala., in the battles around Chattanooga, in the Georgia campaign, and after the fall of Atlanta, he was so afflicted with chronic diarrhoea, that he was sent to the hospital at Cuthbert, Ga., and was thence furloughed home for sixty days. He started back to join his command when his furlough expired, but when he arrived at Augusta, the war was closed and he returned to his home. He has never aspired to office, but exercises the right of suffrage, and always supports the democratic party. He is a member of Mt. Carmel lodge, No. 223, F. & A. M., and both he and his wife have been members of the Protestant Methodist church for many years. Mr. Sellers belongs to one of the best and oldest families of southern Alabama, and he is recognized as one of Montgomery county's most substantial farmers and foremost citizens. He is firm in his convictions, and is a man of great energy and industry.

HENRY CHURCHILL SEMPLE, distinguished counselor at law, was born January 14, 1822, at Williamsburg, Va. His father, James Semple, a Virginian by birth, was a judge of the general court of Virginia, and also, at one time, a professor of law at William and Mary college. His mother, Joanna (McKenzie) Semple, was a native of Chesterfield county, Va. Young Semple received the finest education to be had in his time. He was trained at the historic old college of his native town, William and Mary, and was afterward graduated in law from Harvard university. He located in Montgomery, Ala., and began the practice of his profession. Goldthwaite & Semple and Goldthwaite, Rice & Semple, were then among the leaders of the bar, as Brickell, Semple and Gunter are to-day. As a lawyer, Maj. Semple has throughout enjoyed a fine class of practice; he now represents some very large corporate interests in addition to his other clientage. He entered the army as an aid on Gen. Bragg's staff, and was with him until March, 1862. He then assumed command of Semple's battery, as famous in the western army as Pelham's in the army of Virginia. As Capt. Semple, he took part in Bragg's Kentucky campaign, and saw war in as desperate and bloody a form as the new world has ever witnessed. While yet a captain, he commanded, at times, the battalion of artillery of Cleburne's famous division, then the artillery of D. H. Hill's corps, of Gen. Breckinridge's corps; was in command of artillery of Cleburne's division the first day of bloody Chickamauga, and before night of the second, in command of the artillery of the corps. He remained in command till Hill was superseded by Breckinridge—was with him at Missionary Ridge and with Cleburne at the repulse of the pursuing army at bloody Ringgold Gap. In 1864, he was raised to the rank of major, and transferred to Mobile to assist in gulf defenses. He surrendered with Gen. Taylor's army, May 12, 1865, at Meridian, Miss. Maj. Semple was married, in November, 1848, to Miss Emily V. James, of Clarke county, Ala. They have six children living. Maj. Semple has fine manners, is kind and hospitable, and a capital raconteur, alto-



Henry C. Scupper

gether recalling; in his person and characteristics, the sturdy and worthy stock, of which all Virginians are naturally proud, "the Virginia gentleman."

JOHANNES G. SIEBS, a prominent cotton exporter, of Montgomery, was born in Hooksiel, Germany, in 1853, his home being Bremen, Germany. He was engaged in the cotton business in Bremen and Liverpool from 1869 to 1874, when he came to America, alternately locating in Savannah, Montgomery and New Orleans in his capacity as manager for an export firm until 1881, when he established his own firm in Montgomery. Mr. Siebs was married in 1881 to Anni Osthoff, daughter of Clemens Osthoff, of Oldenburg, Germany, and to them were born five children, of whom three daughters are now living. The name of J. G. Siebs' father is Theodor Siebs, living in Bremen, and his mother's maiden name was Friederike Reuter, and to them were born four children, now living. Mrs. Friederike Siebs died in 1886.

JAMES B. SIMPSON, editor of the Montgomery Journal, was born in Greenville, Ala., Nov. 23, 1857, and was educated at the parochial schools of Montgomery, where he moved with his parents in 1862. Leaving school at the age of sixteen, he entered the law office of the late William P. Chilton, remaining there about a year, and then engaged as clerk in a newstand for two years, and then went into a hardware store for six or seven years. In 1885, he went on the Daily Dispatch, published in Montgomery, Ala., as reporter, and acted as such until the paper suspended in 1889. Then, together with Horace Hood, he established the Evening Journal, which they now publish. Mr. Simpson was married, in 1888, to Ellen J., daughter of Patrick H. Dawes, of Mobile, by whom he has one daughter, named Mary Ethel. Myles Simpson, father of James B., was a native of county Letrim, Ireland. He married Miss Mary Lynch, who survives her husband.

HENDERSON MIDDLETON SOMERVILLE was born in Madison county, Va., on March 23d, 1837. His father was a distinguished physician of a well known Virginia family, of Culpeper county, and moved from that state in the fall of 1837 to Alabama, at a time when the "Star of Empire" was making its way westward, and it required between five and six weeks for the traveler, by vehicle or horseback, to make the journey. His mother, Helen Glassell Wallace, was a noted woman of her day, belonging to the well known Glassell family of Virginia, one of whom, Joanna, went to Scotland, and married the Duke of Argyle, father to the late Duke of Argyle, and grandfather of the present Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria. Judge Henderson M. Somerville, when fifteen years of age, entered the university of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, and was graduated in 1856, with distinction. After teaching school one year, he entered the Cumberland Law school at Lebanon, Tenn., where he took a diploma in 1859. Proceeding at once to Memphis, then the growing city of the southwest, he commenced the practice of law. In 1861 he assumed the

political editorship and management of the Memphis Appeal, at a time when a strong and able corps of editors controlled the press of that city, among whom may be recalled ex-United States Senators Jere Clemens and Solon Borland, and the veteran editor, Matt. Gallaway, of the *Avalanche*. Under his editorial management, the Appeal more than quadrupled in circulation in less than two years of time. In 1863, after the capture of Memphis by the Federal troops, he accepted the position of associate professor of mathematics and classics in the university of Alabama, which he filled until that institution was burned by the invading army of the United States in April, 1865. He then entered the practice of law at Tuscaloosa, in partnership with ex-Judge Ormand, formerly of the Alabama supreme court bench, but this association terminated by the death of Judge Ormand in the following year. No lawyer in western Alabama had a larger or more lucrative practice, extending to every branch of jurisprudence, including equity, the common and criminal law. He often quoted and constantly followed the maxims of Lord Eldon, that to meet with success at the bar a lawyer must "live like a hermit, and work like a horse." In 1873, while still deeply engrossed in the pursuit of his profession, by invitation of the university regents he founded the law school of the State university, which steadily flourished under his management for seventeen years. It has been estimated that over one-fourth of the present bar of Alabama graduated in this school under his tuition. One of his law students, in 1887, as editor of the *University Daily*, says, "As a teacher of law, Judge Somerville is absolutely without a superior. His knowledge of legal principles is exhaustless; his acquaintance with the decisions and authorities is to us boundless. He is a man of profound thought, and undeviatingly exact reason. His power to impart knowledge is wonderful." Judge Somerville was appointed by the supreme court bench of Alabama, as associate justice, by Gov. Cobb, in September, 1880. He was elected to the same office by the people, in 1886, for a term of six years. Prior to his accession to the bench he took an active interest in politics, being for ten years a member of the democratic state executive committee, upon whose shoulders largely rested the herculean task of rescuing the state government from the perils of reconstruction. In 1887, when a vacancy occurred in the United States supreme bench, occasioned by the death of Justice Woods, Judge Somerville was endorsed by the press and bar of Alabama for this high position with comparative unanimity over many able and older competitors from the same state. President Cleveland, however, appointed Mr. Lamar from his own cabinet to fill this place. In July, 1890, without either seeking or desiring the position, he was appointed by President Harrison to the office of United States general appraiser, as one of the four democratic appointees on that board of customs. The position is judicial in character, and the tenure is practically for life, with a salary of \$7,000 per annum, which is but little less

than that of a cabinet officer. Upon Judge Somerville's resignation of his position on the Alabama supreme court bench, the bar of the city of Birmingham, the largest in the state, held a public meeting, and after tendering their congratulations at the high honor conferred upon him, resolved that they parted with him, as a member of the court, "with sincere regret, and with a full appreciation of his great ability as a judge, and of his purity of character as a man." The judicial opinions of Judge Somerville will be found embraced in the Alabama reports from the 65th to the 90th volumes, inclusive. They number between eleven and twelve hundred for the ten years of his judicial career, or considerably more than a hundred for each year. The average number of opinions rendered by the judges of our American state courts of highest resort is about eighty per annum. The American Law Review has characterized his judicial opinions as "masterly," and the late Dr. Francis Wharton once said that they were not excelled for soundness or style by those of any other contemporary judge. The case which has, perhaps, given him more extended reputation, both in America and Europe, than any other, is that of *Parsons v. the State*, published in the 81st volume of the Alabama Reports, in the Medico-Legal Journal, the Chicago Law Journal, and other law and medical periodicals in Canada, England and France. The opinion in this case repudiates what has long been known as "the right and wrong test" of insanity, and vigorously announces the modern doctrine that "insanity is a disease of the brain," and that one who commits a so-called crime under the duress of its influence, cannot be held culpably liable; that the true test of criminal responsibility is found, not alone in the power to distinguish right from wrong in the abstract, or as applied to the particular act, but in the power to adhere to the right, and to abstain from the wrong, or, in other words, in the power of self-control through the exercise of volition.

The Chicago Law Journal, of February, 1889, in commenting on the opinion of the Judge Somerville in the *Parsons* case, said: "This opinion is justly regarded by both professions, legal and medical, as being the clearest and ablest exposition of the law upon the subject yet given, and, in fact, the only decision in which a court has demonstrated its ability or disposition to place itself in harmony with the advanced thought of to-day, upon a matter so intensely involving considerations of justice and humanity." Dr. Buckham, the author of the treatise in "Insanity Considered. Its Medico-Legal Relations," said of this opinion that it "was the most able and advanced that had ever been pronounced by any court of justice in the world." The American Law Review, for May, 1889, in commending him as a suitable appointee for a vacancy in the United States supreme court bench, observed as follows: "The south has at present some very strong judges in the harness. If we are entitled to judge from the quality of their judicial work, we make bold to say that there is no stronger judge in the country to-day than Judge Somerville,

of the supreme court of Alabama. We appeal to his masterly opinions in confirmation of the statement." As a trustee of the Alabama Insane Hospital for the past fifteen years Judge Somerville has taken great interest, not only in the practical study of insanity, but in reforming the legislation in this branch of the law. He is the author of the Alabama Law, enacted in 1887, creating in that state a commission of lunacy, and regulating the custody of the criminal insane, and the procedure for their trial. He has for many years been actively identified with the New York Medico-Legal society, and is now its first vice-president. The degree of doctor of laws has been conferred upon him by three separate universities in as many states. He is a member of the Peabody board of trustees, who are charged with the administration of the munificent charity of the late George Peabody, contributed for the advancement of the cause of education in the south. Among the members of this distinguished body are ex-Presidents Grover Cleveland and Rutherford B. Hayes, Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States supreme court, Senator William M. Evarts, of New York, and Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts. Since Judge Somerville's connection with the board of customs appraisers in New York, where he now officially resides, he has delivered many opinions on interesting and difficult questions of customs and constitutional law, which have been given general publicity throughout the United States. Among these may be mentioned the one involving the question of the constitutionality of Speaker Reed's famous rulings in the United States house of representatives of the fifty-first congress, and that of the constitution, has been affirmed by three different Federal circuit courts, and is now pending for consideration on appeal before the United States supreme court. The results reached in these cases are known to be strongly opposed to his own political predilections.

L. STEINER, of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Tachau, Austria, June 24, 1849, received his education in the old country, and came to America in 1867, settling in Montgomery, Ala., and clerked four years for M. Uhfelder, and then formed a partnership in the wholesale dry goods business with Nathan Lobman, which still continues. He was married February 12, 1873, to Susie Lobman, and to them were born nine children, of whom eight survive, as follows: Emma, Theresa, Michael, Maud, Rosa, Hattie, Katie and Gertrude. Michael Steiner, father of L. Steiner, was born in Tachau, Austria, in 1817. He married Babetta Leva, and to them were born six children, of whom five grew to maturity, as follows: Nathan, of Tachau; Katie, deceased wife of Nathan Weil; Emma, who died at the age of seventeen, unmarried; and Ignatz, of Vienna, Austria. Mr. Michael Steiner died in 1876. L. Steiner is a Freemason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the B'nai, B'rith. His standing socially is of the best, and business reputation without a flaw.

GEORGE WASHINGTON STONE, at present chief justice of the supreme court of Alabama, was born in Bedford county, Va., on October 24, 1811.

Opportunities for the higher education in that early period of our history were limited, and he had no collegiate course. Studying law in the office of James Fulton, then a distinguished lawyer of Fayetteville, Tenn., he moved to Alabama and obtained a license to practice his profession in that state in May, 1834, just within the era of what is known as the "flush times" of the southwest. He was appointed judge of the circuit court in August, 1843, to fill an unexpired term, and was elected to the same office in December of the same year for a term of six years. Judge Stone resigned his judicial office in January, 1849, and returned to the bar, becoming a partner of the late Thomas J. Judge, afterward associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama. He was elected associate justice of the Alabama supreme court by the state legislature in January, 1856, for a term of six years, and was re-elected by the same body in January, 1862. In 1865, he was defeated for the same office on account of political differences, and by a small majority. He returned to the bar of Montgomery, the state capital, which at that time contained a brilliant galaxy of able lawyers, distinguished for their industry, forensic eloquence and legal learning. Among these great jurists were Rice, Chilton, A. J. Walker and Goldthwaite, all ex-judges of the Alabama supreme court, Watts, Morgan, Elmore, Bragg and others. Judge Stone was admitted to be the peer of all the foremost of these. In March, 1876, he was again appointed by Gov. Houston to fill an unexpired term on the supreme court bench of four and a half years, and was elected by the people in 1880, for a full term of six years. In 1884, he was appointed chief justice by Gov. O'Neal, and in 1886 was elected to the same office for a term of six years, not yet expired. When Judge Stone's present term of office shall have expired, in 1892, he will have been a member of the Alabama judiciary, with an interval of a few years only, either as a circuit or supreme judge, for a period of nearly fifty years. During this time he has been on the supreme court bench of Alabama for nearly a quarter of a century, and he has delivered over 2,100 published decisions. These will be found in the twenty-eighth to the thirty-ninth, and fifty-third to the eighty-ninth volumes of the Alabama state reports, inclusive. It is believed that no other American or English judge of a court of highest resort has delivered so many opinions. Judge Stone justly ranks among the foremost of American judges, and his decisions have gone into nearly every American text book as acknowledged authority. His mind is pre-eminently judicial; his style is vigorous and clear, and his legal judgment remarkably sound. His career on the Alabama bench has imparted increased vigor to the administration of the criminal laws, and a spirit of sturdy morality to commercial jurisprudence in that state. One of his recent associates on the bench says of him that he perfectly fulfills the qualifications of the model judge as recited in the counsel which Jethro gave to Moses for appointing judges in that early day: "They shall be men of courage, and men of truth; fearing God and hating covetousness."

The same associate, Judge Somerville, who was on the Alabama bench for ten years with the chief justice, in an address before the Alabama bar association, in 1888, when responding to a toast to "The Supreme Court," paid him the following tribute: "I have read in history," he said, "that the integrity and love of virtue which characterized the ancient city Tarretum, and exalted its inhabitants above their neighbors, was attributed to the residence of Pythagoras among them. In like manner I say that whatever of praise has been given the decisions of the supreme court of Alabama, is due to no one more than to my learned friend, the chief justice. No judge in any age or country, in my judgment, has done more to elevate the jurisprudence of his state to a higher plane of learning, or impressed it with nobler principles of honesty, or with a sturdier morality, than George W. Stone, the present chief justice of the supreme court of Alabama."

HERMAN STRASSBURGER was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 12, 1837, and came to America, June 15, 1860, having received his education in the Franciscan convent in Bavaria. He traveled for a house in Hanover, Germany, from the age of sixteen to twenty-three, when he located in Montgomery, Ala., where he at once entered the house of Caim Albright & Co., and clerked for them until the war broke out, when he entered the Confederate service in the Gilmer Grays, a company organized in Montgomery, and commanded by Capt. D. S. Troy, which company was assigned to Hilliard's Legion (Mr. Strassburger going in as fourth corporal). Mr. Strassburger was disabled, and left the company at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1863, and when he came home soon after, he was elected lieutenant of the provost guard at Montgomery, and was frequently sent to Opelika, Greenville, and finally to Garland, Ala., where he took the rank of major, although he was not a citizen of America when he entered the service. After the war he settled in Montgomery, and established a family bakery, which he continued two years, and then went into the wholesale grocery business, which he carried on for some years, and then engaged in the cotton business for two years, and in 1877, went into the wholesale grocery business with J. Loeb & Bro., which he still continues. He has served two years as alderman in Montgomery, from 1866 to 1868, when there were only two democrats in the council. He was one of the oldest directors in the Capital City Insurance company of Montgomery, but has now withdrawn. Mr. Strassburger was married November 2, 1864, to Fannie Loeb, daughter of Isaac Loeb, from Alsace, and to them were born seven children, of whom six now survive, as follows: Frances, wife of L. Plaut, of New York city; Gustav, of New York city; Lionel, also of New York city, where he represents his father's interests in the firm of S. Sterneau & Co.; Emil Houston, Montgomery; Homer, at home, and Ione, at home. L. Strassburger, father of Herman Strassburger, lived and died in Bavaria. His wife's maiden name was Frances Schloss, and to them were born seventeen children, Herman being next to the

youngest. There are now five living, of the seventeen, as follows: Leopold, in America; Cathalina, widow in New York; Albert, of Montgomery; Lisetta, Hanover, Germany; and H., of Montgomery. The father of this family died in 1857, and the mother in 1859.

REV. DR. HORACE STRINGFELLOW was born in Madison Court House, Va., August 6, 1827, and educated at Columbia college, District of Columbia, graduating in 1847; he then studied law with the late Judge David May, of Petersburg, Va., but, declining to be admitted to the bar, determined to enter the Episcopal ministry, and entered the Theological seminary of Virginia, in 1847, and graduated, and was ordained deacon in 1850. He first went to Harper's Ferry, and was then, in 1852, called to St. Paul's church, Baltimore, Md., as assistant rector, and then was elected rector of St. Andrew's church, of the same city. He remained there until 1855, and then went to St. James' church, Hyde Park, N. Y. In 1869, he was called to Christ church, at Indianapolis, Ind., to succeed Dr. Tolbert, who had been elected the first missionary bishop in the north-west. The war coming on, and being of southern birth, Mr. Stringfellow resigned in 1861, and returned to Petersburg, Va. At the conclusion of the war, at the request of the late vice-president, T. A. Hendricks, Joseph McDonald, and others, he returned to Indianapolis, and organized St. Paul's parish, and built the Cathedral church. In 1869, he was elected rector of St. John's church, Montgomery, Ala., where he has since resided. Mr. Stringfellow received the degree of D.D., from William and Mary college in 1872. He was married, in July, 1849, to Mary Green, daughter of James Green, deceased, of Alexandria, Va., and to them were born eight children, of whom five now survive. Mr. Stringfellow's father's name was, also, Horace Stringfellow, who was born in Spottsylvania Court House, Va., in 1799. He was a lawyer until the age of thirty-five, when he entered the Episcopal ministry, and, in December, 1839, was made rector of Trinity church, Washington, D. C.; held that place until 1846, and then was called to St. Paul's church at Petersburg, Va., where he remained until 1855, when he retired from active service and died in December, 1884. He married Louisa G. Strother, daughter of William Strother. Grandfather Robert Stringfellow was born in Virginia. He was a farmer, and lived in Culpeper county. The family came from England about 1760, settling in Rappahannock county, Va.

BERRY TATUM, the well-known wholesale grocer of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Autauga county, March 26, 1829, and educated at Montgomery and at the Tuskegee military school, taught by Maj. Holdsby, and Maj. A. V. Brumby, the latter a West Point graduate. Leaving school when about eighteen years of age, Mr. Tatum went to clerking in Montgomery until 1849, and then farmed until 1854; next he went to Montgomery and went into the wholesale grocery business, which he has carried on ever since, except two years during the war (1863-4 and part of 1865) and in the latter year resumed business. Mr. Tatum was married

November 15, 1849 to Francis Jenrette Hogan, daughter of Griffin L. Hogan, of South Carolina, and to them were born seven children, of whom five survive, as follows: E. G., H. H., William, Griffin, and Berry, all residents of Montgomery. Mr. Tatum has served as president and vice-president of the Capital City Insurance company, as well as two terms as councilman in Montgomery, before the war, having had then, as he has now, the full confidence of the community. He is a K. T. Mason and a consistent member of the Baptist church. Peter E. Tatum, the father of Berry Tatum, was born in Greene county, Ga., about 1796, and came to Alabama with his parents when a youth. The parents first located in Old Town, Montgomery county, and afterward moved to Autauga county, and in 1836 moved back to Montgomery county. Peter E. Tatum was one of the commissioners appointed to convey the Seminole Indians from Florida to Arkansas. He was married about 1822 to Martha Gause, and to them were born eleven children, of whom four lived to maturity as follows: Mary, deceased wife of R. M. Hall, also deceased; Rebecca J., deceased wife of Alfred G. Hall, also deceased; Howell, of Belton, Tex., and Berry, of Montgomery, Ala. Peter E. Tatum died about 1836, and his widow in 1854. Howell Tatum, grandfather of Berry Tatum, was born in Georgia and was one of the first settlers of Alabama, coming with the Bibbs and others of that early day. The Tatum ancestors in America were three brothers who came from northern Ireland prior to the Revolution, two of whom settled in Virginia; one of these moved to Georgia and from him Berry Tatum has descended.

WILLIAM MARTIN TEAGUE, wholesale grocer of Montgomery, was born near White Plains, Calhoun county, Ala., December 7, 1843, and educated at Central institute, then located in Coosa county, Ala., and known as Bragg's gymnasium. Leaving school at the age of seventeen he joined the Third Alabama regiment, commanded by Col. Tennent Lomax, going in as a private in company I, May 5, 1861, and being mustered in at Lynchburg, Va. He served with his regiment until the battle of Gettysburg, where he was badly wounded and captured and taken to Chester, Pa., near Philadelphia, where he was held three months, paroled and came home, and was at once transferred to the commissary department at Eufaula, where he served until the close of the war. Mr. Mr. Teague was in the following battles: Drewry's Bluff, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, where he was wounded; South Mountain, Sharpsburg (Antietam), Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the war Mr. Teague farmed until August, 1866, and then to Greenville, Ala., where he went into the mercantile business. In January, 1883, he moved to Montgomery, and with H. M. Hobbie, formed the partnership of Hobbie & Teague, to which he has given his personal attention. In 1875, together with G. W. Barnett and J. W. A. Jackson, he went into the hardware business, and continued his interest therein until May, 1891. In February, 1892, he formed a part-

nership with his three sons, Robert S. Abner J. and William M., Jr., in the wholesale hardware, under the name of Teague & Sons. Mr. Teague is a member of the K. of H., National Union and the Elks. He was married in December, 1864, to Isabella, daughter of John W. A. Jackson, of Montgomery, Ala., and to them have been born ten children, as follows: Julia F., wife of John F. Gay; Robert S.; Abner J., William M., Jr., Bessie, Oscar, Eugenia, Ethel, Frederick W. and Edwin H. Abner A. Teague, father of William Martin Teague, was born in Abbeville, S. C., in 1819. He came to Alabama with his parents in about 1834, settling in Calhoun, then Benton, county, and was engaged in farming. He was in the Home Guards in Alabama and Florida for a few months during the late war, being exempt from field duty. He married Julia F. Scarbrough, daughter of Lemuel Scarbrough, a native of North Carolina, and to them were born eleven children; nine now survive, as follows: Mrs. Eliza Holleman, of Paris, Ark.; William M., Nannie C., wife of George W. White, Claude, Tex.; Harris T., Paris, Ark.; Lemuel O., Montgomery, Ala.; Erostrus A., Texas; Estelle, widow of Dr. McHenry, Jacksonville, Ark.; Alice, wife of Rev. George W. Hill, of Altus, Ark.; Mrs. Julia F. Teague died in 1863, and Mr. Teague married again, his second wife being Mary Daniel, by whom he had seven children, all still living. Mr. Teague continues to make his home in Texas.

ALEXANDER ST. CLAIR TENNILLE, M. D., is the fourth child of Algernon Sidney and Louisa Dunbar (Roe) Tennille, and was born September 16, 1838, in Washington county, Ga. His father moved to Georgia in 1846, and purchased lands in Randolph county, now Clay, where he resided until 1864. In that year he moved to Jackson county, Fla. The reverses of the war left him only a plantation on the Chattahoochee river. The father and mother lived with this son until their deaths. The mother died July 6, 1888, the father March 4, 1890. Alexander St. Clair Tennille received his diploma in medicine and surgery at the university of Tennessee, in 1861, and immediately entered the war in a company from Fort Gaines, Ga. (the Fort Gaines guards), which was company D, in the Ninth Georgia regiment. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the same, in which capacity he served about a year. After resigning, he was appointed commissary to the Ninth Georgia regiment, and served as such through the various phases to the end of the war. He surrendered at Appomattox Court House, a member of Gen. Fields' staff. On his arrival home in 1865 he commenced the practice of his profession, which he continued with success in Jackson county, Fla., until 1871. On account of his position in politics, the scalawag government, existing at that date, thought him a bad element for the successful enacting of their purposes and plans, and on the eve of one of their elections, they procured a warrant for his arrest on the charge of intimidating voters. Being a peaceable man, he left the state rather hurriedly, and arrived in Tray, Ala., March 15, 1872, thinking "he who fights and runs away, may live to fight

another day." Returning to Florida on the 20th of March, he captured and triumphantly carried from that state, one of the prettiest ladies known in those regions, as his wife, Sarah Butler, daughter of William and Sarah (Folsom) Butler. Attributable to this union there has been born three children, Ella Louise, Clara, and William Butler. In Troy, he established a drug store, in connection with the practice of medicine, but after three years he retired from the practice, to more closely pursue his large and growing business in other fields. He soon became a leading spirit in all public enterprises; his progressive views caused his election as councilman, and afterward mayor of the city, in both of which offices he was fully alive to the best interests of the city and her people. While in the council of Troy he proposed a plan by which a bonded debt was settled. While mayor he introduced a water system for the city. He organized and successfully operated the Troy Fertilizer factory, which was a pioneer industry of that kind at an interior point. He was also the originator of the plan to build the Alabama Midland railroad, and was its first vice-president. In March, 1891, he moved to Montgomery, where he is engaged in industrial pursuits. Dr. Tennille is original and inventive, and has made chemistry, as applied to agriculture, a thorough study.

WILLIAM S. THORINGTON was born in Montgomery, Ala., July 30, 1847. His father was Col. Jack Thorington, a distinguished citizen of Montgomery. William Sewell Thorington was educated at the private school of William F. Slaton at Oak Bowery, at Auburn, and at the state university. While he was still at the university the corps of cadets, of which he was adjutant, took the field for active service. Col. Thorington served about a year, being stationed principally at Mobile, at Blakely, and at points in north Alabama. He was engaged in forming a company of cadets to join the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, when the war came to a close. Immediately after the war he began the study of the law under the late Chief Justice Chilton, and in January, 1867, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court after passing an examination, whose excellence is still a tradition of the court. He was associated at various times in practice with Judge W. P. Chilton, with Senator John T. Morgan, Hon. W. L. Bragg, and Hon. Lester C. Smith. Col. Thorington has held various offices of dignity and profit. He was for many years a trustee of the university of Alabama. He was judge-advocate-general on the staff of Gov. O'Neal, during that governor's administration, 1882-86. In 1886 he was elected city attorney of Montgomery, and by continuous re-elections held the place until 1892, when he resigned to accept a much higher post. When Justice David Clopton, of the supreme bench, died in the early part of 1892 and Gov. Jones saw fit to appoint Col. Thorington to fill out his unexpired term, the appointment was received everywhere throughout the state as an eminently proper one to have been made. Judge Thorington's discharge of the duties of this high



WM. S. THORINGTON.

office was marked by his customary devotion to a high ideal of duty, and his work marked him out as one who is more than likely to be called upon to assume judicial honors in the future. He was not a candidate to succeed himself, and after the expiration in November, 1892, of the term he was fulfilling, he returned to the practice of the law in Montgomery. His services on the supreme bench merely followed repeated designations of him by various governors to act as a special judge of the court where one of the judges was disqualified to hear the particular cause. Judge Thorington was married on October 24, 1867, to Miss Chilton, daughter of the late Chief Justice Chilton. He has a large family of children. This brief sketch ought not to be brought to a close without a tribute to Judge Thorington's exceptionally high character. He is a man of scrupulously sensitive integrity, and is universally esteemed for the entire probity of his nature. He has throughout life acted on the knightly principle, that, when his honor was concerned, a stain was a wound. No man in Alabama is better entitled to the designation of being the state's Chevalier Bayard, *sans peur et sans reproche*.

DANIEL SHIPMAN TROY, president of the Dispatch Publishing company of Montgomery, was born October 9, 1832. He read law with his brother-in-law, William Hunter, at Cahaba, and in 1851, at the age of nineteen years, was admitted to the bar. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court in 1854. He lived at Cahaba until 1860, and from there came to Montgomery. In January, 1861, he joined the Montgomery "True Blues," as a private, in an expedition against Fort Barrancas, Pensacola. After this he recruited a company, known as the "Gilmer Greys" and went out as its captain. The "Blues" were mustered into and became a part of the Hilliard Legion early in 1862. In the fall of 1862 Captain Troy was promoted to major, and in 1863 the infantry of the legion was reorganized into the Fifty-ninth and Sixteenth Alabama regiments, and he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixteenth. He took part in Longstreet's attack upon Knoxville, siege of Cumberland Gap, battle at Mean's Station, Drewry's Bluff and Bermuda Hundred. He was wounded at Drewry's Bluff and on the 25th of March, 1865, near Petersburg, he was shot entirely through the left lung, and left upon the battle-field for dead. He fell into the hands of the enemy, where he remained to the close of the war. Some time after the cessation of hostilities he resumed the practice of the law, at which he has been remarkably successful, both as a lawyer and in the accumulation of wealth. He is now at the head of the law firm of Troy, Tompkins & London. He was a member of the state senate from 1878 to 1886; was an active democratic worker during the period of reconstruction but is now entirely out of politics. Col. Troy is president of the Alabama Fertilizer company and is a director in the Elyton Land company. He was converted to Catholicism while being nursed in a Federal hospital for his wounds, and is now a consistent member of the Catholic church.

HENRY CLAY TOMPKINS was born in Essex county, Va., September 14 1842. He was educated at the schools and academies of Virginia. Early in 1862 he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in the Forty-fourth Virginia cavalry as a private. He remained a private until March, 1864, when he joined the Twenty-second Virginia infantry, with the rank of lieutenant, commanding company F. He was captured at Sailors' Creek just before the surrender at Appomattox. Returning home, he engaged in saw milling and farming, and continued so employed until the fall of 1886, when he removed to Montgomery county, Ala. He taught a neighborhood school in the southeastern portion of the county for two years, devoting his spare time to the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1869, at Union Springs, in Bullock county, where he began the practice. He displayed from the start, marked aptitude for the bar. He advanced steadily, aiding materially by extra professional labor as chairman of the democratic county executive committee in redeeming his county from the scalawags and carpet baggers. While living at Union Springs, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Second regiment of Alabama state troops, which position he held for several years. In 1878, he received the distinguished compliment of a nomination to the office of attorney-general of the state, and was elected. He was re-elected for two additional terms. The acceptance of this office compelled him to remove to Montgomery, and he formed there a partnership with Col. Daniel S. Troy, one of the ablest and best known practitioners in the state. The firm, during its continuance, did a very large and paying business. On the retirement of Col. Troy from business, the firm became Tompkins & Troy, the junior member being Mr. Alexander Troy. Col. Tompkins has, ever since he came to the bar, been active in politics. He was, for many years, a member of the state executive committee of the democratic party, and in 1886, he was elected chairman of that committee, in which position he continued until the spring of 1892, when he resigned. He was a delegate-at-large to the national convention of the democracy, in 1884, and 1888, and in each convention served on important committees. Col. Tompkins has been repeatedly mentioned for the United States senate, and he is singularly well equipped for that high post. There is no man living in Alabama, who can be said to be an abler lawyer than he is, and to his power and skill, as a lawyer, he adds a wide familiarity with the constitutional history of this and other countries. Col. Tompkins was married, in April, 1869, to Annie Baldwin, daughter of Marion A. Baldwin, attorney-general of Alabama for eighteen years. They have living, two children, a girl and a boy. Col. Tompkins's father was Joseph Temple Tompkins, who was born in King William county, Va., April 7, 1792. He was a farmer and a soldier in the war of 1812. Col. Tompkins's mother's maiden name was Jane Ford, who was a native of Fredericksburg, Va. His grandfather was Christo-



Henry C. Thompson.

pher Tompkins, a Virginian, a captain in the continental army, and a participant in the siege of Yorktown. Col. Tompkins's ancestors, on his father's side, came to America from England in the seventeenth century; those on his mother's side are of Scotch and English stock.

HON. HAMILTON MCINTYRE, of Le Grand, Montgomery county, Ala., a farmer and dairyman, was born in the city of Macon, Ga., in August, 1837. He is a son of Peter and Ann (Seale) McIntyre. His father, a native of Richmond county, N. C., was born in 1801, and his mother in Marlboro district, S. C., in 1802. They were both well educated, especially Mr. McIntyre, who made a profession of school teaching. In Macon, Ga., he taught a high school, with an average attendance of 140 pupils, assisted by his wife, and others. He was regarded as one of the best educators of his day—some of the most celebrated men of Georgia receiving their earlier training under him. While in Georgia, his lectures upon chemistry and botany gave him a wide reputation. In the meantime, having studied medicine, he removed to Alabama, in 1849, locating in Montgomery, where he practiced homœopathy with marked success, giving the new system an impetus which it feels to this day. He was not a graduate, but is a self-made man. In his youth, he plowed during the day to earn his board, and studied his books by the light of pine knots. He possessed decided talent, great industry, was thorough and persistent in his work, and knew no such work as fail. A hard student—a veritable “book-worm”—he was one of the best informed men of his time, ever ready to sustain his views with tongue or pen. His parents came from the Highlands of Scotland. He never participated in active politics. Was a Mason, and a Methodist, and was buried with Masonic honors, in Montgomery, in 1856. His wife, Ann, was buried in Troy, Pike county, Ala., in 1889, a devout Christian, and member of the Protestant Methodist church. The Hon. Hamilton McIntyre was the youngest child but one, of a family of five sons and two daughters, only three of the sons reaching the years of maturity. The older daughter married Wiley Cozart, of Atlanta, Ga., and the youngest, Capt. Frank Pennington, of Pike county, Ala., both of whom are now living. The eldest brother, Edward L., came to Alabama in 1846, taught school a number of years, attended law school at Augusta, Ga., and opened his law office in Pike county, Ala., in 1852. He soon rose to the front rank of the profession, with such able advocates as Watts, Cochran, Pugh, Bullock, and others, in regular attendance upon the courts of that county. After the outbreak of the war, Capt. Ed. McIntyre, at the head of a company, joined “Hilliard's Legion,” and saw his first service at Cumberland Gap. He was state senator during the war, and took an active part in the discussions which continually arose before that body, in those memorable days, and speedily won a reputation as an eloquent and forcible debator. In politics he was a devoted whig, loved the Union, participating in all the political campaigns of those stirring times, preceding the

war. He opposed secession, but loyally followed the fortunes of his beloved Alabama, serving her faithfully and well. He died in 1869. The second brother, Archibald C., stood pre-eminent in Alabama as a photographic artist. He commenced the business at the age of sixteen, and followed it continuously for nearly forty years, often visiting New York city to catch the latest ideas in his line. He was very successful in his chosen pursuit, making a large amount of money. He died in 1891. Hamilton came with his father to Alabama in 1849, a lad of twelve years. He received a fair education, but was not a graduate. He inherited much of his father's fondness for books, and devoted the leisure of youth to reading and studying. In 1859-60, he attended the law school of Chancellor Wade Keys, in Montgomery, and was admitted to the bar in the supreme court of the state in the latter year. He removed to Pike county, and commenced the practice of the law with his brother. The war between the states breaking out, he joined Clanton's famous First Alabama cavalry, in August, 1861, as a private. In March, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Corinth, Miss., while Mr. McIntyre was in Pike recruiting troops. A few days after the battle of Shiloh he rejoined his command at Corinth, and for gallant conduct out on the front was soon thereafter promoted to a lieutenancy in company H. He was not in the Kentucky campaign, but, the day before the army left Chattanooga, was summoned into the presence of Gen. Bragg, and was specially commissioned by him to return to Montgomery, Ala., accompanied by two other officers, and seek recruits, while looking up absentees in that section of the state. He rejoined his command at Murfreesboro, Tenn. In the meantime company H, under the lead of the gallant Capt. Reese, having been selected by Gen. Wheeler, then in command of all the cavalry, as his body guard, Mr. McIntyre was called upon to aid his adjutant-general in his office work; but this duty being very confining and distasteful he was excused for more active service. He received a severe flesh wound in the shoulder at the battle of Murfreesboro, and was on furlough for three months, rejoining his command at McMinnville, Tenn. After Chickamauga he took an active part in the great "Sequatchie valley raid," where 800 wagons, heavily loaded with supplies for Rosecrans' army, shut up in Chattanooga, were captured and destroyed. This feat was rendered possible by Mr. McIntyre's discovery of a wagon load of spirits of turpentine. A few weeks later his leg was broken by a minie ball on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, which disabled him to the close of the war. The war ceasing, he again resumed the practice of the law in Pike, and removed to Montgomery in 1867 and opened an office. Remaining there till 1870, he abandoned the law on account of poor health, removed to the country, and engaged in cotton planting. Raising cotton becoming more and more precarious as the annual crop steadily increased, and the price declined, he became interested in stock raising, and, at the suggestion of his wife, took up dairying and selling fine table Jersey butter. This enterprise proved

a great success, and, aided by his good wife, he stands without a rival in the production of fine butter in his section. This butter readily commands 40 cents per pound for all that can be produced. Modern methods are pursued, and the dairy is equipped with the best machinery, every detail receiving their personal attention. Aside from his law practice and farming, Mr. McIntyre has been engaged somewhat in politics, having been state solicitor for Montgomery county in 1867 and 1868, and enjoys the distinction of being the only man in his county ever nominated for office against his protest and expressed wishes. He was nominated and elected as a representative of Montgomery county in the state legislature of 1882 and 1883—the office literally “seeking the man.” Here again poor health interfered with the discharge of his legislative duties, he being seldom in his seat the last half of the session. He was the author of what is popularly known as the “McIntyre Road Law,” by which the public roads were vastly improved. He had other important bills pending, but was not able to press them to a successful issue. At the next nominating convention he was so resolute in his determination not to serve again, his friends forego putting his name before it. He served continuously for more than ten years as a justice of the peace, road overseer, postmaster, etc., thus evincing a willingness to discharge every public duty imposed upon him. He was married in December, 1870, to Miss Matie A. Mastin, of Montgomery, Ala., a daughter of Peter B. and Mary A. Mastin, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of South Carolina. Mr. Mastin was a man of great native ability, and possessed of extraordinary courage, energy, and industry. With a limited education, and starting life with nothing, he achieved success in his business pursuits, and before his death, at the age of fifty-four, he had secured the princely income of \$25,000 per year. He was extremely liberal with, and tender in his regard for his large family. An ardent politician and devoted democrat, he spent money lavishly for campaign purposes, and served one term as sheriff of his county. His widow survives him at the age of seventy-four years. Mrs. McIntyre was born in Montgomery county, Ala., in sight of what is now known as LeGrand, a station on the Alabama Midland railway, and is the mother of five children, three of whom are living—Annie L., Peter M., and Mary P. Mrs. McIntyre received an excellent education, at Salem, N. C. She has ever been noted for her refinement, superior business sense, and devotion to her duties as wife and mother. She early impressed upon Annie the duty of doing something in life—of not being a mere “butterfly of fashion,” a “drone in society.” And believing that the profession of teaching offered greater advantages than any other vocation open to her sex, she laid a solid foundation at home, and at eleven years of age, Annie was sent away to school; remaining three years in Montgomery, followed by a three years’ course at the Normal college, located at Florence, Ala., for the purpose of fitting her to teach. At the age of fifteen, she stood at the head of

the junior class of thirty-seven, at the Normal, and the next session led the seniors, graduating with distinguished honor. Elected a teacher in the public schools of Birmingham, Ala., under the famous Dr. Phillips, and re-elected the second year, such entire satisfaction was given her superiors, a third election followed. Preferring to be nearer home, she accepted a position in the public schools of Montgomery. Her life promises to be a most useful one, and for this she is indebted to a devoted mother. Peter, a mere boy, is now attending Ramer high school, under Prof. Boyd, at Ramer, Ala. He is well advanced in his studies, and hopes to be prepared to enter college as a junior in one more year. His studious habits, good moral character and gentlemanly deportment have won for him the esteem and best wishes of his principal and fellows.

JOHN R. TYSON, lawyer of Montgomery, was born in Lowndes county, Ala., November 28, 1856, and educated at Howard college, Marion, Ala., which he graduated in 1877, and at Washington and Lee university, Va., from which he graduated in 1879 and returning to Lowndes county, Ala., commenced to practice law. From 1880 to 1882 he served his native county in the state legislature, and in 1884 came to Montgomery, Ala., and formed a law partnership with Tennent Lomax, which still continues, and is regarded as one of the strongest in the city. Mr. Tyson was in 1889 elected a member of the Montgomery city council, and two years thereafter was elected by that body as its presiding officer and mayor pro tem. of the city. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Mary Jordan, daughter of Dr. J. R. Jordan, of Lexington, Va. The father of John R. Tyson was John A. Tyson, who was born in North Carolina, and his mother's maiden name was Matilda Warren, of Alabama. John A. Tyson served in the late war and died in 1884. In August, 1892, he was elected as a democrat to the office of circuit judge of the second judicial circuit, which position he is now filling, having been elected for a term of six years.

BEN W. WALKER was born in Macon county, Ala., in 1850. He was educated in the common schools of his native county. Leaving school he engaged in farming, and continued in this business until 1889. In 1886 he served one term in the legislature, representing Macon county, the first republican elected from that county in twelve years. In 1889 Mr. Walker was appointed by Prest. Harrison United States marshal for the southern and middle districts of Alabama. In his new office he brought to the discharge of his duties a determination to represent the interests of the government and through the government the interests of the people. Timber depredations of government lands had been a crying evil for years and Marshal Walker was especially vigorous in breaking up the unlawful industry of these land pirates. The government has lost millions of dollars in this way. In the first three years of Marshal Walker's incumbency of his office, the expense of prosecuting timber thieves, that had before been thousands of dollars annually in the middle district, was reduced to less than \$500 for three years, and the proceeds of

stolen timber reclaimed was sufficient to defray the expenses of his deputies and leave a handsome balance for the government. Mr. Walker's father was a native of Lynchburg, Va., and was born in 1812. He removed to Alabama in early life. He served one term in the Alabama legislature in 1858, having removed in the meantime to Tennessee, and there died in 1858. Mr. B. W. Walker was married in October, 1891, to Miss Alsop, of Montgomery.

JUDGE RICHARD WILDE WALKER, now the junior member of the Alabama supreme court, was born in Florence, Ala., on March 11th, 1857. His father, Judge Richard Wilde Walker, whose name he bears, was a learned and distinguished judge of the same court for many years, resigning the position to accept that of senator in the Confederate States government in 1863. His uncle, Gen. Leroy Pope Walker, was a noted lawyer and a great advocate, being generally known as the first secretary of war for the Confederate government. Another uncle, the Hon. Percy Walker, was also a lawyer and politician of renown and prominence in Alabama. Young Walker attended Washington and Lee college, Lexington, Va., one year, and afterward went to Princeton college, New Jersey, where he achieved scholarly distinction, graduating with the class of 1877. His father and paternal grandfather had each graduated in the same institution, way back in the past generation. After attending the Columbia Law school in New York city, one session, he was admitted to the bar at Huntsville, Ala., in the fall of 1878, which had been the chief theater of his father's and uncle's greatest forensic triumphs. He practiced law in St. Louis, Mo., for about one year; went to New Mexico, but remained only two or three months, and in 1881 went to New York city, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for more than two years. Mr. Walker in these three years was engaged in storing his mind with a wealth of knowledge. With his great industry and power of legal discrimination, he laid the sure foundation of a predestined success. Not being impressed with a fondness for life in so large a city as New York, where his modesty of manners, probably, contributed to conceal his merit so as to prevent his success from keeping pace with his ambition, he left New York and returned to Huntsville, Ala., early in 1884. Here he devoted himself assiduously to the practice of law, each year adding to his growing reputation, until his success was so complete that he was retained as counsel on one side of nearly every important litigated case. His arguments before the supreme court were models worthy of imitation. Pleasant and persuasive in address, earnest in manner, thoroughly conversant with the law and the facts of his case, and logical in his presentation of them, he always commanded the attention of the judges. They felt, when he had finished talking, that a flood of light had been turned into every dark corner of an often voluminous and uninviting record. On February 23, 1891, he was appointed by the governor to the office of associate justice of

the supreme court of Alabama, being then not quite thirty-four years of age. He is probably as young a judge as occupies such a position in any of the forty-four states of the Union. The present chief justice of the Alabama court, the Hon. G. W. Stone, was an associate justice of the same court the year Judge Walker was born, and the present supreme court reporter also occupied the position of reporter at the same time—in 1857. The father of Judge Walker was on the bench at the same time with Judge Stone. The mantle of Elijah thus gracefully falls upon the young Elisha, who bids fair to prove as mighty a prophet as his illustrious predecessor.

JAMES RANEY WARREN, grocery merchant of Montgomery, was born in Caswell county, N. C., in 1837, and was educated in his native county. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, he lived in Caswell county until the age of twenty-two, clerking, and then commenced to travel through the south, selling tobacco for Graves, Burnham & Co., of Grantville, N. C., making his headquarters in Montgomery, Ala., keeping this up for three years, and in 1863, he started into the tobacco business in Montgomery, together with W. W. Burch, and carried that on until 1878, when Mr. Burch retired, and Mr. Warren carried on the business alone until 1881, when the firm became J. R. Warren & Co. Mr. Warren is a director in the Capital City Insurance company, and in the Central railroad company, and is a thorough business man. He was married, in 1866, to Fannie Leak, daughter of Judge Tilman Leak, of Wetumpka, and to them were born eight children, of whom but two now survive, as follows: Lucy, wife of Dr. Glenn Andrews, and William Warren. Mrs. Fannie Warren died in 1884, leaving Mr. Warren in a state of disconsolate widowhood. William Warren, father of James R. Warren, was born in Caswell county, N. C., in 1802, and there died in 1845. He was a farmer and tanner. He married Sarah Henshaw, a native of North Carolina, and to them were born nine children, as follows: Henry A., who was in Price's army and was killed in the service in 1862; Bartimus H., who served all through the war in the army of northern Virginia under Gen. Lee; William Boswell, who served through the war in the western army of the Confederacy and died just after the war; James R., Bedford B., Elizabeth, widow of Bentley McKee; Caroline, now Mrs. Malone; Eliza, wife of Sidney Malone, and Nancy, deceased. The mother of this family died in 1843. The Warren family came originally from England, located first in Virginia, and then moved to North Carolina.

THOMAS HILL WATTS, "Gov. Watts," as he was familiarly known to almost every man, woman and child in the state of Alabama, was born in Butler county, this state, January 3, 1819. His parents were natives of Fauquier county, Va., and settled in Butler county in 1818, while Alabama was yet a territory. It is a coincidence worth noting that young Thomas Hill Watts came into the world the same year the state in which he was born was admitted to the Union, thus presaging, in a sense, the strong and enduring ties that bound the son to the august commonwealth



Engraving by F. H. Watts

Yours, very respectfully
J. H. Watts Sr

mother. Young Watts was educated at the old-field schools of Butler, and at the Airy Mount academy in Dallas county. He abandoned all claim to an interest in his patrimony, in order to provide means to complete his education at the university of Virginia. From this great institution he was graduated in 1840, at the age of twenty-one years. His strong political bias manifested itself at once, and he went with ardor into the presidential campaign of 1840, so memorable for its enthusiasm. Resuming his studies, he qualified for the bar, and was admitted in 1841. In 1842, 1844 and 1845, he represented Butler county in the legislature, receiving, thus, repeated endorsements at the hands of his fellow-citizens, and showing he had already established for himself a secure place in their esteem. In 1847 he removed to Montgomery, continuing there the practice of the law. He took high rank at once at the Montgomery bar, though it then had one of the ablest bars in its history. In 1849, he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, and in 1853 served as senator for the senatorial district, consisting of Montgomery and Autauga counties. In the years that intervened before the war between the states, he, as a whig, found himself in a minority in Alabama, but no one ever doubted his bold and incorruptible patriotism. He stood out against the doctrine of secession, but when his state actually withdrew, he did not hesitate a moment in choosing the course he should pursue. He went with Alabama. He was one of the delegates to the constitutional convention that assembled in Montgomery, in January, 1861, and was chairman of the judiciary committee in that body. In the summer of 1861 he organized an infantry regiment, the Seventeenth Alabama, and was elected its colonel. He had no opportunity to see much active service in the field. In March, 1862, while with his regiment at Corinth, Miss., he was summoned by President Davis to Richmond, to take the post of attorney-general in his cabinet. He remained throughout life deeply attached to Mr. Davis, and those who saw the meeting between them in Montgomery, in 1886, after years of separation, were deeply touched to see the two veterans in statecraft, and veterans in the service of their country, stand silently holding each other's hands, while tears streamed down their cheeks. In 1861 Mr. Watts received a flattering vote for governor, though he had not avowed his candidacy. In 1863 he was overwhelmingly elected, carrying every county in the state, except one. In this great office he met the arduous duties of the time in a manner reflecting eminent credit upon him.

Gov. Watts was driven from his post in 1865, when the Federal army overran Alabama and assumed control of its affairs. Gov. Watts then addressed himself with heroic will to build up his shattered fortune, the waste and destruction of the war having reduced a great estate to nothing and leaving him with a heavy load of debt. He lived to see the day when he was once more a free man, and the writer of this well remembers hearing him describe the delight he felt in anticipation of a

vacation to be spent in the mountains of Virginia, and that should include a visit to his alma mater, the university of Virginia. With the exception of one term of service in the legislature, Gov. Watts never held any public office after the war. He was strictly a lawyer, though no public movement of any kind ever failed to enlist his heartiest efforts of voice, of pen and of deed. He died in September, 1892, at his home in Montgomery, on Union street, his death coming as a surprise to his friends, who had seen him defy time so long and with such heartiness, that they were not willing to consider he was entirely mortal, as other men. Gov. Watts was twice married, first, January 10, 1842, to Eliza B. Allen, who died in 1873, leaving six children, and in September, 1875, to the widow of a former law partner, J. F. Jackson. He survived her, she dying in February, 1887. It was the opinion of an Alabama jurist who once sat on the supreme bench of the state, that during his, the judge's, incumbency of that office, Gov. Watts was the ablest lawyer who practiced in that court. There would be few found to dissent from this judgment. He was admirably equipped for the practice of his profession. He had an iron constitution and an energy that never flagged. Work was to him what the leaf is to the silk worm. He loved it and it was his life. He knew all branches of law and his practice was of the most multifarious kinds. In later years, however, he preferably confined his practice to the supreme court, and his memory is imperishably associated with that body. It was there he delivered some of his most powerful arguments, and since the fame of a lawyer who does not go upon the bench must, in the end, rest mainly upon his forensic skill, Gov. Watts's memory will live longest as one of the greatest, if not the very greatest orator in the court room, that Alabama has yet seen. He was a man of most beautifully unaffected simplicity of manner, and his kindly beneficent nature endeared him to hundreds and hundreds during his life.

JOB SOBIESKY WEATHERLY, M. D., was born in South Carolina on the 26th day of July, 1828. He read medicine with Dr. McLeod of that state, and graduated from the medical department of the university of the city of New York in 1851. He first located at Adairsville, Ga. In 1857 he came to Montgomery to live, where he practiced to the time of his death. He was elected to the college of counselors of the State Medical association in 1874, and was made president of the association that same year. He was several times president of the Montgomery Medical society. Was vice-president of the American Medical association, first president of the Rocky Mountain Medical association, and for many years a member of the Alabama state board of health. He contributed quite frequently to the literature of the profession. Among his papers are the following: Glossitis, Puerperal Convulsions, Polypoid Tumors of the Uterus, Diabetes, the Opium habit, Medical Education, Woman, Hemorrhagic Malarial Fever, diseases of the Cervix Uteri, Syphilis, Quarantine, against Yellow fever. Dr. Weatherly was a successful man, and on his return to

Montgomery, after the war, did a large and lucrative practice. He was a man of great energy, and no doctor ever watched his practice more unremittingly than he did, or gave to his patients more careful and unselfish attention. For this reason his patients were strongly attached to him. For ten years before his death disease laid its heavy hand upon him and his last days were spent in great suffering. He died in 1891.

DAVID WEIL, the enterprising dry goods merchant of Montgomery, was born in Bavaria, November 15, 1831, was educated there, came to America in June, 1850, settling in Montgomery, Ala., and five days later opened a general store in connection with a partner, and since 1876, the firm has been Goetter, Weil & Co., and has done an immense business. Mr. Weil is a member of the K. of H., K. of P., the B'nai B'rith and Masons. He was married, in 1858, to Rosena Meyer, of Rhenish Bavaria, daughter of H. Simon, and to them were born three children, two girls and one boy—Henry. Of the girls, the elder, Nannie, is the wife of Alex Rice, of Montgomery, and the younger is Lena, wife of C. F. Moritz. Moses Weil, father of David, was born in 1790, in Rhenish Bavaria, and died in 1870. His wife was Hannah Lemle, and David is the only son.

WILLIAM DAVID WESTCOTT was born in Montgomery county, Ala., May, 1843, and was educated in Montgomery and at Irvine college in Warren county, Tenn. He entered the Confederate service in April, 1861, as a member of the Montgomery True Blues, a company in the Third Alabama regiment. Just before the battle of Seven Pines a portion of the True Blues was assigned to an artillery company, and the remainder together with the Lowndesboro guards were formed into a company of sharpshooters. Young Westcott was one of the sharpshooters. He continued in active service until the spring of 1864, when, on account of wounds, he was sent home. Recovering he rejoined his command and remained until the close of the war. He was in the following battles, beside many minor skirmishes: Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Cold Harbor and Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At Chancellorsville he was wounded in the hip and still carries the ball that inflicted the wound. After the war he began life as a farmer and continued to farm until about 1875. In 1877 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Montgomery county and in 1885 was appointed deputy United States marshal for the middle and southern districts of Alabama. He served as deputy marshal until August 14, 1888, when he became sheriff of Montgomery county, he having been nominated and elected without opposition to that office. Mr. Westcott was married in 1865 to Mary Ellen Young, daughter of Micajah Young, a native of Baltimore, but a resident of Montgomery. Mr. Westcott's father was Samuel T. Westcott, a native of South Carolina. His mother's maiden name was Mary W. Powell, and she was a native of Alabama.

JOEL WHITE, bookseller of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Rutland, Vt., January 11, 1808, and was there educated. Leaving school at the age of eighteen he went to New York city, where he remained about five years, clerking in a dry goods store, and then, after spending a year in Georgia, he came to Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1831, where he went into the book and stationery business, and remained there until 1847, and then came to Montgomery and at once went into the book and stationery business, being now the oldest bookseller in the city. He was a director in the old State bank at Tuscaloosa for eight or ten years, and is now a director in the bank of Montgomery. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Montgomery lodge of Elks and of the Episcopalian church. His marriage took place, in 1830, to Sarah Hopkins, daughter of Stephen Hopkins, and to this marriage there were born two children, one of whom died in infancy, the surviving one being Irene W., widow of Dr. Edward A. Semple, of Montgomery, Ala., who died there in 1875. They had no children. Hosea White, father of Joel White, was born in New Hampshire, in 1750 and moved to Vermont soon after his marriage to Sarah Thompson, by whom he had twelve children, of whom five lived to maturity, as follows: David, Hosea, Israel, Horace (all now deceased), and Joel White. The father died in 1840 and the mother about 1845. Grandfather White was a Revolutionary soldier.

JOSEPH M. WHITE was born April 20, 1846, in Barbour county, Ala., and was educated in the common schools of that county. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army by joining a cavalry company that had been raised in Barbour county, and that was subsequently assigned to the "Jeff Davis Legion." He served throughout the war, going in as a private and coming out as a private. He was in all the battles in which Stuart's cavalry took part and was with Johnson's army in covering the retreat from Savannah. At the battle of Bentonville he was wounded. Returning home after the war he started his peaceful life by doing work in various county offices. He was thus engaged for three years, studying law in the meantime, and was admitted to the bar in Clayton in 1869. He practiced his profession at Clayton for three years, and then retired to the country on account of ill health. After three years he returned to Clayton and again took up the practice of his profession, and in a few years established himself as one of the foremost lawyers in southeastern Alabama. In 1880 he served one term in the legislature, representing his native county. In 1883 he moved to Montgomery and formed a partnership with John D. Roquemore, and they now have one of the finest practices in that city. Mr. White is a lawyer of uncommon ability. His friends are accustomed to say of him that he was born a lawyer. He argues his propositions on principles rather than by cases. He is able to do this because he has a sound comprehension of the reason of the law. Mr. White was married in 1869 to Alice Cowart, daughter of

William Cowart, of Barbour county. She died in 1887, leaving two children, a boy and a girl.

COL. ARIOSTO A. WILEY, attorney-at-law, Montgomery, son of J. McCaleb and Cornelia A. (Appling) Wiley, was born at Clayton, Barbour county, Ala., November 6, 1848, and graduated from Emory and Henry college, Va., in 1871. In 1872, he located in the city of Montgomery, and shortly after was admitted to practice before the state supreme court, and formed a partnership with the Hon. Samuel F. Rice. In 1877, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States, and now stands in the front rank of his profession, at a bar noted for its men of ability. Col. Wiley was elected to the legislature for the session 1884-5, serving with distinction in the house of representatives. He was for ten years an active member of the city council of Montgomery, and his untiring efforts contributed very greatly to the improvement of the city. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention in 1880 and again in 1884. He takes a deep interest in politics, and has been a member of the state democratic executive committee. In 1888, he was a member of Gov. Seay's staff, with the rank of colonel; was a presidential elector for his district, and was again a member of the legislature of 1888-9. In November, 1877, Col. Wiley married Miss Mittie A. Noble, the accomplished daughter of B. F. and Mary T. (Cook) Noble, of Montgomery, Ala., and has been born to him one child, Noble J. He is at present a leading member of the Alabama senate, and has served in that capacity for four years. He is regarded as one of the most eloquent men in the state.

DR. ROBERT S. WILLIAMS, retired physician and surgeon of Mount Meigs, Montgomery county, was born at Petersburg, Va., August 27, 1827. He is a son of Rev. John D. and Mary (Johnson) Williams, the former of whom was born near Oxford, N. C., and the latter in Dinwiddie county, Va. Rev. Mr. Williams was, for the most part, a self-made man, and early in life engaged in the ministry, having charge of the colored population of Petersburg, Va. Being a man of means, his church work was performed largely without compensation. In 1835, he came to Alabama, located at Wetumpka, still following the ministry. He was a Missionary Baptist, and in 1839 he established a Baptist paper, "The Family Visitor", which he edited and published for some years. During this time he republished "Jones' Church History," a very popular work. He was a very progressive and enterprising man, and having considerable capital, he thought it well to invest some of it in railroad stock, and he and others began the construction of a railroad from Wetumpka to the mineral lands of northern Alabama, but lost what he invested. He continued to follow active church work until his death, which occurred in 1868, in his seventieth year. He was one of the most prominent men in the state, and was universally esteemed. His father, Lawdon Williams, died near Oxford, N. C., and his father, John Williams, was a

commodore in the navy of the United States, during the Revolutionary war. He is said to have been a descendant of Roger Williams, the great Baptist divine of Rhode Island. Mrs. Mary Williams, the mother of Dr. Robert S. Williams, died in 1870, aged about seventy-five years. She was married twice. Her father, William Johnson, was a native of Virginia, and lived and died in his native state. He was a relative of the Randolphs, Riveses and other prominent families in Virginia. Three of his sons came south at an early day, viz.: Theodoric, who became a prominent merchant of Wetumpka; William, a prominent planter and cotton factor, of Selma, and Littleton, who settled in west Tennessee. Dr. Robert S. Williams is the second of a family of four, two sons and two daughters, viz.: Hon. Thomas Benjamin, a prominent lawyer of Wetumpka, who was once a member of congress from the Wetumpka district; Robert S., Martha, widow of Milton Cooper, and Inda, deceased wife of Henry Ware, deceased, who was a large cotton dealer and merchant of Selma, then of New Orleans, and still later of New York. Dr. Williams was educated at Wetumpka until he was about twelve years old. He then learned the art of printing, in the office of his father, and soon afterward decided to go to Marion and work on the Alabama Baptist, but his father opposed his going. His mother, however, consented, and he ran away, took the boat to Selma, and walked the rest of the way. His mother gave him \$5 when he left home. When he reached Marion he learned that the office had been closed under mortgage, and the press and other material were soon sold. He was urged by Gen. King to buy it, and although he had only \$2.50 left, the outfit was purchased, and he published the paper about two years. He then returned to Wetumpka and read medicine, pursuing his studies until the Mexican war broke out. When Gen. Taylor called for troops for his relief at Fort Brown, he joined an independent company commanded by Rush Elmore, which was incorporated into the Sixth Alabama, and landed near the mouth of the Rio Grande. He remained about four months with Gen. Taylor, when he was transferred to Gen. Scott's army, and spent about two months under that general, the latter part of that time being detailed to the hospital at Vera Cruz, where he obtained valuable knowledge and experience in connection with the yellow fever. In 1849 he graduated from Jefferson medical college, at Philadelphia, and began the practice of his profession at Line Creek, in Montgomery county. One year later he removed to Macon county. In 1860 he returned to Wetumpka, where he practiced medicine until after the war. He then abandoned the profession, gave his valuable medical library to the State Medical association, of which he was one of the most prominent members, and engaged in farming. Since then he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning a fine, large plantation near Mount Meigs. He was widely known as one of the best informed, and most skillful physicians in the county, and was frequently consulted by the ablest physicians in practice. He was married, in 1853, to Miss

Margaret Judkins, daughter of William Thomas Judkins, who was a native of, and died in, Montgomery county. Mrs. Williams was born and educated in Montgomery county, and was a very highly cultured and very elegant lady. She died in 1883, having borne six children, viz.: Inda, deceased; Mollie, wife of Lawrence Judkins, of Macon county, Ala.; William Thomas, deceased; John, deceased; Lule, deceased, and Clanton, now of Macon, Ga. In 1876, Dr. Williams married Miss Sadie K. Chadwick, daughter of John C. and Mary (Fudger) Chadwick, the former a native of England, the latter of Ireland. Mr. Chadwick's father belonged to the English army for some years, married in Ireland, and after coming to the United States, was engaged for some years in the sale of silk goods. He now lives with his son-in-law, Dr. Williams. Mrs. Chadwick died a few years ago. Mrs. Williams was born near Tipperary, Ireland, but was brought to the United States in infancy. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Williams was opposed to secession and the war, and declined a commission as surgeon of a division of the Confederate army, but as a humanitarian, tendered and rendered great service on the battlefield during the seven days' fight around Richmond, and remained with the sick and wounded as long after the battle as his services were required, feeling as much interest in Federal sick and wounded as he did for the Confederates. The pension that Dr. Williams receives as a Mexican soldier is given by him to the different churches, to be used by them in the promotion of virtue and morality. Dr. Williams was the first to declare that quinine, when given in heroic doses, was a toxic agent, causing blindness, deafness, etc. He is a royal arch Mason, and a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

BERNHARD WOLFF, of Montgomery, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 18, 1846, and came to America June 2, 1865, locating first at Louisville, Ky., where he clerked until November 22, 1869, when he came to Alabama and started in business in Benton, where he remained until January 1, 1883, and then settled in Montgomery, where he at once commenced in the furniture business, which he now carries on. From 1883 to 1889 his brother, S. Wolff, was with him in the business. Mr. B. Wolff is also a director in the Sheffield Furnace company, and director of the Commercial and Industrial association of Montgomery. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, K. of P., Knights of Honor, and I. O. B. B. (B'nai B'rith). His marriage took place February, 1874, to Sophie Beckhardt, a native of Homburg, Germany, and to them were born eight children, of whom six survive, as follows: Lily S., Helen G., Nellie B., Daisy W., Frances Cleveland, and Blanche. Jacob Wolff, father of Bernhard, was born in Neiderhochstadt, Germany, in 1798, and died there in 1879. He married Sarah Levi, and to this union there were born eleven children, of whom two died in infancy, nine grew up, and seven now survive, as follows: M. J., of Birmingham, Ala., who served in the Confederate service, going from Mississippi; Sarah, wife of S. Abraham, of

Arzhim, Germany; Helen, widow of Josiah Simon, of Carlsruhe, Baden; Abraham, of Sheffield, Ala.; Caroline, wife of B. Jacobs, of San Wendell, Prussia; B. Wolff, of Montgomery, Ala., and Alphons Wolff, of San Wendell, Prussia. The mother of this family died in December, 1889.

JOHN MCGEEHEE WYLY, of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad, with headquarters at Montgomery, was born in Jacksonville, Ala., July 7, 1837, and was educated at the Kentucky Military institute. He had reached the senior class, when it was broken up by typhoid fever, when he returned to Alabama, and farmed until the July 4, 1861, and then he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in the Tenth Alabama infantry, under Col. John Forney; in 1862, he was appointed aid-de-camp on Col. J. H. Forney's staff, and when Forney was made general, served in his staff until the war closed, ending in the trans-Mississippi department under Gen. E. Kirby Smith. Private McGehee Wyly was promoted successively until he reached the rank of major, under Gen. Smith, having served in the following battles: First Bull Run, Drainesville, Yorktown, Mobile, and the "Bull Pen" at the battle of Vicksburg, when he was captured and held about five months, and then exchanged and transferred to the trans-Mississippi department, where he was in no more battles, but marched all over the country, and finally wound up at Galveston, Tex., where he was paroled. After the war he returned to Calhoun county, Ala., and farmed a year, and then spent two years as cotton broker in that district; he next took a position on the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad, now a part of the E. T., V. & G. system, and has remained with the company ever since, and is now general agent for the system in eastern Alabama. Major Wyly organized the Jacksonville Mining & Manufacturing Co., in 1887, which company bought the site for the town of Jacksonville, Ala., and was a director in said company down to 1891. Mr. Wyly was married October 31, 1858, to Amelia C. Forney, daughter of Jacob Forney, of Jacksonville, Ala., and to them were born four children, as follows: Annie M., wife of D. F. Lowe of Montgomery; B. F. Wyly, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., who is general agent for the Atlanta & West Point railroad; Henry Forney Wyly, soliciting agent for Norfolk & Western railroad, at Montgomery, and Sadie A. Wyly. Benjamin C. Wyly, father of the major, was born in Georgia, and came to Alabama in 1832, settling in Calhoun county. He was a farmer, but once served as a sheriff of Calhoun county. He married Ann W. McGehee, daughter of John M. McGehee, of Milton, N. C., and to them was born one child, John McGehee. Gen. James R. Wyly, grandfather of Maj. John McGehee Wyly, was born in Tennessee, and was a hero of the Seminole war, and his record in that war was a very creditable one. The major's ancestors on the father's side were Scotch-Irish, and came to America just after the Revolutionary war. Three brothers came in company, as follows: Robert, Thomas and James R. Robert and Thomas located in Tennessee, and James R. in Harrison county, Ga.

PERRY COUNTY.

LOUIS J. ADLER, grand keeper of record and seal of the Knights of Pythias of Alabama, is a resident of Uniontown, Ala. He was born at Milwaukee, Wis., June 24, 1856. His father was Jacob Adler, a native of Austria, whence he came to the United States in 1844, settling at Milwaukee. In 1855 he returned to his native land, where in the same year he married Betty Eckstein, of Austria, whom, together with his mother, he brought back with him to this country, again settling in Milwaukee. At Milwaukee he organized the Alder Clothing company, which company is still in existence under the same name. In 1857 he removed his family to New York city, where he died in 1872, after a successful career there as a business man for fifteen years. He was president of the Stonewall Oil company, the first cotton seed oil company of New York, and which was a success. His widow still survives and resides in Vienna, Austria. Of the four of her children that reached mature years, only three are now living, viz.: Arthur H. Alder, Ph. D., of New York city; Mrs. C. B. Kuffler, of Europe, and Louis J., who was the eldest of these four. He was educated at the Chartier institute of New York, and at the university of Vienna, Austria. He spent three and a half years on the continent of Europe at school and travel, visiting Egypt as well as the various portions of Europe. In 1873 he returned to the United States, and in the same year went to Uniontown, Ala., where he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Ernst Bros.' bank at that place, which position he held until 1881, when for one year he clerked in the mercantile house of J. H. White & Co., at Uniontown. In 1883 he married Miss Belle Strauss, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has borne him two sons. In this year he commenced business for himself as a merchant at Uniontown, which business he sold out in 1891. He then became a traveling salesman for Marks, Rothenberg & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants and notion dealers of Meridian, Miss. He is a master, royal arch and council Mason, a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, of the American Legion of Honor, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the I. O. B. B., of the Knights of Honor and of company E, Third regiment Alabama state troops. In 1890 he was elected grand keeper of records and seals of the Knights of Pythias of Alabama, which office he has since held, and has rendered three well approved reports of the Knights of Pythias of the state of Alabama. He has been town counselor and city assessor of taxes in Uniontown. In politics he is a democrat.

E. W. BOOKER, farmer of Uniontown, Ala., was born in Madison county, Ala., April 14, 1837. He is a son of Parham Nicholas and Mary Marion (Pool) Booker, the former of whom was born in Richmond county, Va., and the latter was also born in Virginia, and both are of English descent. It is said that three brothers of this name came from England to New

York and settled on land now occupied by that city. One of these brothers had a descendant who went south to Virginia, and it is from him that Mr. Booker is descended. Edmund Booker's parents came to Alabama with their respective parents, married and settled in Madison county, which county the father once represented in the legislature. They removed to Perry county later and lived there the rest of their lives. Mr. Booker was both a farmer and a public officer, holding the office of mayor and also that of postmaster at Uniontown, for several years, where he also kept a hotel for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Booker had eleven children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living. Edmund Webster Booker grew to manhood in Uniontown. His father was a man of great will power and was highly esteemed. He was always a democrat in politics and took great interest in public affairs. Edmund W. Booker was educated at the university of Alabama, completing his course in 1858. When the Civil war came on he entered the army April 25, 1861, as a private soldier in company D, Fourth Alabama infantry, and served as a private soldier all through the war. He was in some of the most important battles of the war, among them the second battle of Manassas, the battle of Seven Pines, Antietam, Sharpsburg, etc. During the progress of the war he returned to his home and married Miss Martha Knight, of Hale county, Ala., who has borne him twelve children, all of whom are living except two sons. After the war Mr. Booker lived for twelve years in Hale county, of which county he was tax collector for several years. In 1879 he located at Uniontown, has since resided there and followed farming for a livelihood, which occupation he has carried on extensively and successfully for many years. He has always been active in politics, supporting the policies of the democratic party. In 1889, he was appointed, by President Cleveland, internal revenue collector for the district of Alabama, and filled the position with credit to himself until the incoming of President Harrison's administration, when he resigned. Mr. Booker is a master Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

JAMES JOYNER BROWN, merchant of Uniontown, Ala., is a native of Charles City county, Va., and was born December 26, 1845. His father and mother, Joseph P. and Mary (Harwood) Brown, were also natives of Virginia, and were reared and married in Charles City county. They had the following children: James J., Bettie, Joseph, Rebecca, Adelaide, Lulu, John and Eva. They removed to Alabama in 1871, James J., having however removed to Uniontown in 1867. They also settled in and now reside in Uniontown. Joseph P. Brown is the proprietor of a wheel-wright shop. J. J. Brown was fairly well educated in Virginia, and at the age of sixteen left school and entered company D, of the Third Virginia cavalry, and served in the army until the close of the war. After coming to Alabama, as above narrated, he was engaged for a few years as a clerk in

a mercantile house at Uniontown. In 1870, he married Miss Mattie White of Uniontown. During the next few years he was engaged in farming, but in the fall of 1874, he engaged in a general merchandise business, and in operating a grist mill and a cotton gin at Faunsdale, Ala. He continued this line of work until 1880, when he again returned to Uniontown, where in 1883 he established himself in the hardware business and has continued in this line of business with great and gratifying success. He and his wife and six children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and Mr. Brown is president of the Young Men's Christian association at Uniontown. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is past master of the blue lodge at Uniontown. He is also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and he was postmaster of Uniontown during President Cleveland's administration.

J. P. CREATH, one of the enterprising and successful young business men of Uniontown, was born in Chesterfield county, Va., February 19, 1858, and is a son of Servetus A. and Caroline (Scott) Creath, both of whom were born and reared and educated in Virginia, and were descendants from old and distinguished Virginia families, the mother being a near relative of Gen. Winfield Scott. About 1861 they removed from Virginia to Alabama. The Civil war coming on, the father, who was a Baptist minister, went into the Confederate army as a missionary, his purpose being to distribute tracts and to administer to the spiritual necessities of the soldiers. Exposure in the field led to his death in 1864. He left a widow and two sons, J. P. and Edwin D., the latter now of Montgomery. The mother was a lady of high culture and education, being a graduate of Hollins female institute, in Virginia. After the close of the war she taught a private school in Greenville, Ala., in order to support herself and family and to educate her sons. After several years of struggle she died in 1874. At the age of twelve J. P. Creath found it necessary to leave school and go to work to assist his mother to support the family, and for two years he was in the employ of an uncle who was a cotton merchant at Greenville. During those two years he closely pursued his studies, and when barely fifteen years old he became an assistant teacher in his mother's school. When his mother died he turned his attention toward a business career, going into a drug store as clerk, and in this connection, by hard study and experience, he gained an unusually strong knowledge of pharmacy. At the end of eight years spent in this way he engaged in the dry goods and grocery business, but in 1888 he returned to the drug business, purchasing a drug store and business in Uniontown, where he has since remained and continued to conduct a drug store. He also now owns a drug store at Faunsdale. It is clear from the above brief narration that Mr. Creath has been a very active and busy man, and that he has made the most of his opportunities. He is a moral, upright and cultured gentleman, and is universally and highly respected.

He is a member of the Baptist church, and of the Knights of Pythias, of which order he is a past chancellor.

COL. ALEXANDER C. DAVIDSON was born in Mecklenburgh county, N. C., December 25, 1826. His father was John Howard Davidson and his mother Martha (Caldwell) Davidson, both natives of the same county. Mrs. Davidson was a daughter of a Presbyterian minister named Alexander Caldwell, who was a son of Dr. Caldwell, a Presbyterian divine who removed from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, in which state he preached at Alamance, the place of the first struggle of the Revolutionary war in North Carolina. He was called the fighting parson of the Revolution. The mother of Mrs. Martha Davidson was a Miss Davidson, and her grandfather, John Davidson, was a signer of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. This branch of the Davidson family was related to the well-known Graham family of North Carolina. The descendants of John Davidson, the signer of the Mecklenburgh declaration of independence became quite numerous, and are amongst the most distinguished men produced by North Carolina. John Howard Davidson was a son of John Davidson, a native of Belfast, Ireland, who, coming to the United States, settled in North Carolina, where he engaged in business as a merchant, and while on a business trip to Charleston, S. C., died there with the yellow fever upon its first appearance in this country. John Howard Davidson came to Alabama in 1835 and located in Marengo county, where he lived and died. He was the father of four children, two of whom died in early life. The two living are Alexander C. Davidson and Mrs. Pitts of Uniontown, Ala. A. C. Davidson was about ten years old when his parents brought him to Alabama. He was reared and prepared for college in Marengo county, and graduated from the university of Alabama in 1848. He studied law at Mobile, and in 1850 was made a master of arts by his alma mater. Notwithstanding he prepared to practice law, he never practiced; for about the time he was ready to take up his profession, his father's health failed, and he was obliged to take up his father's business, that of farming and railroad construction. From that time to the present Col. Davidson has been engaged in farming, and has so well succeeded that he is now in possession of a large landed estate, and is perhaps second to no other farmer in the state in the extent of his farming operations. In 1860 he married Miss Maria Overton Price, daughter of Col. James L. Price. They have had five children, four sons and one daughter, only the daughter being dead. Mrs. Davidson is still living. She was born in Perry county, Ala. During the late war the sympathies of Col. Davidson were with the people of the south in their struggle, and when the war came on he offered his services to the cause, but they were rejected on account of physical disability. Col. Davidson for this reason has no war history to record. He has often been heard to say that the one grand sorrow of his life has been that he could not participate in the war on behalf of the southern

cause. As a stanch democrat he was elected, in 1881, to the lower house of the state legislature, and served one term in that house. In 1882-83 and 1883-84 he served in the state senate. In November, 1883, he was elected to the congress of the United States from the fourth district of Alabama, and was re-elected in 1885, thus serving through the forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses. In congress he was a member of the committees on agriculture and labor. He and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

CHARLES HOUSTON DOZIER, one of the progressive and successful merchants of Marion, was born near Uniontown, Perry county, Ala., November 7, 1854, and is a son of William Charles and Sarah C. (Slater) Dozier. William Charles Dozier was born in North Carolina, in 1812, and was a son of a North Carolinian, whose father was a native of France and spelled his name "Dozée." William C. came in his early teens to Alabama with his parents, who settled in Perry county, where he grew to manhood, married, and began life as a planter; later he moved to Washington county, and thence to Choctaw county, where he passed the last four years of his life in merchandising. His wife was a native of Virginia, and was brought to Alabama when a child. She bore her husband nine children that lived to mature age, and is, herself, still living in Perry county, at the age of seventy years, and is, as was her husband, a member of the Baptist church. Charles H. Dozier, the youngest but three of his parents' family, was reared amid plantation scenes, learning the lessons of energy, economy and perseverance; in his boyhood days he assisted his mother in her work of trading, which consisted in the exchange of butter, eggs and chickens, for merchandise, and was of such importance as to give the boy a valuable business experience, and a taste for barter. Although his school advantages were not the best, he still attained to a fair education. He left the parental roof at the age of sixteen; to build up his fortune, and passed the first two years in driving ox teams for turpentine stills. His father dying about this time, he took charge of the farm, and cultivated it one year. He then began clerking, in which he was engaged for five years, at the end of which time he went into business at Grove Hill, Clarke county, Ala., on borrowed capital. For three years he was in partnership with Capt. S. T. Taylor, whose interest he then bought in 1888, and in February, of that year, settled in Marion, where he has since conducted a general merchandise business with a partner, under the firm name of Dozier & Chapman. December 17, 1879, Mr. Dozier married Miss Emma S. Cobb, of Alabama. This lady died July 28, 1884, leaving three children, viz.: Charles Houston, deceased; Lillie Vivian, and Emma S., deceased. August 5, 1885, Mr. Dozier married Miss Octavia N. Cobb, cousin of his first wife, and this happy union has been blessed with four children—Willie C., Nellie C., Clarence Henry and Eugenie E. Mr. Dozier and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a Knight of Pythias.

JAMES ANDREW FRAZIER, D. D. S.—This thoroughly practiced dentist of Marion, Perry county, Ala., was born in Jefferson county, of the same state, February 12, 1857, and is a son of James H. and Hulda (Massey) Frazier. James H. Frazier is a native of South Carolina, but at the age of three years was brought by his father to Alabama, a pioneer of Jefferson county. Lewis, the father of James H., was of English nativity, but came to the United States when quite young. He was a planter, reared his son to the same vocation, and passed the last twenty-five years of his life in the wilds of Jefferson county. Mrs. Hulda (Massey) Frazier is also a native of South Carolina, but when young was brought to Alabama by her parents, who settled in Jefferson county. To the marriage of James H. and Hulda Frazier were born six sons and four daughters, of whom three of each sex survive. Two of the sons are dentists, James A., at Marion and a brother, John E., at Birmingham—while the other son is a planter. James A. Frazier, after leaving the home plantation, attended Trussville high school a few years, and then for sometime clerked at Springville, Ala., in a dry goods store. Then deciding on the profession of dentistry, after one year's study under his brother, John E., he entered Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tenn., and in 1884 graduated from the dental department of that famous institution, receiving the degree of D. D. S. He, at once, settled in Marion, and for the first five years practiced in partnership with his brother, when the latter moved to Birmingham, leaving the Marion field to James A. The latter is a member of the Alabama Dental association and has rapidly advanced to a high rank in the profession, and his practice is quite lucrative. In 1889, the doctor married Miss Mary Virginia Wyatt, daughter of Ludy A. Wyatt (deceased), once a prominent merchant of Marion, the result being one son. Dr. Frazier and wife are members of the Baptist church and are highly esteemed in Marion and the vicinity.

EDWIN ROBINSON GLASS, one of the most successful business men and merchants in Uniontown, was born in Perry county, March 27, 1858. His father, William M. Glass, was also a native of Perry county. He was a farmer by occupation, was born in 1829, and died in Mississippi, in 1867. He was of Scotch ancestry, and served as lieutenant in the Twentieth Alabama, during the late war. At the siege of Vicksburg he received a shell wound in the chest, which caused his death, in 1867. He married Ann Elizabeth Graham, also a native of Perry county, a daughter of Hampton S. Graham, of Irish lineage. To this marriage there were born six children: Edwin Robinson, Mary C., Thomas F. and David M. Two died in infancy. Their mother died in 1878, in Mississippi. Edwin Robinson Glass was taken by his parents to Mississippi when ten years old, and lived there until he was twenty-two, when he returned to Alabama, and has since resided in his native county. Upon beginning life for himself, he had but little education and no capital, but he took hold of farming upon returning to Perry county, and engaged in that

occupation and in dealing in and shipping cattle to New Orleans from Marion Junction, Ala., for some years. In 1886, he located at Uniontown, where has since resided, and where he has been engaged in merchandising, except the first year. During the last five years he has acquired considerable property, and has also established for himself a reputation for the possession of fine business qualifications, of which any man might be proud. For four years he was city marshal of Uniontown. In politics he is a democrat, and he is a Knight of Pythias. In 1880, Mr. Glass married Miss Emma Weaver, of Perry county. She has borne him four children, viz.: Edwin R., Emma C., Julius F., and Mary E. Mrs. Glass is a member of the Baptist church, and she and Mr. Glass are among the most highly respected citizens of Uniontown.

BEVERLY F. HARWOOD, manager of the cotton compress and warehouse, of Uniontown, Ala., was born in Charles county, Va., in 1844. He is a son of John T. and Mildred (Morecock) Harwood, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and were reared and married in that state. They had two sons and one daughter, all of whom yet survive, viz.: John M., Minerva T. Walker, and Beverly F. The father of these children was a farmer by occupation and died when Beverly F. was a small boy, and Mrs. Harwood died when he was fourteen years old. The father was of English origin, and it is said that at an early day three brothers came to the United States, and one settled in the north, while the other two settled in the south. Mrs. Harwood was also of English descent. Beverly Harwood was reared in Virginia, and received a fair education before the war at a military institute in Virginia. When the war came on, he enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of seventeen as a member of the Third Virginia cavalry, and with this command served until the close of the war, as a private soldier. Returning to his home at the close of the war, he remained there until the fall of 1867, when he removed to Uniontown, Ala., and has remained there ever since. At first upon coming to Uniontown he accepted a position as salesman in a grocery store, and one year later he was appointed agent for the Alabama Central, now the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad company, at the Uniontown station, and held that position until October, 1891, a period of twenty-one years, when he resigned. In 1876 he built the first cotton warehouse at Uniontown, and has since conducted a cotton warehouse business. In 1890 he erected a cotton compress at Uniontown, and he is also a dealer in coal and agricultural implements. He also conducts a ginnery and a grist mill, in the latter of which he has a partner, but the rest he manages on his own account. In 1870 he married Miss Mary Lee, of Marion, Ala., by whom he has had two sons and one daughter. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a royal arch Mason, and is at present high priest of the chapter at Uniontown. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the American Legion of Honor. He is a successful business man and a most highly

respected citizen. His wife is a daughter of the Hon. Henry C. Lea, deceased, who was a prominent lawyer and had a state reputation. Her mother was a Miss Serena Roots, a member of a distinguished Virginia family related to the Cobb family, of which Hon. Howell Cobb and others who have gained prominence in the political world were members. Mr. Harwood is a member of the Uniontown city council and of the board of education.

JUNIE HARWOOD, one of the representative men of Uniontown, was born in Charles City county, Va., October 16th, 1844. His parents were William H. and Rebecca (Christian) Harwood, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the former being born in 1802, and the latter in 1804. He died in 1862, and she in 1876. He was a son of Edwin Harwood, who was also a Virginian by birth, and of English origin. Mrs. Harwood was a daughter of Joseph Christian, likewise a Virginian, and of Revolutionary fame, and was known as "Fighting Joe." William H. and Rebecca Harwood were the parents of nine children that reached mature years. Of these children, Junie and five of his brothers were in the Confederate army. He went in when he was but seventeen years of age, as a member of the Fifty-third Virginia infantry, and after the second battle of Manassas, he was transferred to company D, Third Virginia cavalry, and served until the close of the war. In 1867, he moved to Uniontown, Ala., where he has since resided, and where he has carried on business as a merchant. He was elected in 1872 democratic mayor of Uniontown, and was re-elected three successive times. He served for a period of ten years as a member of the city council, and he is now treasurer of Uniontown. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and is superintendent of the Sunday school of his church. He is a royal arch Mason, is a past-master, and is now secretary of the royal arch chapter at Uniontown. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and is past dictator of his lodge. In 1871 he married Miss Emma Ware, of Uniontown, by whom he has four children. During his service in the war, he was in the following battles: Seven Pines, Kelley's Ford, Fleetwood, Gettysburg, Sharpsburg, and others of less note. He was twice wounded, first at Sharpsburg, and then again at the second battle of Bull Run.

JAMES H. HOUSTON, M. D., practicing physician of Uniontown, Ala., was born in Iredell county, N. C., December 22, 1826. His parents were James H. and Sarah L. (Kerr) Houston, both natives of the same county, in which they were reared and married. They had six children, viz.: William, Charles, John, Julius, Milas and James H. The father of James H. Houston, Sr., was Cap. James Houston, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States and settled in Iredell county, N. C. He married Miss Brevard, a relative of Dr. Ephraim Brevard, the author of the famous Mecklenburgh declaration of independence of May 30, 1775. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded in the battle of Ram-sour's Mills, near Lincolnton. The father of James H. Houston, M. D., died

in North Carolina, and his widow married William L. Davidson, a son of Gen. William Davidson, of North Carolina, and of Revolutionary fame, and after whom Davidson college, was named. William L. Davidson, brought Mrs. Houston as his wife to Alabama in which state she lived until her death. Dr. James H. Houston was reared in North Carolina, and graduated from Davidson college in 1845, and graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. In 1852, he married Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Absey Simonton, of Stubsville, who married a daughter of Gen. Falls. His father was killed at the battle of Ramsour's Mills in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Houston has in his possession a sword worn by this old Revolutionary soldier. Dr. Houston came to Alabama in 1856, and has since resided at Uniontown. He went into the war in 1863, and was a surgeon from that time until the close of the war, in the Confederate army. Resuming the practice of medicine at Uniontown, after the close of the war, he has continued an active and successful practitioner till the present day. He is a member of the State Medical association, and of the Perry county Medical society, and is a member of the board of censors of the county. In 1873-74 he was superintendent of education of the county of Perry. He was a reconstructionist during the troubles over reconstruction, and believing the policy of the republican party was best for the country, in the new and changed condition of things, he identified himself with the national republican party, and has ever since acted with that party. He has a son, Robert Lee Houston, who is postmaster at Birmingham. His daughter, Lulu, is the wife of C. A. Tyrell, a druggist at Uniontown, and present mayor of the city. Another daughter, Isabella, is single and living at home. Dr. Houston has a large farm near Uniontown, and superintends its management. The family is in part Presbyterian and in part Methodist.

COL. BENJAMIN M. HUEY.—Chief among the legal practitioners of Marion, Perry county, Ala., may be found the name of Benjamin M. Huey, a native of Talladega county, born June 15, 1840. His father, Gen. James G. L. Huey, was born in Lancaster district, S. C., June 28, 1813, and was a son of Hon. Alexander B. Huey, of Huguenot descent, a native of South Carolina and an early settler of Harris county, Ga. James G. L. Huey came to Alabama about the year 1833 and settled in Talladega county, where he devoted his life to the varied vocations of banker, broker, merchant and planter. He married, for his first wife, Miss Virginia V. Maclin, a native of Virginia, of English descent. Mrs. Huey's mother was a Miss Mason of Virginia, and was a cousin of Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, who was captured on the high seas while on his way as an ambassador for the Confederate States to England during the Civil war, and also of Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, who was secretary of the navy in President Harrison's cabinet in 1843-44. Her father, Benjamin Maclin, was a wealthy and influential planter, residing near Petersburg, Va. Mrs. Huey bore her husband five sons and two daughters, all

of whom are deceased except a daughter and the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Benjamin Maclin Huey was educated at Emory college, Ga., where he reached the senior class, but was graduated from the Southern university of Greensboro, Ala., July 4, 1860. In June, 1861, he was mustered in as a sergeant of company E, Tenth Alabama regiment, was commissioned second lieutenant for gallantry and meritorious conduct on the battle field of Williamsburg, Va., and assigned to the regular army of the Confederate states; and placed on post duty in Talladega, his own home, though this was unintentional on the part of the commander. While stationed here he married June 9, 1863, Miss Sallie E., daughter of Capt. Edwin King, of Perry county—a planter of high social standing, wealth and influence. In the early summer of 1864, Lieut. Huey became impatient of post duty, and desirous of taking a more active part in the war, he was permitted to raise a company of infantry in Talladega, of which he was commissioned captain. The company was ordered to Mobile, and was there captured by Farragut's forces. At this time, however, Capt. Huey was at home on furlough and beside the sick-bed of his wife. He then reported to the war department, and was again assigned to post duty at Talladega, where he remained until the close of the war. He then changed his residence to Marion, where he was prepared for the practice of the law under such preceptors as ex-Gov. A. D. More and Hon. William M. Brooks, and in the spring of 1866 was admitted to the bar. Since that time, with the exception of the years 1869-70-71, which he passed on his plantation in Perry county, he has been constantly and actively engaged in practice at Marion. He has been active as a member of the democratic party, and served one term as mayor of Marion, and one term in the lower house and one term in the senate of the state legislature, declining nominations for second terms in each. He was on the staff of Gov. Seay as colonel of cavalry during his four years' term as governor of Alabama; he is a Knight Templar, a past-grand chancellor of the K. of P. of the state of Alabama, and a trustee of the Marion Female seminary, having been quite influential, while in the legislature in securing the passage of an act making Marion a school district. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both lend willing help to its works and charities. Of his four sons and four daughters, the eldest of either sex is married.

P. T. HURT, one of the oldest citizens of Marion, Perry county, Ala., was born in Campbell county, Va., February 26, 1816. His father, Harrison H. Hurt, was also a native of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent. He came to Alabama about the year 1827, locating first in Limestone county, and then removing to Jackson county, where he ended his days, having followed agriculture as his life occupation. He had been twice married, his first wife having been Sarah Smith, of Virginia, who bore him eleven children, of whom P. T. Hurt was sixth in order of birth. For his second wife, he chose a lady named Watkins, who bore him four

children. P. T. Hurt was but a small boy when brought by his parents from Virginia to Alabama, via Knoxville, Tenn. He was reared on a farm, and received a fair education at the old-field schools, and this was supplemented by business experience, and through the medium of books and papers and other avenues within his reach. About the year 1835, he became a clerk at Triana, Madison county, Ala., in the store of Col. Ed. Toney, with whom he remained two years, and then held a clerkship at another point for a year. Returning to Triana with a partner, he began merchandising in a limited capacity, meeting with moderate success. October 25, 1846, he settled in Marion, and with a brother, I. S. Hurt, established the firm of Hurt & Bro. For the past thirty years, however, he has been in business at Marion on his own account, although, for a while, during this period, he had business interests with a planter at Selma; but these have been discontinued. Success has always attended his business ventures in Marion, and he has not only secured a competency, but he has gained and held a name as an honest, frank, and thorough business man. At times he has been interested in planting, and he has now considerable landed property. Necessarily his mercantile trade has been vast in volume. He has visited New York city thirty-three times for the purchase of goods, having always given this feature of his business his personal attention. His career as a merchant thus extends over a period of fifty years, and it is but proper that he has met with a just reward. Mr. Hurt has never aspired to public office, although he has accepted a few positions of honor and trust at the solicitation of his many friends, having served two terms as county commissioner, and over twenty-five years a member of the Marion city council. Mr. Hurt has been twice married—first, in 1850, to Miss Martha A. England, of Tennessee, who bore him several children, a son and a daughter being the survivors. In 1867, he took for his second wife Miss Jennie Marshall, and this union has been blessed with the birth of two children—a son and a daughter. Mr. Hurt has been a member of the Christian church since 1843, and has always lived up to its teachings. He has never taken part in party politics, simply as a party man; but as a citizen who has felt it to be his duty to serve in office when circumstances seemed to demand such service. He was first a whig, but is a democrat in principle.

WILLIAM BENNETT JEFFRIES, M. D.—This successful practitioner of medicine and surgery at Marion, Perry county, Ala., was born in Cumberland county, Va., July 16, 1851. His parents were John B. and Martha Louisa (McLarine) Jeffries, both natives of Virginia—the former of Scotch extraction, while the father of the latter was a native of England. John B. Jeffries was a farmer and died in his native state, the father of eight children, of whom the doctor is the youngest. At the age of twenty-one, the latter went to Scottsville, Albemarle county, Va.; and entered the drug store of V. B. Jeffries, and later, under his brother,

J. M. Jeffries, of Albemarle, Va., he studied medicine, and then entered the Washington university, at Baltimore, graduated in 1875, having saved the means to pay for his tuition from his salary as drug clerk. He began practice at Scottsville, Va., and in 1876, came to Perryville, Perry county, where he met with much success, and remained until the fall of 1890, when he removed to Marion, where he has rapidly risen to professional prominence, and is now president of the Medical board of Perry county, also censor of the county, and since his arrival in the state he has been a member of the Alabama state Medical society, besides being a Knight of Pythias. He is strictly a self-made man, and is a prosperous one. He has been twice married, his first wife having been a Miss Carrie Wood, of Virginia; for his second wife he married Miss Sallie Walker Hudson, of Alabama, who has borne him eight children, whom he is rearing to moral lives, he being a member of the Methodist church.

JUDGE PORTER KING.—In every generation there arise those who tower above their fellows in intelligence and force of character; men who draw to themselves that deference which mankind naturally yield to their superiors; men whose wisdom guides, whose sagacity discerns; those born to take their place among men as leaders. Of such was the late Judge Porter King, whose name forms the caption of this biographical mention. This distinguished man—for such he was, more for his purity of character, devotion to principle, and useful career, than for noise, and impetuosity—was born in Perry county, Ala., April 30, 1824. Before entering into a review of this remarkable man's brilliant and useful career, mention of his father, Gen. Edwin D. King, may appropriately be made. Gen. King was a son of an officer in the Revolutionary war, who was a wealthy and influential planter in Greene county, Ga., the county in which Gen. Edwin D. King was born, in 1793. The latter grew to man's estate in this county, and, marrying a Miss Hunter, also a native of the same county with himself, he came to Alabama with his young wife in 1816. He settled in, and continued his home in Perry county, till January, 1862, when, in his seventieth year, death ended his useful career. He devoted his life to the honorable pursuit of the planter, and amassed a large estate; indeed, it has been recorded that but two other Alabama planters were as wealthy as he. Early in life he became a communicant in the Baptist church, and for years gave largely of his means and energy to the propagation of the doctrines of that denomination. He no less eagerly espoused the cause of education, and will long be held in affectionate remembrance as one of the most influential and enthusiastic founders of both the Judson Female institute, and Howard college, at Marion, the latter institution now being at Birmingham, Ala. Not only did the church and school receive largely of his means and zeal, but charity, as well, found in him a great benefactor. His first wife bore him two sons, and died in 1852, having greatly aided her husband in his acts of charity and benevolence. Both of these sons are

deceased. William, was prominent as a planter, and the name of the other son introduces this personal mention. Gen. King gained his title of general by promotion to the rank of major-general of militia. He had participated in the war of 1812, as a major, and with Gen. Jackson fought in the battle of New Orleans in 1815. The late lamented Judge Porter King, of Marion, Ala., graduated at the age of eighteen years from the university of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, and then spent one and a half years at the Brown university of Rhode Island. Inclination led him to the study of law, a profession suited to his character of mind and ardor of temperament and affording a field for the application of the thorough and general education he had obtained. He therefore began his legal studies under Col. Thomas Chilton, at Marion, and was admitted to the bar in 1845; a year or two later becoming interested in politics he was elected to the legislature, in which he served one term. At the earnest solicitation of his wife, he abandoned politics to recuperate his private fortune. After spending two years on his plantation he returned to Marion and resumed the practice of law. In 1850 he was elected judge of the circuit court, and in this capacity continued to serve until the outbreak of the war between the states. In the early part of 1861, while presiding over the Bibb county circuit court, he received notice that at his home a volunteer company for the war was being formed, mostly of Howard college students. Prompted by patriotic ardor he tendered the grand jury his resignation, and, returning to Marion, was made captain of the company known as the "Marion Light infantry." The company became a part of the Fourth Alabama regiment, and Judge King, as captain, commanded the company for one year. At the first battle of Manassas it was to Capt. King that Gen. Bee said: "Come, go with me yonder, where Jackson stands like a stone wall," the sentence that gave the sobriquet "Stonewall" Jackson to that great soldier. After a year and a half's service he was recalled to his post of circuit judge to clear the jails of the many criminals who had been arrested in the meantime, and to dispatch the regular business of the court. Feeling that his duties and responsibilities on the bench were no less imperative than those on the field, he continued on the circuit court bench till the military governor, Parsons, discontinued him in the office. He now found it necessary to give his attention to the three large plantations he owned, and from which the negroes had all been freed. To his planting and other financial interests he continued thereafter to give his attention. However, in 1877, he was appointed judge of probate, but two years later resigned this position that he might return to a more active life of out-of-doors exercise, requisite because of a trouble akin to apoplexy, or rush of blood to the head. Judge King as a financier was unrivaled, and he had many financial interests. He was a director in the Central City Insurance company, and the Commercial bank of Selma, and was instrumental in the construction of the Selma, Marion & Memphis R. R., of

which he was president until succeeded by Gen. Forrest. As a planter he was a success, and, though many were his varied business interests, he found time to aid in behalf of church and education. He was for twenty years president of the board of trustees of Judson Female institute, succeeding his father in this position. To him was due the projection and completion of the large Baptist college building at Florence, Ala. For twenty years he was a member of the board of trustees of Howard college; and the last public position of trust he occupied was that of vice president and treasurer of the Educational, Land and Development company of Florence, Ala. He was a member of Siloam Baptist church, its leading deacon and superintendent of its Sunday school for twenty years or more. His piety was frank, generous and sincere, without ostentation. He was a lover of little children, who returned his affections with guileless confidence and trust. His home was the abode of christian hospitality and his hand and heart were "open as the day to melting charity." To chicanery, duplicity or unprincipled evasions in doctrine or duty, his heart was a stranger. He delighted to succor the sorrowful and distressed, and threw the mantle of sweet charity over the faults and fallings of his fellow-men. His wise and prudent counsels prevailed to compose many personal difficulties that might otherwise have had very serious terminations. He loved the church, and this christian love and faith not only sustained him throughout life, but gave peace and comfort to him in the hour of death, which came to him January 3, 1890, while at the city of Atlanta, Ga., where he had been under medical treatment. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Margaret Irwin, daughter of Col. Irwin of Greensboro, Ala.; she died one year after marriage, and in 1852 he married Miss Callie M. Lumpkin, daughter of Chief Justice Lumpkin of Georgia. She survives him, and by him had eight children, of whom but three are living, viz.: Joe H., Porter and Tom Cobb King. This distinguished citizen was no less honored as a jurist than beloved as a faithful friend, devoted husband and loving father. Among men of his profession he was esteemed as a man of learning and thorough knowledge of the principles of law and justice. He was no less able as an advocate, and at the bar he was a formidable opponent. As a speaker he was clear, logical and forcible. He was an honor to his profession, a public benefactor, and a great loss to the cause of education. His name was known and respected throughout the broad domain of his native state, in which he ever took pride as a loyal citizen. He was beloved by many, and long will he be remembered and held in affectionate remembrance as a cultured gentleman, learned scholar, profound jurist, courageous soldier, and above all a noble christian man.

JOHN M. LANGHORNE, JR., druggist of Uniontown, Ala., is the son of John F. Langhorne, M. D., practicing physician of the same place. John M. Langhorne, M. D., was born in 1817, in Bedford county, Va., and was

reared in that county. His parents were William and Catherine (Calloway) Langhorne, who were married in Virginia and always lived in that state. They had two sons and three daughters. John M. Langhorne, M. D., was educated at the Randolph-Macon college at Atlanta, Va., graduated in 1837. He graduated from the university of Pennsylvania in 1845, and soon afterward removed to Alabama, locating in Uniontown, where he has since continued in the active practice of his chosen profession, in which he takes high rank as a physician and surgeon. He is a member of the state Medical association and of the Perry county Medical society. When yet a young man he married Lucy Lea, by whom he has had five children, of one of whom, John M. Langhorne, Jr., mention is here made. He was born in Uniontown, March 31, 1860, and graduated in 1882 from the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn, Ala. After graduating he held a clerical position at Uniontown up to 1889, in which year he commenced business as a druggist in Uniontown, in which business he still continues and in which he has a bright prospect of future success. Mr. Langhorne, like his parents, is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and is properly classed among the representative and progressive citizens of the county.

JAMES A. MOORE, president of the Marion Central bank, was born near West Point, Clay county, Miss., December 10, 1839. His father, Thomas W. B. Moore, was a son of Capt. Charles Moore, a pioneer of Perry county, Ala. He was a brother of Andrew Barry Moore, twice governor of Alabama, who has gone down to history of the state as a man of distinction, and as one of superior endowment, and a leader among men, was born in Spartanburg district, S. C., March 7, 1807. His father was Capt. Charles Moore, who came to Alabama in about 1823 or 1824, settling in Perry county, where he afterward lived, and died at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a son of Robert Moore, a Scotch-Irishman, born in Ireland, but who, on coming to America, settled in Chester county, Penn., whence with others he emigrated, in 1769, to the Carolinas. He settled in Spartanburg district, S. C. and there live and died. He had several sons, among whom there were two, Thomas and Charles Moore, who when mere youths participated in the Revolutionary war, and fought in the battle of Cowpens; they also participated in the war of 1812, the former rising to the rank of general and the latter a captain. Gen. Thomas Moore served in congress from South Carolina, from 1810 to 1812, and after the war of 1812 closed, he was, in 1816, again elected to congress and died while a member of the same, a few years later. Capt. Charles Moore left South Carolina and came to Alabama, as we have already observed, in about 1823 or 1824. Capt. Charles Moore married Miss Jane Barry, who was a cousin of Postmaster-General Barry, of Kentucky. She was born in Spartanburg district, and bore her husband eight children, as follows: Thomas W. B. Moore, of whose son, James A.

Moore, mention is made elsewhere in these pages; Mary Moore was wedded by the late Capt. James G. Evins, who was a prominent planter and citizen of Perry County, Ala. He was a native of South Carolina, and came to Alabama about 1826. To himself and wife were born seven sons and two daughters. He died in 1892 at the advanced age of eighty-four years, while she died in 1865; Andrew Barry Moore was the second son of Capt. Charles Moore. Charles Hamilton Moore married Miss Eliza Billingsly who had by him four sons and two daughters. But he and wife are deceased, and Adline Moore and Caroline Moore died without issue. Juliet Moore was wedded by Dr. Robert Foster, a native of South Carolina, who was a prominent physician of Perry county, Ala. By him Juliet had five daughters and one son. Alfred Moore, who died in early life, married a Miss Hannah, who bore him two children, a son and daughter, now living. Andrew Barry Moore as a well educated young man of less than twenty years, came on business to Perry county, Ala., in 1826; being induced to take a school in that county, he taught school for two years. Predilection led him to the study of law, a profession well suited to his character of mind and ardor of temperament. He studied law at Marion under the guidance of Messrs. Elisha Young and Sidney M. Goode, and in 1833 was enrolled as an attorney-at-law. After serving in his first public office, that of justice of the peace, for eight years, he was in 1839, elected to the state legislature and in 1842 was again elected, and for four consecutive terms thereafter was in the legislature. He was chosen speaker of the house in 1843 and again in 1845. In 1848 he was an elector for Cass and Butler. In 1852 he was elected judge of the circuit court of his district, and on the bench of the circuit court he continued till 1857, when he resigned the judgeship to become the nominee of the democratic party for governor, to which position he was elected without opposition. In 1859, he was re-elected under a stormy campaign. As governor of Alabama, he directed the seizure of the forts and arsenals of the Federal government prior to the ordinance of secession in Alabama. He threw his soul into the cause of the Confederacy and gave material aid and impetus to the equipment of state troops. His term of office as governor ended in 1861, and he was then appointed special aid-de-camp to his successor, Gov. Shorter, and in this capacity discharged very important duties in the northern Alabama counties. Infirm health prevented him from active field duty. In 1865, he was arrested and tried for treason at Montgomery. His seizure of Fort Morgan was pronounced treason and he was imprisoned with other prominent southern men at Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, but in August of that year he was released in consequence of ill-health. Return to Marion, he resumed the practice of law at which he continued till in 1872, when death ended his long active career. He married, in 1835 or 1836, Miss Mary Goree, who had by him three children, of which a son and daughter now survive. Gov. Moore, as a lawyer, soon rose to high rank. He

was thoroughly conversant with the principles of law and made an able judge. As governor of Alabama he was sincere, and his administration was marked and remembered for its wisdom and sagacity. He made a good governor and was a well defined exponent of the sentiment of his people who thoroughly loved him for his boldness, sincerity, wisdom and honesty. As a speaker he was lucid, forcible, eloquent, and his work of whatsoever form was performed with vehemence and great zeal. He was recognized as a model of probity. In his manner he was a fine looking gentleman, six feet in stature, of stout and symmetrical physique, with good features and a florid complexion. He was public spirited, and a popular leader, and was beloved by all who knew him. Thomas W. B. Moore was born in Spartanburg district, S. C., in 1805, and was the first of his family to come to Alabama. He settled in Perry county, but later went to Mississippi, and marrying Miss Elizabeth Burton, of Monroe county, Miss., he then settled in Clay county, Miss., where he lived for several years; then he removed to Palo Alto, Chickasaw county, Miss., where he died in 1855. He was an extensive planter, and going into Mississippi at an early date, 1828, he became a pioneer of that state. He had four sons and two daughters, viz: Charles H., Andrew B., Rhoda J., James A., Samuel, and Mattie E. The mother of these children was born in Spartanburg district, S. C., in 1810, and died at the home at Palo Alto, Miss., in 1854. The religious faith of the parents was of the Presbyterian church in early life, but in their new home in Mississippi they became members of the Christian church, there being no Presbyterian church in their community. James A. Moore, whose name forms the heading of this sketch, was about fourteen years of age when his father's death occurred. His home was then made with his uncle, Dr. Robert Foster, of Perry county, Ala. He received an academical education and was then sent to New Orleans, where he completed a commercial course in 1861. Returning to his home in Perry county a few weeks later, he became a private in the Marion light infantry, commanded by Capt. Porter King, the late judge of Marion. This company was afterward known as company G, of the Fourth Alabama regiment. In this company Mr. Moore continued as a private throughout the course of the war. It was his ambition to go through the war as a private in active field duty. He was a soldier of courage and zeal, and among many others he participated in the following battles: Second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, siege of Knoxville, battles around Richmond, and at Petersburg, and on the surrender, was at Appomattox Court House. But one furlough, one of indulgence for thirty days, was ever given or asked for by Mr. Moore. At the close of the war, a poor man, Mr. Moore returned to Perry county and accepted a clerkship with the firm of Evins & Barry, general merchandise, at Marion; six or eight months later he was offered an interest

in the business under the name J. A. Moore & Co., and accepting the offer he became manager, and for two years he continued as such. He then became sole proprietor, and the style became James A. Moore. Two and a half years later Messrs. Wyatt and Fitzgerald became associated with him, and the business was continued under the firm name of Moore, Wyatt & Fitzgerald. Mr. Wyatt withdrew sixteen months later, and under the firm name of Moore & Fitzgerald the business continued with increasing volume and prosperity up to 1883, over a period of fourteen years, when the firm suspended mercantile business in Marion. As a business firm Messrs. Moore & Fitzgerald have considerable real estate possessions in Birmingham, Ala., and they are large stockholders in the Marion Central bank, successor to the Marion Savings bank, of which Mr. Moore is president and Mr. Fitzgerald is cashier, they having held such offices since 1884. Its stock, when Mr. Moore became its president in 1884, was worth less than 50 per cent on the dollar; the bank is now one of the most prosperous and strongest small banks in Alabama. This wonderful prosperity and success of the management of the bank has been due to the sagacious business qualities of Mr. Moore and Mr. Fitzgerald. They were ever as successful as merchants and planters and live stock growers. In politics Mr. Moore has taken part simply as a democrat, not as a partisan. For five terms, of one year each, he was mayor of Marion, and under his management several important changes were made, and under rigid economy the city treasury, though empty when he became mayor, was turned over at the end of his administration with several thousand dollars surplus. He has been a warm friend of education. For over twenty years he was a member of the board of trustees for the Marion Female seminary, and of the board he has been president for the last ten years or more. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder for over eleven years, and for eight years he has been superintendent of its Sunday school. He was married in 1872 to Miss Sarah F. Robinson, a daughter of James B. Robinson (deceased) a prominent citizen of Madison county, Ala. His family is a prominent one in that county, and they come from Russell county, Va., in which he was born, and they hold colonial deeds to their early possessions in that county. Mrs. Moore was born in Marengo county, Ala., but her parental home was at Huntsville, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Moore enjoy a high social standing, and are active leaders in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Moore is a typical business man, of good old Scotch-Irish descent, and his life has been characterized by the integrity, firmness and stability of that lineage.

A. D. PITTS, a lawyer of Uniontown, Ala., is the son of Philip Henry Pitts, a son of Thomas D. Pitts, who was a captain in the war of 1812 and a native of Essex county, Va., who removed to Alabama in 1833. He had four children, Philip Henry, D. W., A. B. D., and Mrs. Adeline Boyd. The father of these children settled in Perry county, Ala., where

he lived until his death. He was a planter by occupation, and was well known and popular throughout the county. In politics he was a whig and he was followed in his political views by his son Philip Henry, who was born in Caroline county, Va., in June, 1816. He was educated at the Rappahannock academy and taught school several years after coming to Alabama; but to the occupation of farming he devoted most of his attention during life. He married Miss Margaret Davidson, daughter of J. H. Davidson, and only sister of Col. A. C. Davidson, a well known citizen of Perry county. To this marriage there were born six sons and four daughters. The eldest daughter married Hon. Mims Walker, of Alabama, John Davidson was a member of the Fourth Alabama infantry, and was killed at the battle of Gaines' mill; Kittie married Thomas Hudson; Thomas Daniel was killed during and in the Civil war; P. H. is the next son; A. D. Pitts was the next, and his sketch closes this mention; David W. Pitts is a planter in Perry county; Arthur B. Pitts was assassinated in 1889 by negroes in Mississippi. Martha is the youngest member of the family living. She is married to a gentleman in Augusta, Ga. One child died in infancy. The father of these children died in 1884, while the mother is still living, in Uniontown. A. D. Pitts was born in Perry county, February 4, 1851, and was prepared for college at Green Springs, by Prof. Tutwiler. He graduated in 1872 from Davidson college in North Carolina. He was then engaged for two years in farming and was then appointed tax assessor for Perry county by Gov. Houston. He served three years in that office and, after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1879. In 1888-89 he served a term in the legislature from Perry county. In politics he has always been a democrat. He is a deacon in the Presbyterian church, a master Mason, and a Knight of Pythias. In 1886 he married Miss Juliet Meredith, niece of Judge T. W. Coleman.

EDWIN SHEILD, who at the time of his death was one of the oldest citizens of Perry county, Ala., was born in York county, Va., December 27, 1810. His parents were Samuel and Maria (Drummond) Sheild, both of whom were born in Virginia. They were also married in that state and lived there till their death. They had eleven sons and three daughters, and of these Edwin was the third. Samuel Sheild was a son of Robert Sheild, who was also a Virginian, and he in turn was the son of Samuel Sheild, an early emigrant from England to Virginia. Mrs. Maria Sheild was a daughter of John Drummond, who came from Scotland to Virginia. Edwin Sheild's father was a farmer by occupation, but for many years was in public office. He was clerk of the superior court and county court of York, and Warwick county, Va. Edwin Sheild was reared in York county, Va., and graduated, in 1830, from William and Mary college in Virginia. He afterward studied law, but finding that profession not in accord with his tastes, he devoted himself to teaching school. In 1848 he came to Alabama, locating, first, in Marengo county, and after

his marriage, November 27, 1853, he removed to Perry county and settled near Uniontown, where he bought a plantation. Here he resided and managed his plantation, teaching a private school occasionally. Recently he removed to Uniontown and retired from active life. He married Miss Mary Jane Semple, who was born in New Kent county, Va., November 20, 1824. Her father was James Semple, who was born in Williamsburg, Va., and who married Miss Elizabeth Miller, of Goochland county, Va., and of Huguenot descent. James Semple was a son of Judge James Semple, of the general court of Virginia, his native state, but his father came from Scotland. To the marriage of Edwin Sheild with Miss Semple, there have been born five children, only two of whom are living, viz.: Mary S. Hungerford, of Uniontown, and Edwin Sheild, Jr., of New York city. Mr. Sheild was never desirous of public office, and in politics was a democrat, having been a whig before the war. He was and his wife and family are members of the Presbyterian Episcopal church. He died at his residence in Uniontown, March 6, 1893.

JESSE B. SHIVERS, judge of probate, Perry county, Ala., was born in Marengo county, Ala., April 27, 1839. His father, Offa Lunsford Shivers, M. D., was a native of North Carolina, born in 1815, a son of Jesse B. Shivers, also a North Carolinian, and a pioneer of Greene county, Ala., where he was a planter of influence and wealth. O. L. Shivers was but a small boy when his parents came to Alabama. He was educated in literature at the university of Alabama, but did not graduate from that institution; his professional training was obtained at Memphis, Tenn., and at Lexington, Ky. From the latter state he went to Texas, when, with Gen. Sam Houston, he took, to some extent, a part in the struggle that set the state free from the control of Mexico, and for his service he later received a pension from the republic of Texas. On his return from Texas, he finished his medical education at Memphis, and after a few years in practice there, he located at Marion, Ala., where he gained a high rank as a practitioner. In the latter years of his life he retired from active practice, and died, much lamented in 1881. He married Miss Catherine Woodfin, who still survives, in her seventy-third year. This lady was born in Virginia, whence her father, James Woodfin, came to Alabama by wagon in an early day, and settled in Marengo county. To this union of Dr. Shivers and Miss Woodfin, were born five sons and two daughters, who are all still living. Judge Jesse B. Shivers graduated in June, 1859, from Howard college, then in Marion, but now at Birmingham. For a year after graduation, he taught a private school in Wilcox county, Ala., and then attended the law school at Lebanon, Tenn., where his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. Returning home in the early part of 1861, he became a private in company K, which left Perry county for Richmond, Va., where, with other companies, it was formed into the Eighth Alabama regiment. In June, 1862, at Frazier's Farm, in the famous seven days' fight, he was seven times shot.

losing his left arm, and suffering such other disabilities, that he was never again able to do duty as a soldier. In 1833, he was licensed to practice law, which profession he followed until elected judge of probate. For the first ten years after the close of the war, he served as mayor of Marion, and was, for ten years more, superintendent of education for Perry county. In August, 1886, he was elected judge of probate of Perry, and then in August, 1892, re-elected. In June, 1871, he married Miss Maria L. Robinson, of Huntsville, Ala., and, as the result, five children bless his home.

DR. OFFA LUNSFORD SHIVERS.—This able physician was born at his present place of residence, Marion, Perry county, Ala., May 24, 1849, and is a son of the late Dr. Offa Lunsford Shivers of the same place. The younger, Offa L., graduated from Howard college, of Marion, June 27, 1867, receiving the B. S. degree, and for a brief period thereafter taught school at Hickory, Miss. On his return to Alabama he farmed for three years near his native city, but failing health caused his relinquishment of agriculture. He then went under a course of medical instruction under Dr. E. B. Thompson, and having fully prepared himself for higher study, entered Tulane university at New Orleans, La., from the medical department of which institution he graduated in 1873. He first practiced at a country seat, in Perry county, and later, for nine years, practiced at Newbern, Hale county. In 1885, he returned to Marion to reside permanently, and here he enjoys an extensive and still growing patronage. He is especially skilled in the treatment of disorders of the ear, eye and throat, having taken two post-graduate courses in the study of these affections, and he also makes a speciality of the diseases of women and children, in the treatment of which he has made an enviable reputation. In 1886, Dr. Shivers was instrumental in effecting the organization of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological association at Birmingham, Ala., from which, in 1887, was evolved the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association. He is a member of Perry county Medical society, and was for seven years, a counselor, of the Medical association of the state of Alabama. He is, also, a member of the American Medical association, which he joined at its meeting at Chicago, in 1887. He holds membership also in the Masonic order, and, as a Knight of Pythias, has twice been a representative to the grand lodge. Dr. Shivers was happily married in 1875, to Miss Minnie Cocke, daughter of Hon. Jack F. Cocke, once a state senator from Perry county, the result of the union being two sons and three daughters. The doctor is not only progressive in his profession, but also as a citizen. In 1888, he devised a treatment for hemorrhoids, which dispenses with the use of the knife, causes no hemorrhage and acts without giving pain, and has the endorsement of many able physicians and surgeons as the best appliance ever invented for the purpose. In 1889, the doctor and his brother, E. D. Shivers, purchased the Marion oil mills, which they have since operated as an oil mill, ginnery,

cotton press and grist mill. His enterprise is limited only by the amount of his capital. The doctor is strictly moral in his habits, and, with his wife, is a member of the Baptist church. He is much interested in educational matters, and is a member of the board of trustees of the public schools.

JUDGE J. H. STEWART, one of the leading members of the bar in Marion, Perry county, Ala., was born in Greene (now Hale) county, near Newbern, February 10, 1841. His father, Warren D. Stewart, was born near Camden, S. C., in 1820, and died in Cabell county, Miss. Allen Stewart, the father of Warren D., was a native of Scotland, and came to the United States in 1799. He first settled near Camden, S. C., but subsequently removed to Tuscaloosa county, Ala., where he died quite a wealthy planter. His wife, née Swilley, was a native of South Carolina, and became the mother of ten children. Warren D. Stewart was about seven years of age when brought to Alabama. He devoted his life to farming and was prosperous and wealthy, but died comparatively young. He married Miss Hannah H. Rodgers, of Greensboro, Ala. Her father, Enos Rodgers, was a native of Greene county, N. C., and of Irish descent, and married a Miss Hart, of English origin. The Rodgers family came to Alabama when Hannah H. was about seven or eight years old. This lady is still living, and is the mother of one son and three daughters. Judge J. H. Stewart, this only son, was reared chiefly in Dayton, Marengo county, Ala., received his primary education in the old-field schools and was prepared for college at Prof. Tutwiler's Green Springs academy. He then attended the university of Virginia about two years, when the call to arms sounded and he left the university where he was studying law, and in April, 1861, joined company D, Eleventh Alabama infantry, and served as a private till the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. In 1862 he was wounded, and was disabled for duty about three months; rejoining his company, he was again wounded and laid up for about two months; but he was nowise daunted, and rejoined his regiment once again. The latter part of his service was passed with a battalion of sharpshooters, Mr. Stewart acting as courier for the major of his division. After peace had been restored, Mr. Stewart was licensed to practice law and located at Uniontown, Perry county, Ala., in April, 1866, where he soon rose to distinction, and in August, 1880, was elected judge of probate; in November of the same year he removed to Marion, where he has since remained. At the close of his term six years as judge of probate he resumed the practice of the law and now stands in the front rank of the legal fraternity of Perry county. In November of 1866, the judge married Miss Virginia Graves of Huntsville, Ala., the result of the union being five children. The parents are members of the Episcopal church and in politics the judge is a democrat.

JOHN CARTER WELCH, a successful business man of Uniontown, Ala., was born in Itawamba county, Miss., September 6, 1845. His parents

were Henry Hunter and Amelia (Pattison) Welch. The former was a native of North Carolina and of Welsh ancestors. He was reared in middle Tennessee, and in north Mississippi. His wife was born in Georgia, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They had two sons and three daughters. He was a merchant in Mississippi, up to the coming on of the war, and after the war he followed farming. They are both now deceased. John Carter Welch was reared in Mississippi, and by the time he was fourteen years old he had secured a fair education at Pontotoc, his home. When he was seventeen years old, he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a private soldier in the Forty-first Mississippi infantry. He was discharged at Corinth on account of physical disability, but in 1863 he enlisted in Bradford's battery, from Pontotoc, then doing duty in the army of Virginia, and remained there in service until the close of the war. Mr. Welch soon afterward located at Uniontown, Ala., that is, on May 22, 1866, where he began business as a jeweler and silversmith. He is a practical watch maker, but he has not followed that trade for some years. He has had for some years a large trade in jewelry, books, stationery and fancy goods. He is also interested in farming, and deals in real estate in Uniontown. In politics he is a democrat, and has served four years as mayor of Uniontown. It was due to his efforts and energy that the water works of the town were established. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and has been steward of his church for fifteen years. He is a royal arch Mason, and served two years as master of the blue lodge. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Carrie Stewart of Marengo county, who is a Mississippian by birth, but was reared at Dayton, Ala. They have two sons and two daughters. Mr. Welch served one year as jury commissioner, under Gov. Houston. He has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs, having served the city in the capacity of mayor or councilman for more than twenty years, and is at present filling the latter position.

CHARLES A. WILKERSON, M. D., one of the most able general physicians and surgeons of Marion, Perry county, Ala., was born in Tuscaloosa county, same state, April 19, 1854. His parents were Pressley H. and Eliza (Foster) Wilkerson. Pressley H. was born near Boonsboro, Ky., in 1811, of Virginian parents, who were, doubtless, of English origin. He came to Alabama in 1829, and died at his home in Perry county, February 14, 1891—an octogenarian. Mrs. Eliza (Foster) Wilkerson was a native of Georgia, and was a child when brought to Alabama by her parents, who located at "Foster's settlement" in Tuscaloosa county. She there was married to Mr. Wilkerson, bore her husband eight sons and two daughters, and died in October, 1890, at the age of seventy-nine years. Charles A. Wilkerson was reared in Tuscaloosa county, was educated at Howard college, then at Marion, Perry county, took a special course, preparatory to the study of medicine. This study he began at Tuscaloosa under private tutor, after which he attended the medical

department of the university at the city of New York, from which he graduated in 1875, and since has taken three hospital courses at New Orleans, where he also took a course on the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. In 1875, he located in Perry county, and began the practice of medicine at a country seat about ten miles southwest of Marion, and shortly afterward moved to the city, where he has since met with uniform success. He is now the president of the board of censors for Perry county, and a councillor of the Alabama State Medical association. In 1877 he married Susie Allen, a native of Perry county, and to this union have been born five sons and one daughter. The doctor, in addition to his practice, has a considerable interest in farming lands in the county, which receive from him the necessary superintendence. The family are members of the Baptist church and are of high standing socially.

PICKENS COUNTY.

HON. JOHN A. BILLUPS, a well known lawyer and public man of Pickens county, was born in Georgia, March 25, 1831. He is a son of Col. Richard and Eliza (Humphries) Billups, both natives of South Carolina. Col. Richard Billups was born in 1796, and his wife in 1801. He was a farmer, was married in Sumter district, S. C., in 1820, and had eleven children born to him, viz.: Hermione, Mary, William, a physician of Grenada, Miss.; Ann, Richard, John A.; Octavia, deceased, Eliza, Alonzo, Robert, deceased, Myrtis, deceased. The father of Col. Billups was William Billups, a Virginian by birth. The father of Mrs. Eliza Billups, William Humphries, was a native of Ireland, a school teacher by profession, and a teacher of Gen. Jackson at the Warsaw school. Hon. John A. Billups was married December 26, 1867, to Helen Garrett, a native of Summerfield, Ala., and a graduate of Centenary college. She is a daughter of Greenbury and Mary Garrett, both natives of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Billups have no children. Mr. Billups was educated in Pickens county, and went out with the first company of Pickens county privates called "Lane Guards," under Adj. Lanier, which company became company B, Second Alabama infantry, commanded by Col. Harry Maury. He was in many of the battles of the war, among them being those at Fort Morgan, Corinth, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, all the battles fought on Gen. Johnston's great retreat, Jonesboro, Bentonville, and numerous smaller engagements and skirmishes, surrendering in April, 1865. After the war, he returned home to Pickens county, where he has continued to reside ever since. He began the study of law in 1866, with Willett & Terry of Carrollton, remaining a student with them two years, in the meantime practicing his profession, having been admitted to the bar in the fall of 1866. From 1868 to 1871 he was district attorney solicitor, and in 1874-75, he represented Pickens county

in the state legislature. In 1876 he was elected to the state senate from Pickens and Greene counties, and he was again elected in 1882. In 1880 he was appointed register in chancery, which office he now holds. In 1876 he was appointed trustee for the state of Alabama in settlement of the indebtedness of the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad company, whose bonds had been indorsed by the state. This matter was in litigation ten years, and in 1886 he succeeded in making a final settlement with the state and bond holders, being retained by the bond holders to close up all litigated matters. In 1878 he was a candidate for secretary of state before the democratic convention, but was defeated by Maj. W. W. Screws, who was both nominated and elected. He has always been a democrat, and has voted the ticket of that party ever since Gen. Lewis Cass was the presidential candidate in 1852. Mr. Billups and his wife are members of the Carrollton Presbyterian church, and he has been an elder in the church since 1868.

BYARS COLE, treasurer of Pickens county, and editor of the Pickens County News, was born in Fayette county, Ala., in 1851. He is a son of William K. and Martha A. (Griffin) Cole, both natives of Fayette county, Ala. The former was a farmer by occupation, and moved to near Macon, Miss., when Byars was about four years old. He died there in 1860, his widow dying at Meridian in 1890. They had children as follows: T. O., a merchant and farmer, of Noxubee county, Miss.; J. K., a salesman in a wholesale house of Memphis, Tenn.; Fannie; E. I., deceased wife of John Lagrove, a resident of Texas; William and Kannon, twins who died in infancy. The paternal and maternal grandparents of Mr. Cole came from Georgia. Mr. Cole was married in 1877 to Miss Fannie A. Blanton, a native of Bedford county, Tenn., and a daughter of J. M. and Lucy (Willis) Blanton, who came from Tennessee to Alabama in 1866. To the marriage of Mr. Cole with Miss Blanton there have been born three children, viz.: Mattie Estelle, William Blanton and Edward Koger. Mr. Cole began life as a clerk in the employ of C. C. Heineman, of Memphis, Ala., where he remained two years. He then went to Noxubee county, Miss., where he engaged as a clerk for I. Q. Perry of Cliftonville, and soon afterward he returned to Memphis, and became a clerk for Smith & Co., general merchants. Soon afterward he began business for himself by opening a grocery store in Memphis, Ala., and remained in that business six years, when he removed to near Carrollton and there followed farming from 1879 to 1891, when he took charge of the Pickens County News, a weekly journal, which he continues to edit, the paper being published by W. S. Crawford, a talented and rising young newspaper man, late of Columbia, Miss. In August, 1892, he was elected to the office of treasurer of Pickens county, which office he now holds. He is a member of the alliance organization, and has been county secretary of that organization for four years. He is a member of Carrollton lodge, No. 214, F. & A. M., and has held the office of senior deacon since he

became a member in 1889. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and are highly respected by the entire community.

ABIEL W. GRAY, merchant and planter living at Pickensville, was born in Monroe county, Ala., October 12, 1856. He is a son of Joshua and Sarah (Hinnington) Gray, the former of whom was born in Maine in 1812, came to Alabama when a lad and settled in Monroe county. Mrs. Sarah Gray was born in Monroe county, Ala., in 1835. They were married in 1853, and to them were born three children, viz.: Henry, a resident of Texas; John, a merchant and jeweler of Eutaw, Ala., and Abiel W. Joshua Gray, in his earlier years, followed school teaching, and later studied law and was admitted to the bar. He died in Wilcox county in 1860, and his widow still resides in that county. Abiel W. Gray was reared on a farm and educated in the local schools of Monroe and Wilcox counties. He followed farming first, for seven years, and then became a clerk for R. E. McWilliams, of Camden, Wilcox county, remaining in his employ one year. He then went to Uniontown, Perry county, Ala., and there learned the jeweler's trade, under J. C. Welch. After completing his trade he worked for the same firm for some time, and moved to Pickensville, in 1878. In 1879 he engaged in the mercantile business on his own account, on a small scale, and by strict attention to his business he has succeeded in building up a large and extensive trade, dealing in general merchandise and planters' supplies. Mr. Gray is truly a self-made man. His father died when he was a small boy, and he was left early to his own resources, and from a penniless boy he has become possessed of a goodly store of wealth, and is yet a young man. He owns 900 acres of good land, about one-half of which is in a high state of cultivation. In 1880 he married Miss Fannie Basinger, a native of Pickens county, born March 20, 1859. She is a daughter of John and Harriet (Lynch) Basinger. Three children have been born to them, Mrs. Gray being the only one now living. Her mother is still living and resides in Pickensville. To the marriage of Mr. Gray and Miss Basinger there have been born five children, viz.: Stella, Anna and Maggie, living; Earnest and Ollie deceased. Mr. Gray is a member of the Christian church, while Mrs. Gray is a member of the Baptist church. Both are highly respected members of society.

ANDREW HENRY, one of the ancient landmarks of Pickens county, Ala., was born in Kings county, Ireland, November 11, 1835. He is a son of James and Mary A. Henry, both natives of the same county. James Henry came to the United States in 1844, settling in New Orleans, where he and his wife lived until their death, he dying in 1849 and she in 1857. Andrew Henry remained with his parents in New Orleans five years, when he removed to Pickens county, Ala. His early education was very much neglected, ten months' schooling being all that he ever obtained. He is a self-educated and self-made man. In 1849 he apprenticed himself as a

printer to R. A. Eaton, editor of the *West Alabamian*, a paper established in April, 1849, Mr. Henry entering the office in November of the same year. Not long afterward, Mr. Eaton sold the paper to Judge Z. L. Nabers, and shortly after this sale, Mr. Henry bought an interest in it and eventually became sole proprietor, and he has conducted it successfully ever since. The *West Alabamian* is the leading paper in Pickens county. Several other papers have sprung up in the county since the establishment of the *West Alabamian*, flourished for a brief season and expired, but the *West Alabamian* is the only one that has survived through all the vicissitudes of time and still lives. Mr. Henry enlisted in 1861 in the army, was mustered into the service as first sergeant at Mobile, for twelve months under Col. W. A. Buck, of Mobile. In April of the same year the regiment was reorganized for active service; N. N. David was promoted to the colonelcy and the regiment went into field service at Corinth in 1862. He followed the fortunes of war during the rest of that year, but in August he received a wound on the head, in consequence of which he was put on detached duty. At the reorganization of the regiment at Mobile, he was elected second lieutenant, and remained in the service until the end of the war, participating in all the battles in which his company was engaged, while with it. After the war he returned to Pickens county, and resumed the newspaper business. He was married in September, 1866, to Miss Helenia P. Stinson, a native of Pickens county, Ala., and a daughter of William and Alsinda (Hunsicker) Stinson, natives of Virginia, but who came to Alabama at an early day and settled in Pickens county. To Mr. Henry and his wife have been born eight children, viz.: Mary E., Sallie J., Fannie T., Kate, Dora, Lewis S., J. C., and an infant which died without being named. Mr. Henry was elected treasurer of Pickens county in November, 1871, and re-elected in 1874 and 1877. In 1884 he was again elected, and was the nominee of his party for the position in 1892, but was defeated with the rest of the democratic ticket in the county that year. His repeated elections to the office, however, show the estimation in which he is held by the people of the county. He has always been a straight democrat, never wavering from the principles of that party, and he has advocated them through the columns of his paper for forty-three years in Pickens county, Ala. He is a member of Carrollton lodge, No. 214, F. & A. M., and a man of good standing in society.

DR. NEWTON HILL, the leading physician of Pickensville, was born in Greene county, Ala., December 16, 1843. He is a son of Jesse and Eliza (Carpenter) Hill, who are mentioned in the memoir of Albert C. Hill, elsewhere in this work. Dr. Newton Hill and his wife were married August 8, 1867. She was Mary W. Ross, a native of Noxubee county, Miss., born July 4, 1847, hence, her name, Mary Washington. She is a daughter of the Rev. W. C. and Sarah E. (Kirkland) Ross. Her father was a native of Winchester, Tenn., but removed to northern Alabama at

an early day, settling near Courtland, where he lived until he arrived at manhood's estate, then removed to Noxubee county, Miss., where he now resides, at the age of eighty-two years, and is remarkably well preserved. He is active, both physically and mentally, retaining his mental faculties to an unusual degree. He was married, in 1846, and to him and his wife were born four children, viz.: M. W., wife of Dr. Newton Hill; T. J., an attorney-at-law at Florence, Ala.; S. P., deceased wife of Robert M. Pruitt; and Margaret, who died in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1855, and Mr. Ross married again in November, 1857, but by this second marriage he has no children. To the marriage of Dr. Newton Hill with Miss Mary W. Ross, there were born two daughters, viz.: Carrie, wife of H. B. Mullins, by whom she has two children; Charles H., born January 7, 1891, and Erin, a daughter born November 26, 1892. Mr. Mullins is a citizen of Pickensville, Ala. The other daughter of Dr. Newton Hill, is Sallie, living with her parents. Mrs. Hill is an educated lady, having taken a literary course at the Pickensville institute, graduating in 1866. Dr. Hill received his literary education at the Pleasant Ridge academy, but his course of study was cut short by his enlistment in the Confederate army, in September, 1861, going directly from the class-room to the battle field, as a member of company C, Twentieth Alabama infantry. Two years afterward he was transferred to the Thirty-sixth Alabama, company B, of which M. M. Carpenter was captain. He participated in all the battles of the Tennessee division. He was wounded several times, but was not discharged. Just at the close of the war he received a serious wound which confined him to the hospital for seven weeks after the surrender at Lauderdale. After returning home, he farmed for several years, and then took up the study of medicine. In 1879, he entered the medical college of Mobile, attended two sessions, and graduated in 1881. He began the practice of medicine in Noxubee county, Miss., remaining there two years, and then moved to Cooksville, where he remained five years. At the end of this time he removed to Pickensville, Ala., where he has since lived and practiced medicine with success, having the greater portion of the practice of Pickensville and vicinity. He is a member in good standing of Mount Moriah lodge, No. 55, F. & A. M., and is of equally high standing in society.

DR. SAMUEL H. HILL, a prominent physician and druggist, of Carrollton, Ala., was born in Pickens county, Ala., May 1, 1847. He is a son of Dr. Samuel F. Hill, a retired and well-known physician, of Carrollton, who was born in Iredell county, N. C., in 1813. The wife of Dr. Samuel F. Hill was Miss Sarah J. Boggs, who was born in New Jersey, in 1819, but who was reared, principally, in Virginia. Dr. Samuel F. Hill emigrated to Pickens county, Ala., about 1844. His early training, which was quite limited, was received in North Carolina. His first occupation was that of an apprenticed tailor. He began the study of medicine under

Dr. Verner, of Spartanburg, S. C., and he entered the medical college at Augusta, Ga., in 1842. He then took a medical course at Charleston, S. C., medical college, graduating in 1852. In the meantime, he began the practice of medicine at Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala., practicing under license, until his graduation in 1852. Dr. Samuel F. Hill and wife were the parents of nine children, viz.: Mary A., widow of Joel H. Puckett, now a resident of Texas, living near Cold Hill, Hopkins county; John B., James H. and Joseph A., all three died in infancy; Miriam F., widow of J. M. Davis, now living at Dallas, Tex.; Dr. S. H.; Emma J., deceased wife of Dr. Samuel L. Bonner; A. E., who married Julia Wilson, by whom he has six children, and who, with his family, are living in Texas; Carrie A., who married Dr. Samuel L. Bonner, former husband of her deceased sister, Emma J., by whom she has three children, and who, with her husband and children, now reside in Pueblo, Col. Mrs. Dr. Samuel F. Hill is now dead. The paternal great-grandparents of Dr. Samuel H. Hill were natives of Ireland, as also were his paternal and maternal grandparents. His grandfather, and two of his brothers, married three Logan sisters, near Belfast, Ireland. This grandfather was the father of seven children, Dr. Samuel F. Hill being the eldest of the seven. Clarissa C., died when young; James D., is now living at Maroa, Macon county, Ill., at the age of seventy-six; Margaret, who married a Mr. Stevenson, now living in Macon county, Ill.; Hugh Wilson, the inventor of the "hog rooting ring," living at Decatur, Ill.; John Newton, who died, leaving no children; Joseph A., died in infancy. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Samuel H. Hill was Rev. John Boggs, a Presbyterian minister. Dr. Samuel H. Hill was married, in 1873, to Miss Virginia Kerr, by whom he has five children, viz.: William K., Velma, Samuel H., Hugh W., and Virginia. The mother of these children died December 20, 1884, and in 1886, the doctor married Miss Lucy L. Stewart, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Harris) Stewart, natives of Pickens county, Ala. To this marriage two children have been born, viz.: Stewart F. and Bessie. Dr. Hill received the rudiments of his education in the local schools of Carrollton, and in 1864-65 he took a course of study at the university of Alabama, the institution being burned down in 1865. He then took two courses of medical lectures at the Louisville Medical college, during 1868-69, graduating in 1870. He began the practice of medicine in partnership with his father, who has since retired, leaving the field open to his son, who has since continued the practice at Carrollton. Dr. Samuel H. Hill is a member of Carrollton lodge, No. 214, F. & A. M., and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. From remote ancestry the Hill family have been distinguished for their moral and religious respectability, being descendants of pious and conservative people. The father of Dr. Samuel H. Hill has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for sixty-one years. He lives with his son, and is now eighty years of age, three score years of which

he has lived an exemplary Christian life, honored and revered by all who know him. For his age he is a remarkably well preserved man, retaining his mental faculties to a most unusual degree.

JOHN A. HORTON, a planter residing near Carrollton, Pickens county, Ala., was born February 22, 1852. He is a son of John D. and Julia (Holly) Horton, and a grandson of Jesse Horton, a native of North Carolina, who was a planter. John D. Horton was a native of North Carolina, born in Wake county, in 1814, and when he was five years old his parents brought him to Alabama and settled in Blount county. This was in 1819. In 1822 they removed to Greene county and settled near Pleasant Ridge, where they both died. John D. Horton was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools of the day. He was twice married, John A. Horton being a son of the second wife. By his first wife, he had five children, viz.: Hollis, a farmer residing near Pickensville, Pickens county, Ala.; Alonzo, Coleman, and Leonard, deceased; Eliza, widow of W. R. Bunting, who died May, 1892, and resided near Pickensville. By his second wife Mr. Horton had eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Laura, widow of W. H. Eatman, residing at Clinton, Ala.; Ophelia, wife of T. C. Bunting, a farmer of Pickens county; Anna, wife of W. F. Eatman, farmer of Pickens county; George, a farmer residing near Clinton; Robert L., a resident of Mississippi, and John A. Those deceased were named Mary and Lillie. The father of this family died near Pleasant Ridge, Greene county, Ala., October 8, 1882, the mother having died in June, 1857. He was a practical and prominent farmer, never aspiring to political honors, retiring in his disposition, and, like all the Hortons, principally devoted to and largely engaged in agriculture. John A. Horton was reared on a farm and received his education at the academy at Pleasant Ridge. He was married to Miss Minnie M. Puckett, a native of Pickens county, Ala., who was born November 18, 1855. She is a daughter of William W. and Frances (McCafferty) Puckett, the former of whom was a native of Alabama, born in Greene county, October 20, 1827, and the latter a native of South Carolina, born in Union district, November 17, 1833. They came with their parents to Pickens county in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Puckett have had born to them six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Minnie M., wife of J. A. Horton; Ellen, wife of William Kilpatrick, resident of Columbus, Miss.; and Joel, single and living at home; those deceased were William D.; Donna, wife of William Dunlap, and Mattie. Mr. and Mrs. Puckett were married in 1853, and they now live on the farm settled upon by Mr. Puckett's father in 1836, the house then erected by him being one of the first frame houses built in Pickens county. The timbers of this house were cut by hand, and the lumber sawed by a small water-power mill, some five miles from Carrollton, the only mill then in Pickens county. The house is still in a good stage of preservation. Mr. Puckett's father was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Virginia, remaining there a short time and then going on to

South Carolina, and located at Abbeville district, whence he removed, in 1812, to Greene county, Ala. He was one of the first settlers in that county. Here he remained till 1836. He then removed to Pickens county, where he died in 1845, his widow surviving him till 1864. Mrs. Horton's maternal grandfather was William McCafferty, and his wife was Ann Gregory. They were both natives of South Carolina, and came to Pickens county, Ala., in 1834. He died in 1867, and she in 1879. John A. Horton and wife are the parents of two children, one of whom is living, Mattie O., born November 4, 1882. The other child died in infancy. Mr. Horton is a prominent and successful planter, owning about 350 acres of land in Pickens county. He is one of a family, the ancestry of which is presented in detail in connection with the memoir of Amos Horton, elsewhere in this work.

JOHN R. LONG, a merchant of Pickensville, Ala., was born in Pickens county, August 25, 1835. He is a son of Richard and Mary H. (Coleman) Long, natives of Virginia, who in an early day removed first to South Carolina, and a little later, in 1828, to Alabama, settling in Pickens county on a plantation, five miles south of Pickensville, where they lived until Mr. Long's death in 1858, Mrs. Long surviving him until 1874. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Wesley, a farmer who died near Pickensville, when but twenty-nine years old; Sarah D., widow of Andrew B. Hughes, a merchant of Bridgeville, Ala., up to the time of his death, and where Mrs. Hughes now resides; Pattie and Eugenia, died when children; Julia, widow of Drury Miller, a former planter and financier, who died leaving a large estate; Annie, widow of Dr. A. M. Wilkins, a prominent physician, of Pickens county, practicing at Pickensville some forty years and dying in 1878, leaving his family in affluent circumstances. Mrs. Wilkins is now living in Pickensville with her son John E., who has the management of her large estates; R. C., a farmer living four miles south of Pickensville, and John R. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Long was from Ireland, and the paternal grandmother from England. John R. Long was married in 1869 to Dora Stinson, a native of Pickens county, Ala., and a daughter of James and Nancy (Cotton) Stinson, by whom he has had five children, viz.: Walter, born in January, 1871, a graduate, in 1892, of Marion Military institute, where he took a literary course; Julia, born in March, 1873, a student for two years at Judson college; Lillie, born in December, 1875, who has also been a student for two years at Judson college; John R., Jr., born in January, 1877, a student at Pickensville institute, and Drury, the youngest, born in July, 1881. Mrs. Long died in December, 1882, and in November, 1886, Mr. Long married Miss Mary Archibald, a native of Pleasant Ridge, Greene county, Ala. To this marriage one child has been born—Annie, born in January, 1889. Mr. Long served in the late war in company C, Forty-first Alabama infantry, enlisting in 1861. He was exempt from active service, as he had a pulmonary affection, but went out as a

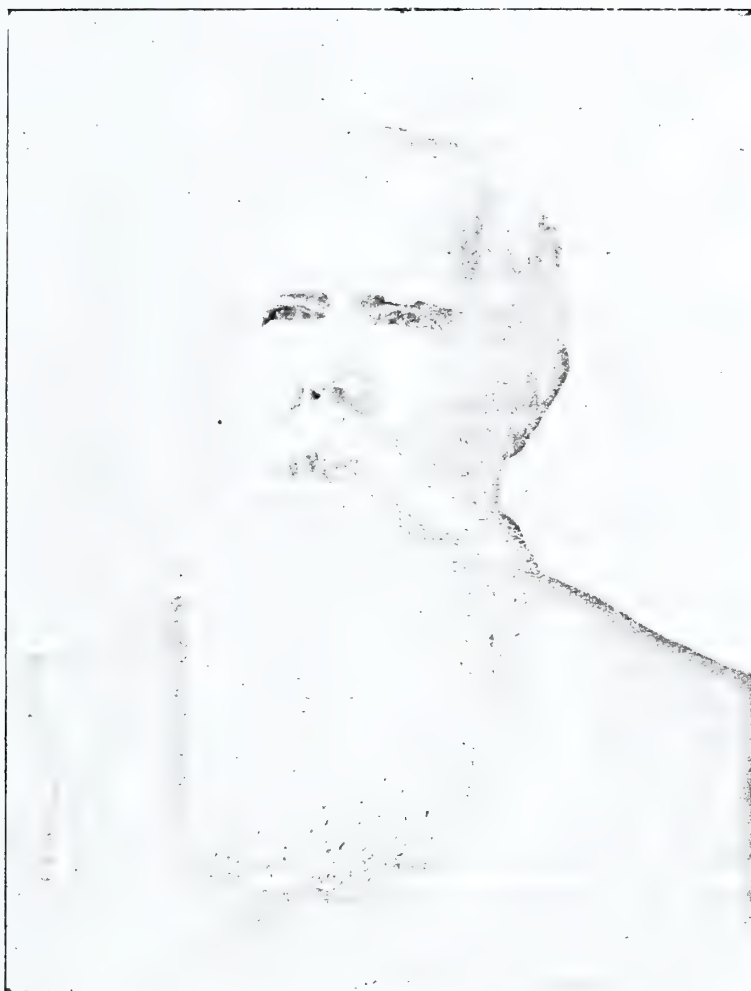
volunteer and served in the commissary department, issuing rations under requisitions. He remained in the service through 1861, 1862, 1863 and a part of 1864, when he was discharged on account of his disability for service. He had been discharged at different times before, but he preferred to remain and do what he could for the southern cause. He began life for himself as a clerk for Drury Miller, of Bridgeville, his brother-in-law, who was then a merchant, and remained with him for three years. Upon the death of his father, he returned home and took charge of the plantation, at the same time operating a farm of his own in Noxubee county, Miss. In 1866 he formed a partnership with Dr. A. M. Wilkins at Pickensville, and at the same time formed a partnership with S. W. Hood at Franconia, which latter partnership he maintained until 1869, when he sold his interest in the business at Franconia, and gave his entire attention to his store at Pickensville, where he has been in business ever since. In 1869 Dr. Wilkins turned over his interest in the store to his son, John E. Wilkins, and in 1887 Mr. Long purchased the interest of John E. Wilkins and assumed full control. He has a general stock of merchandise and transacts a large business. He has been township trustee for twenty years, and is a member of Mount Moriah lodge, No. 55, F. & A. M., of which he was treasurer for twenty years. He is one of the leading and most prominent citizens of Pickensville.

JUDGE O. L. MCKINSTRY, probate judge of Pickens county, and resident of Carrollton, was born in Pickens county, Ala., March 19, 1842. He is a son of Thomas W. and Perilla A. (Mobley) McKinstry, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina, and a farmer, the latter being a native of Troup county, Ga. Thomas W. McKinstry was born in 1812, emigrated from South Carolina to Alabama in 1836, and lived in this state until his death in 1869, amassing during his career a considerable fortune. His wife died in 1851. They were the parents of five children, viz.: O. L., James A., a resident of Mobile engaged in merchandising; Perilla C., widow of J. C. Gibson, and living in Hopkinsville, Ky.; Eliza J., deceased; and Thomas S., who died in Pickens county at the age of twenty-one years. The father of Thomas W. McKinstry was a native of Ireland, and emigrated from that country to South Carolina in early days and followed farming in this country during his life. He married a Miss Allston, who was closely related to the distinguished Gov. Allston of South Carolina, and a native of Scotland. Judge O. L. McKinstry was married in 1868 to Hester Mayhew, a daughter of Joseph H. and Susanna (Collier) Mayhew, both natives of South Carolina, who emigrated in primitive days to Alabama, where Mrs. McKinstry was born. To this marriage of Judge McKinstry with Miss Mayhew there have been born three children, viz.: Thomas H., born October, 1869; he is a medical student at Mobile Medical college, attending the sessions of 1890 and 1891, and graduating in 1892; O. L., Jr., born in April, 1874, entered state Agricul-

tural and Mechanical college in 1892, with the intention of taking a full course; Hester M., born in November, 1880. Judge McKinstry enlisted in 1861 in company D, Second Alabama infantry, for one year, at the end of which time he re-enlisted in the Forty-second Alabama infantry, and served in this regiment the rest of the war, three years and three months, the last three months in prison. He was born March 19, enlisted in the Second Alabama, March 19, and four years later, on March 19, he was taken prisoner at Bentonville, N. C. He was in the battles of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Bentonville, and numerous smaller engagements and skirmishes. After the war he returned to his home and engaged in agriculture, and in 1876-77 he represented Pickens county in the legislature. In 1890 he was appointed to his present office to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge T. G. Williams, and in 1892 he was elected to the same position, that of probate judge, which office he has filled and is filling with credit to himself and general satisfaction to the public. Though the judge is unpretentious and retiring in his disposition, yet his true worth is known and appreciated by his fellow-citizens, and he is highly honored and respected by them.

W. G. ROBERTSON, a prominent merchant and leading citizen of Carrollton, Ala., was born near Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa county, Ala., September 25, 1839. He is a son of John and Martha B. (Walser) Robertson, and a grandson of Loddick and Nancy Robertson, both natives of Virginia. They emigrated at an early day to Georgia, and later to Lynchburg, Moore (then Lincoln) county, Tenn., where they both died. Mr. Robertson was a soldier in the Indian wars and a farmer by occupation. John Robertson was born in Georgia, November 4, 1814, and his wife was born in the same state, October 20, 1813. He went to Tennessee with his parents when a small boy, and remained there until 1836, when he removed to Alabama, locating in Tuscaloosa county, where he worked as a laborer and overseer. His educational advantages were in those days necessarily limited. On October 29, 1838, he married Martha B. Walser, of Tuscaloosa county, by whom he had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, viz.: Margaret, wife of John O. Gorree, a farmer of Limestone county, Tex.; Nancy E., wife of Melvin Herring, a merchant of Limestone county, Tex.; Samuel L., a merchant of Haskell county, Tex.; Loddick T., a resident of Limestone county, Tex.; Mary A., wife of William W. Prude, a farmer of Tuscaloosa county, Ala.; Richard C., a merchant of Kosse, Limestone county, Tex.; Alexander M., a merchant of Abilene, Taylor county, Tex.; Robert H., deceased; Caroline, deceased; an infant, deceased, and William G. The mother of these children was a member of the Baptist church, and died in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., February 9, 1862. The father, in 1865, married Sarah Thompson, who, died

in 1884, leaving one child, Charles O., now a resident of Texas. The father died in February, 1885, at the residence of his son, William G. Both John Robertson and his last wife were members of the Baptist church. William G. Robertson was reared on the farm, and received his education in the local schools. At the age of nineteen he entered a store in Tuscaloosa as clerk, and, at the age of twenty-two, enlisted in the army, in company E, Capt. R. F. Inge, Eighteenth Alabama infantry, Col. E. C. Bullock. At first he served as orderly sergeant, but in 1862 was promoted to be second lieutenant of his company. He was captured at Missionary Ridge and was taken to Johnson's Island and kept there a prisoner until the close of the war. Before his capture, in 1862, he had been home on furlough and had married Miss Sarah A. Gardner, a native of Pickens county, born August 27, 1841. She is a daughter of James T. and Rebecca (Cureton) Gardner, natives of South Carolina, the former born there in 1818, and the latter in 1825. They were married in 1840. Mr. Gardner was a farmer and merchant, and a man of prominence, having represented Pickens county in the legislature of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were born eight children, viz.: Sarah A., wife of W. G. Robertson; Emma E., wife of L. C. Howard, of Whitewright, Tex., a merchant; Henrietta R., wife of William P. Owings, proprietor of the Phoenix hotel at Carrollton, Ala.; John W., a farmer living in Carrollton; Lavinia F., wife of Dr. J. B. Gresham, of West Point, Miss.; James T., a merchant of Anniston, Ala.; D. Belton, a merchant of Yalaha, Fla.; Mary E., deceased, wife of R. W. Mustin. Mr. Gardner died in 1873; Mrs. Gardner died April 4, 1862. Both were members of the Baptist church. To Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have been born six children, viz.: Henry L., mayor of Carrollton, who also assists his father in the store. He is a very popular young man; he was a student of Howard college, at East Lake, Ala., from 1886 to 1888, inclusive; Eliza S., a graduate in music from Judson institute, Marion, Ala., and an accomplished young lady; Sarah E., a gifted young lady, who entered Judson institute in 1892; Martha, who died at the age of seven years; John W., who died at the age of eighteen months; Marietta, who died at the age of eight years. William G. Robertson, upon returning from the war, engaged as a clerk for a short time in Tuscaloosa. In 1866 he removed to Pickens county, where he followed farming one year. In December, 1866, he engaged in the mercantile business with his father-in-law, remaining thus connected six years. Mr. Gardner dying at this time, Mr. Robertson assumed control of the entire business, and has since continued thus engaged, carrying a large stock of general merchandise. He was, for one year, mayor of Carrollton. In 1874 he was elected circuit clerk of Pickens county, and retained the office twelve years. He has also served as notary public. He is a member of Carrollton lodge, No. 214, F. & A. M., and is now W. M. of the lodge. He held the office of junior grand deacon of the grand lodge of Alabama for two years, 1889 and 1890. Mr. Robertson



M. L. STANSEL.

and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and he is deacon of his church and superintendent of the Sunday school, having held the latter office twenty-six years. They have a beautiful home of the ancient southern style, adorned with flowers and shrubs, which give it a delightful air of comfort and repose.

GEN. M. L. STANSEL, a prominent attorney of Carrollton, Ala., was born in Savannah, Ga., in April, 1824. He is a son of William R. and Jane C. (Riddell) Stansel, the former of whom was a native of Edgefield district, S. C., born in 1786, and was a planter and a Baptist minister. His wife was a native of North Carolina, born in 1802. They emigrated to Pickens county in 1831, and were the parents of eight children, viz.: Richard W., deceased; John C., deceased; William B., a resident of Texas, and a well known ranchman; Alva H., killed in the late war, although a mere boy; Mattie A., widow of a Mr. Ball, and now a resident of Pickens county; Mary, deceased wife of a Mr. Hines; Frances, wife of William Newell, a planter living in Texas, and M. L. The father of Rev. William R. Stansel was an Englishman, who came to America with the Huguenots, and settled among them in South Carolina. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father of Jane C. Stansel, Mr. Riddell, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. Rev. Mr. Stansel was in the war of 1812, and died in Pickens county in 1860, his widow dying October 16, 1868. Gen. Stansel was married, in 1858, to Miss Olivia Sherrod, daughter of James B. and Mary C. Sherrod, natives of North Carolina, who moved to Alabama at an early day, and located in Pickens county, where their daughter, Olivia, was born in 1842. To the marriage of Gen. Stansel with Miss Sherrod, there have been born three children, viz.: James B., born in 1861, an attorney-at-law, and a resident of Carrollton; Mrs. Mary E. Pearson, born in 1866, widow of the late P. P. Pearson, who died at his home in Texas, in 1891, Mrs. Pearson now living with her parents, and Olive Lou, born in 1874, a pupil at Judson college, and an accomplished young lady. Gen. Stansel received a literary education at the university of Alabama, entering in 1840, taking a regular course, and graduating in 1844. The same year he began the study of the law with Hon. P. Martin, of Tuscaloosa. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, at Carrollton, where he rapidly acquired a wide practice, and also rose to distinction as a politician. He represented his county in the lower house of the legislature in 1858-59, and in 1859-60. At the first call for troops Gen. Stansel offered his services, and enlisted in a company raised in Pickens county, of which he was chosen major. About one month afterward he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, to fill a vacancy, and soon afterward he was promoted to be colonel, by reason of the resignation of the colonel of the regiment, the Forty-first Alabama infantry. After Gen. Gracie's death, he commanded Gracie's brigade, which was at the great explosion at Petersburg. He participated in all the principle battles of the war, among them, Murfreesboro,

Chickamauga, Bean's Station, East Tenn.; Drewry's Bluff, battles in front of Richmond and Petersburg, Appomattox Court House, and many others. He was in the service during the entire war, and after it was over, he returned to Pickens county, and in 1865 he was elected to the state senate, serving three terms. In 1888-89 he was again in the lower house, and in 1890, he was elected state senator, which office he now holds. He has been a life-long democrat. Gen. Stansel is one of the prominent men of the state of Alabama, an able attorney, and a popular politician. He was president of the Alabama State Bar association in 1882-83. He has been connected with the highest educational forces in the state. He is a trustee of the state university of Alabama, and also, of the Auburn Polytechnic college. He has occupied the same law office for forty-two years, except the four years he was in the war. He is an extensive owner of lands in both Alabama and Mississippi. Gen. Stansel and his most estimable wife have, in the rural village of Carrollton, a delightful home which is surrounded by foliage and flowers, suggestive of both elegance and refinement. They are both members of the Carrollton Baptist church, and of high standing in society.

ALBERT DECATUR WILLETT, a popular and rising young attorney of Carrollton, Ala., was born in Pickens county, Ala., March 24, 1859. He is a son of the late well known Maj. Albert Decatur Willett and Candace (Bostick) Willett, his wife. Maj. Willett was a native of Tennessee, and was born in May, 1828. He was educated at Emory and Henry college, Virginia, at which institution he took, and graduated in, a literary course of study. After his graduation he returned to Tennessee, but remained there only a short time, when he removed to Pickens county, Ala. He at first taught school in Carrollton two years, at the expiration of which time he began the study of law under Judge Alexander B. Clitherall, one of the most remarkable men of the state. He at length formed a partnership with Judge Clitherall, who afterward went to Montgomery, where he rapidly rose to distinction. Upon leaving Carrollton Judge Clitherall left his law business with his partner, Maj. Willett, who though a young man retained all of the firm's old clients during his lifetime, and his son, E. D. Willett, now retains most of the same clients. Maj. Willett was a member of the constitutional convention from Pickens and Greene counties, and he represented Pickens county in the lower house of the general assembly in 1878-79. He died March 19, 1890, very suddenly of apoplexy while leading the Methodist Sunday-school of Carrollton, of which he was superintendent, in prayer. He was a member of the Methodist church, and a talented, courteous and christian gentleman, loved by all who knew him, and the entire community mourned his sudden death. To Maj. and Mrs. Willett were born twelve children, all of those who survive living in Carrollton near their mother, with but one exception. Mrs. Willett is a member of the Baptist church. Their children were as follows: Frank W., a graduate of the state university in

1880, who died suddenly from heart failure September 3, 1892; Albert Decatur Willett; Joseph J., an attorney-at-law in Anniston, a rising young man who already has a large and profitable practice; Effie May, a graduate of Judson college, Marion, Ala., and an accomplished young lady; George W., a student of Bellevue Hospital medical college, graduating in 1892. He is a graduate of the university of Alabama; Elizabeth B., a graduate of Judson college, a cultured young lady residing with her mother; Archibald M., who graduated from the university of Alabama in 1892. The other children died in infancy. Albert Decatur Willett received his literary education at the university of Alabama, graduating in 1878. He began the study of law in the office of his father, and was examined by a committee appointed by the court and admitted to the bar in the spring of 1880, when twenty-one years of age. For six years, commencing in 1882, he represented Pickens county in the lower house of the legislature, and was the youngest man in that body, being barely eligible to the position. He was elected to the house by the people of the county for the purpose of securing relief for them from the payment of bonds floated by the Selma, Marion & Memphis railroad company, which had been adjudged valid claims against the county. The bonds amounted to \$200,000, and the people needed relief, as they were too poor to pay the indebtedness. Through the concerted efforts of the representatives from other insolvent counties the legislature passed what is known as the "strangled county bill," which applied to the counties of Lee, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Randolph and Pickens, and remitted to these counties the state tax for a period of three years, with the exception of Randolph county, to which these taxes were remitted for four years. By this law Pickens county compromised her indebtedness for nineteen cents on the dollar, and she is now paying the state at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent. per annum for those taxes, this amount being levied as a special tax. In 1887 Mr. Willett went to Anniston, and formed a partnership with S. D. G. Brothers, and his brother J. J. Willett, under the firm name of Brothers, Willett & Willett. At the time of Maj. Willett's sudden death Mr. Willett retired from this firm and returned to Carrollton to take charge of his father's law business. The firm was at this time entirely dissolved, Mr. Brothers going to Jacksonville, Ala., and Mr. J. J. Willett remaining in Anniston. Mr. Willett is one of the young and promising professional men of the state. He is a talented lawyer and devotes his attention strictly to the law. He is a member of the Baptist church, and in all respects a good citizen.

PIKE COUNTY.

JOHN P. ALLRED, M. D., physician and surgeon and planter, living three miles southwest of Troy, Pike county, Ala., was born in Newton county, Ga., December 29, 1826. He is a son of William B. and Jane O.

(Park) Allred, born respectively in Richmond county, N. C., and Greene county, Ga., the former May 22, 1801, and the latter August 15, 1807. Mr. Allred was reared on a farm with but limited educational opportunities. When a boy, he went with his parents to South Carolina, and, in 1821, to Montgomery county, Ala., where he remained a short time, and then went to Clarke county, Ga., where he married. He then removed to Newton county, Ga., where he lived until 1840, when he removed to Pike county, Ala., settled six miles southwest of Troy, where he lived until 1878, when he died. He was a well-to-do farmer, industrious and honest, an old line whig and a Union man at the breaking out of the war. He was a charter member of Troy lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M. His father was Jonathan Allred. He died in South Carolina, but was probably born in North Carolina, and was probably of the first generation of his people born in the United States. The mother of Dr. Allred died in 1885. She had been a Methodist for many years. Her father, Richard Park, died in Newton county, Ga., at the age of fifty-six years, when the doctor was a boy, his wife having died some years before. The doctor is the only child of the family living, his sister having died when about twelve years old. He was reared on a farm, and received a good education, mostly at Troy. In 1848 and 1849 he read medicine with Dr. D. M. Williams of Troy, but was engaged in merchandising for some years. In November, 1848, he married Marie Antoinette, daughter of Obadiah M. B. and Elizabeth Fielder, natives of Morgan county, Ga., but who after their marriage removed to Jasper county, Ga., where they died, he in 1855 or 1856, and she in 1847. Mrs. Allred was born, reared and educated in Jasper county, and is the mother of eleven children, viz.: Mary J., deceased; Frank H., Oscar B., Dr. Idus Park, of Dothen, a graduate of Atlanta Medical college; James S., depot clerk for the Midland railroad at Troy; Dr. Charles Spaulding, a dentist of Troy, and graduate from the Vanderbilt university; Elizabeth, widow of G. D. McSwain; Arkie A., wife of W. P. Cox, and three others, deceased. Dr. Allred lived in Troy until 1857, when he removed to his present farm of 440 acres. This is a fine property, and beside the farm the doctor has property in Troy, all obtained through his own efforts. In 1863 he enlisted in company A, Fifty-seventh Alabama infantry, and served about six months as first lieutenant. After the war he continued farming until 1867, when he attended the medical department of the State university at Augusta, Ga., was granted a diploma pro forma by the board of censors, and has since practiced his profession with success in connection with farming, in the neighborhood where he has lived for nearly fifty years. He was postmaster of Troy during Fillmore's administration. He is now raising a fine grade of Jersey and Holstein cattle and Berkshire hogs, raising cotton only as a surplus crop. He is a member of Troy lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M., and of the chapter, and also of the First Baptist church of Troy for nearly forty years. He has spared no effort nor expense to

give his children a good education, feeling that intelligent citizenship is the glory of the country.

GEORGE W. BARKER., planter, of Dixon's beat, No. 7, was born in Rockingham county, N. C., near the Dan river, in 1814. He is a son of Alexander and Mary Barker, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, Mrs. Barker being a native of Rockingham county. She was born during the Revolutionary war, and died in Georgia during the Civil war. George W. Barker was reared on a farm, with but limited opportunities for securing an education. At the age of eight years he was bound out as an apprentice, and when eighteen, ran away, and engaged to work on a farm at \$2.50 for the first month, at \$3 for the second month, at \$3.50 per month for the next five months, and then at \$4 per month for a year. Afterward he worked for a portion of the crop until his marriage (which was opposed by his wife's people, and in consequence of this opposition the young couple beat a hasty retreat to Georgia). All his earthly possessions at that time consisted in a half-interest in an old blind horse. In Georgia he followed overseeing at \$140 for the first year and \$200 for the second year, getting his start in life in this way. His marriage occurred in 1830, his wife having been Miss T. E., daughter of Sirach and Sallie (Moseley) Lynch, natives of Virginia, where Mr. Lynch died when Mrs. Barker was an infant, from the effects of exposure in the war of 1812. His father was a Frenchman and came to Virginia at an early day. He was the founder of Lynchburg, Va. He was married four times, and by the first three of his wives he had thirty-two children. He and fourteen of his sons were in the war of 1812. While Mrs. Barker was still an infant her mother removed to North Carolina, where she married, and afterward removed to Muscogee county, Ga., where she died at an advanced age. Her father, Samuel Lynch, died in Virginia, his native state. He was the father of fourteen children, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and saw two of his brothers killed by the tories. Mr. Barker is the father of eight children, as follows: William Alexander, who was in the Second Georgia regiment from 1861, and was killed during the seven days' fighting in June, 1863; John Henry, who was a member of the Thirty-ninth Alabama infantry, and died at Okalona, Miss., in July, 1863; Mary Jane, wife of Samuel F. Smith of Troy; George Tyler, a member of the Twenty-ninth Alabama infantry, who died at Greenville, Ala., in August, 1863; Sarah E., widow of L. W. Friar, who died in 1891; Reuben C., who was in the war a short time, a mere boy, and who was captured at Line creek and taken to Columbus, Ga., paroled and came home; Martha Adeline, wife of J. M. Sterckey of Montgomery; Thomas Neal, who died during the war at the age of eight. Mr. Barker's mother was born during the Revolutionary war and died in Barbour county, Ala., during the Civil war. Mr. Barker has had thirty-one grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren. Immediately after his marriage he went to Georgia, where he lived seven years, in Wilkinson, Griggs, Houston and

Dooley counties, and in 1840 removed to Barbour county, Ala., and lived in different parts of the county until 1866. He then removed to his present farm at Clay Hill, now Pronto, where he has a fine farm of 400 acres of land, one of the best farms in the county, the larger part of which is under cultivation. Since he became its owner he has very much improved it. In 1847 he was licensed to preach by the Methodist church, and for twenty years he devoted much time to church work, and has occupied all the positions in the church to local elder, and served three years in missionary work in the Perote mission. He has spared neither pains nor expense in advancing the work of the church, and is well known and universally esteemed. He was made a Mason at Clayton nearly forty-five years ago. He is a man of noble character, and he and his wife have lived happily together for nearly sixty years. Both have been members of the Methodist church for nearly half a century, and all their children and grandchildren, that are grown, are also members of that church. About 1845 he built what was for many years known as Barker's church in Barbour county, east of Clayton, and after his removal west of Clayton he built the new Prospect church, about 1854. This is now known as Barker's church. In 1875 he was instrumental in having built the present Clay Hill church in his immediate neighborhood. Taken all in all, Mr. Barker is one of the most prominent and remarkable men of his county.

JAMES M. BEAN, M. D., a practicing physician of Buck Horn, was born near Post Oak, in what is now Bullock county, Ala., in February, 1848. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Bean, the former a native of Edgefield district, S. C., born in 1813, the latter a native of Georgia, born in 1825. John Bean received an ordinary education when a young man, and went to Georgia, where he married, and soon afterward removed to Russell county, Ala., and in about 1847 to that part of Pike county that is now Bullock county, settling on a small improvement, and spending there the rest of his life, dying in 1881, his wife dying in May, 1891. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist church for many years, and Mr. Bean was a member of Post Oak lodge, F. & A. M. He was a hard-working, honest and industrious man, and somewhat retired in his disposition. He was one of a large family born to James Bean, who died in South Carolina. James was of Scotch parents, and it is thought he was a native of Scotland. The maternal grandfather of James M. Bean, George Williams, was a native of Georgia, where his wife spent all her life, but Mr. Williams, after her death, removed to Alabama and died at Mr. Bean's in Bullock county. James M. Bean was the third of a family of four sons and six daughters, viz.: Bartlett, now of Florida, who served a short time during the latter part of the late war, in a boy's company stationed at Pollard. He has been a Missionary Baptist minister for many years; Dr. John Bean is a practicing physician of Trenton, Ark., and is a graduate of Louisville, Ky., Medical

college; Whitfield, now studying medicine with James M.; one of the daughters died when quite young, and another soon after her marriage. The other daughters are, Mary, wife of Rev. P. M. Calloway, a prominent Baptist minister of Newton, Dale county; Fannie, Lula, wife of Clayton Poyner, a prosperous merchant of Newton, and Eula, now attending the Southern normal school at Winchester, Tenn. James M. Bean was reared upon a farm, and received a good education at a neighboring school. He then attended school at Troy, and then followed teaching for a time. He then went west and attended Baylor university, at Independence, Tex. (since removed to Waco), from which institution he graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1878. He then read medicine with Dr. T. W. Royston of Round Rock, Tex., nearly three years, and in 1881 and 1882 attended the Missouri Medical college at St. Louis, Mo. In 1883 he graduated from the medical department of the university of Louisiana at New Orleans, now the Tulane university. He then practiced medicine in the vicinity of his birth place until August, 1883, since which time he has resided at Buck Horn, where he has an extensive practice. He is a hard student, and is thoroughly devoted to his profession. He is one of the most successful practitioners in the county, and there is no doubt he has a bright future before him. He is a member of the State Medical association and of the Pike county Medical society. He also has extensive planting interests, owning 460 acres of land, and has of this about 300 acres under cultivation. It is amongst the best land in Pike county. Dr. Bean is a Mason, holding his membership in Round Rock lodge, Texas, No. 227, and was at one time W. M. of that lodge, and secretary of the chapter there. In December, 1885, he married Susan M., daughter of Augustus and Jane (Melmoth) Wood; she is a sister of J. P. Wood, whose sketch is elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Bean was born and educated at Brundidge, and is of an excellent family. They have a son and daughter born unto them, Frank Bean, born December 24, 1887, and Janie Bean, born March 2, 1889.

REV. LLEWELLYN H. BOWLES, president of Troy Business college, and secretary of Troy Fertilizer company, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., September 3, 1845. He is a son of Isaac and Emily (Holloway) Bowles, who were also natives of the same district in South Carolina, where Mr. Bowles died in 1888, and where Mrs. Bowles still resides. Both of them early became members of the Baptist church. Mr. Bowles was a farmer by occupation, but followed public surveying a good deal, and was sheriff of Edgefield district some years. He was a man of considerable local prominence and influence, industrious, honest and successful. He was of excellent character, very liberal, and a great friend to the destitute, often sacrificing much of his own time and means to assist those in need. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and he was the only son of his father, who was born and died in South Carolina, but was of English extraction. The maternal grandfather, Jordan Holloway, was

born and died in Edgefield district, S. C., and was a successful farmer. He died in 1862 at the age of eighty-four. He was a man of considerable ability and prominence, and was a member of the Baptist church. Rev. Llewellyn H. Bowles is the youngest but one of a family of two sons and four daughters. The other son, Gen. Pinckney D. Bowles, now a prominent citizen of Evergreen, Ala., was colonel of the Fourth Alabama infantry all through the Civil war, serving in the Confederate army in Virginia. During the last few months of the war he commanded a brigade, and just at the close he was made a brigadier-general. Rev. Mr. Bowles was reared on a farm and received a good education in the schools in the neighborhood. When but fifteen years old he left school and joined company G, Third Georgia infantry, fighting first at Sawyer's Lane in North Carolina, and then in numerous skirmishes in the vicinity of Richmond. At Malvern Hill he lost his left arm. He was kept at a private house in Richmond a short time, and was then taken home, where he recovered. He then attended Erskine college, S. C., nearly two years, and then a private school in his native county until the close of the war, when he entered the State university of South Carolina, graduating therefrom in 1867. After reading law until 1869, he was licensed by the supreme court of South Carolina, and in 1870 he removed to Troy and practiced his profession with success for about ten years, when he engaged in merchandising. In the mean time he was elected to the state senate, serving four years, and during both sessions was chairman of the military committee and was a member of the committee on the revision of the law. He introduced several local measures which became laws. He was the author of the amendment to the law regarding the carrying of concealed weapons, and the measure to prohibit gambling in futures, which passed the senate but did not become a law. He continued merchandising until August, 1889, since which time he has been secretary of the Troy Fertilizer company. In July, 1888, he was regularly ordained as a minister of the Missionary Baptist church, and during 1891 was pastor of the Second Baptist church of Troy. On February 15, 1892, he completed the organization of Troy Business college, of which he is president. This institution has commenced what it is hoped will be a successful and brilliant career. Rev. Mr. Bowles is a member of the Knights of Honor, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married December 24th, 1874, to Miss Julia L., daughter of late Judge J. McCaleb and Cornelia Wiley. Mrs. Bowles was born in Troy, and graduated from the Southern Female college, of La Grange, Ga. The family of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles consists of three daughters.

THOMAS KIRVIN BRANTLEY, of the firm of T. K. Brantley & Son, of Troy, and of T. K. Brantley & Co., of Brantley Station, Crenshaw county, general merchants, was born in Montgomery county in 1833. He is the son of James A. and Elizabeth Kirvin Brantley, natives of South Carolina, but who came with their parents to Alabama. They received a

common school education, and lived in different parts of that country the rest of their lives. Mr. Brantley dying in 1842, and Mrs. Brantley in 1854. Mr. Brantley was a hard working and well-to-do farmer, honest and unassuming. His father was Jesse Brantley, who came from South Carolina to Montgomery county, Ala., at a very early day, and afterward removed to Mississippi, where he died. He was of Scotch-Irish origin, and was the father of a large family. Mrs. Elizabeth (Kirvin) Brantley was a member of the Primitive Baptist church, and was a daughter of Thomas Kirvin, who came at an early day from South Carolina to Montgomery county, and died in what is now Butler county, Ala., a well-to-do farmer. He was also a minister of the Primitive Baptist church. Thomas K. Brantley is the youngest but one of five children, the others having been named: William, now of Mississippi, a soldier in the late war; James, died in Mississippi; Washington, of Pike county, and Martha, widow of James Billups. Thomas K. Brantley was reared on a farm, and received a good common school education, and for a short time attended a military school in northern Alabama. He remained with his mother until her death, and then began life for himself by teaching school and farming for three years. In 1855 he married, in Chambers county, Miss Sarah A., daughter of Abner and Minerva Hill, natives of Virginia and Georgia, respectively. Mrs. Hill died in Georgia, and Mr. Hill afterward moved to Pike county, Ala., and died there. Mrs. Brantley was born near Madison, Ga., and was there educated. She is the mother of ten children, viz.: James, of the firm of Brantley & Edmondson, general merchants of Troy, who was educated at Troy and at Auburn; Thomas, of the firm of T. K. Brantley & Son, who was educated at Troy and at Howard college; Ella, wife of A. C. Edmondson, who was educated at Judson; Ada (deceased), who was the wife of Henry Folmar, and who was educated at Columbus, Ga.; Lester, the wife of John F. Swift, who was educated at the Wesleyan college at Macon, Ga.; Rosa, wife of Prof. Edward M. Shackelford, a professor in the state normal school at Troy; Florrie, wife of Frank Johnson, who was educated at Troy, and who is a teacher in the public schools; William, who is at present bookkeeper for the firm of T. K. Brantley & Son; Minnie, who is now in attendance upon the State Normal college at Troy; Hilliary, who died December 9, 1886, in the ninth year of his age, and Herbert. Soon after his marriage Mr. Brantley removed to Randolph county, and there followed teaching and farming until just previous to the close of the war, when he removed to Troy and became engaged in merchandising under the firm name of Brantley & Copeland, and later under the present firm name. When the Central railroad of Georgia built its extension a station was established on a site purchased by him in Crenshaw county, and the station and postoffice were named for him. Here he soon engaged in business with his son-in-law, Mr. Johnson, and now they are doing an annual business of about \$75,000, and the same at Troy, where

they are one of the leading firms. Mr. Brantley is also largely interested in planting. He started with nothing, and his success is largely due to honesty, frugality, and strict attention to business. During the war he joined Hilliard's legion, but was soon afterward accidentally wounded and disabled for further service. Soon after removing to Troy he was elected justice of the peace, and from 1868 to 1874 he served as clerk of the circuit court. He was afterward elected city councilman, serving for a few years, and also served as mayor for two years. He was a member of Wedowee lodge, F. & A. M., in Randolph county, from which he has dimit. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brantley are members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Brantley is doubtless the oldest merchant in Troy, and is well known and universally esteemed as one of the best citizens of the place.

MARTIN M. BROOKS, a prominent planter of Monticello, beat No. 5, was born in the neighborhood of his present home, in 1845. He is a son of William C. and Phœbe A. (Hill) Brooks, who were both natives of Georgia. They were reared upon a farm and received but a common school education. After their marriage, which event took place in their native state, they removed to Pike county, Ala., about 1840, settling not far from where Mr. Martin M. Brooks now resides, there spending the rest of their lives. Mr. Brooks died in 1859, aged about fifty-four, and Mrs. Brooks died in 1883. Mr. Brooks was a well-to-do farmer, a good citizen, a Mason in early life, an active and stanch democrat, and served one term as sheriff of Pike county. His father was of Irish origin, and he was the youngest of his father's children, and the only one who ever removed to Alabama. William Hill, father of the mother of Martin M., died in Georgia, where he reared a large family. He was of Dutch descent, and a very successful farmer and blacksmith. Martin M. Brooks is the eighth of ten children, five of whom are living, viz.: Mary, wife of R. H. Lane, of Troy; Sallie, widow of Alexander Friar, of Louisville, Ala.; Josephine, wife of William Fausette, of western Texas, and Sula, wife of Thomas Jones of Newton, Dale county, Ala. The rest died young, except John H., who was in Hilliard's Legion in the army of Virginia during the late war, who was wounded at Petersburg, and was killed in a collision of trains while en route home. Martin M. Brooks was reared on a farm and educated in the neighborhood. In September, 1863, he joined company H. Forty-sixth Alabama infantry on its return home after the fall of Vicksburg, and fought at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, all through the Atlanta campaign, back with Hood to Nashville, and was then sent with other soldiers to Gen. Johnston, in North Carolina, surrendering with that general. He served nearly all the time as a drummer and was in no engagements bearing arms. After the close of the war he returned home and took up farming, and in 1868, he married Margaret, daughter of Dr. J. P. D. and Jane Kelley, who came from North Carolina to Georgia at an early day, and removed to Alabama, settling in

the neighborhood of Buck Horn in Pike county, where Dr. Kelley practiced medicine with success for many years. He was of Scotch descent, and died about 1872. Mrs. Kelley also died in the same neighborhood in 1878. Mrs. Brooks was born and educated here, and is the mother of eight children, viz.: Mollie, Emma, wife of J. R. Connell, of Brundidge; Jessie, Pearl, Peter C., Lula and Lena, twins, and Mattie Clay. Mr. Brooks lived on the old home farm until about 1878, since which time he has lived at Buck Horn. He owns about 800 acres of land all in one tract, which is one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Brooks is a practical and successful farmer, having accumulated all his property by his own industry, economy and good management. He takes little part in politics, only doing what he can to see that the right men are selected for office and to exercise the right of suffrage, yet he served one term as county commissioner from the second district from 1882 to 1886. Mr. Brooks evidently believes that the post of honor is the private station, but he is nevertheless highly respected by all who know him.

YANCEY L. BRYAN, planter of Grimes's, beat, No. 8, was born near Troy on the Ozark road in 1846. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Gibson) Bryan, natives of Sumter district, S. C., who received an ordinary education and married there at an early day, possibly prior to the removal of the Indians from Alabama. He came to Alabama and settled in the woods four miles below Troy, when there were yet a few scattering Indians, and when the white settlers were few and far between. He improved his farm, and spent the rest of his life thereon, dying about 1880. His wife died in July, 1890. Both were members of the Primitive Baptist church for many years. Mr. Bryan was a well-to-do farmer, rather retiring in his disposition, a hard working, industrious and honest man. He and a brother were all of the family who ever came to Alabama. Samuel Gibson, the maternal grandfather of Yancey L. Bryan, was probably a native of South Carolina, and removed from that state, first to Florida, and then to Pike county, Ala., a few years before Mr. Bryan, settling twelve miles below Troy, and died there about the beginning of the war. He was the father of a large family. Yancey L. Bryan was the seventh in the family of five sons and five daughters, all but one of whom are living, viz.: William, deceased, was in the Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, but who contracted measles, and had to be sent home; Andrew, of Dale county, who was in the Thirty-seventh Alabama all through the war, and who was captured at Vicksburg; Emeline, wife of Isaac Wood; Mellison, wife of John Sanders; Susan, wife of John Freeman; Adeline, wife of Marion Carroll; Yancey L. Bryan; Lorenzo D.; Sidney; Frances, wife of Fred Burke; all reared and educated in the neighborhood. In December, 1863, when but seventeen years old, Yancey L. Bryan joined company F, Fifty-seventh Alabama infantry, and spent a short time on the coast at Pollard, then went to north Georgia and fought at Resaca, and all the way back to Atlanta, then to Jonesboro and back with Hood

to Franklin and Nashville, where he was on picket duty the first day and was captured after a desperate defense and after shooting away all his ammunition. He was captured about dark on December 15, was in the old penitentiary yard a few days and was then sent to Camp Douglas, where he remained until the third Sunday in June, 1865. He had very scanty food and suffered almost unendurable hardships. While he was in many severe engagements—he was never wounded. After the close of the war he returned home and went to farming. In April, 1866, he married Susan, daughter of Henry and Helen Pinckard. Mr. Pinckard being one of the prominent farmers of Pike county, where he has lived a good while, his wife having died many years ago. Mrs. Bryan died in 1884, leaving nine children, all of whom are living. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. In April, 1885, Mr. Bryan married, for his second wife, Amy, daughter of William and Sallie Harrington, natives of Georgia, where they spent all their lives. Mr. Harrington died in the army, and Mrs. Harrington died during the war. Mrs. Bryan was born in Georgia, and when quite small came with her grandfather, Enoch Bragg, to Pike county, where she was reared, and educated. Mr. Bryan first settled near Brundidge for a few years, remaining in the neighborhood of his birth-place until 1885, and since then he has lived on his present farm at Hilliard's cross roads. Here he has a fine farm of 464 acres, and has about 175 acres of it under cultivation. He has been a hard working man and has accumulated what property he has by his own industry and good management. He has placed nearly all the improvements on his present farm, and is one of most practical farmers in the county. While he is an earnest democrat he has never been an aspirant for any kind of political honors or office, preferring to devote himself to his noble calling of agriculture.

C. M. CARLISLE, M. D., a practicing physician, and superintendent of education of Pike county, was born in Marlborough district, S. C., in 1827. He is a son of Jason and Parmelia (Stubbs) Carlisle, natives of the same district, and born about 1808 and 1810, respectively. Their opportunities for receiving a good education were very limited, as they were reared in the country. In 1830, they removed to Jefferson county, Ala., and in 1833, to Pike, now Bullock, county, settling six miles south of Union Springs. After living there six years, and improving a small farm, they returned to Jefferson county, but in 1846, again returned to Pike county, near to Orion, where Mr. Carlisle had a good farm. Here they lived until 1872, when they returned to Jefferson county, where they died in 1878. Mr. Carlisle was a successful farmer, a hard-working, industrious, and a self-made man. He was a deacon in the Baptist church for nearly fifty years. He served in the Creek war in 1836. In politics he was always a democrat, but never was an aspirant for office, and was somewhat reserved in his manners. His father was Richard Carlisle, a native of England, but who came with his parents to the United States, when but a small

boy, prior to the Revolutionary war, settling in South Carolina, where he lived until about 1820, when he removed to Jefferson county, Ala., and there he died, in about 1855. He was by occupation, a farmer, and reared a large family of children. His father was killed in the Revolutionary war, leaving but one son. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Carlisle, Lewis Stubbs, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., and removed from that state to Pike county, Ala., about 1833, settling in the woods in the north part of the county, where he died. He was a hard-working, industrious, honest citizen, and served in the war of 1812. Dr. Carlisle's mother died in 1856. Mr. Carlisle married twice after her death. He is the eldest of six sons and three daughters. Five of the sons served in the late war, viz.: Francis, now of Union Springs, who served in the army in Virginia all through the war; Joel, now of Jefferson county, who also served all through the war; William, who also served all through the war, but who died, soon after its close, of disease contracted in the service; Richard, who served all through the war, and now living in Georgia; and Thomas, who was killed at Resaca. Dr. Carlisle, of this sketch, finished his education at Orion, attending school three years after attaining his majority. He then taught school three years. He was married, in 1848, to Emily, daughter of Robert and Patience Rabb, natives of South Carolina, from which state they removed to Georgia, and about 1846, to Pike county, and there died. Mrs. Carlisle is the mother of five children, viz.: Robert J., of Troy; George W., of Bibb county; Lafayette A.; Vandilla D., wife of M. F. Whaley, and Charley S. When twenty years of age, the doctor took up the study of medicine, but did not practice until 1863, and then continued in practice for about five years. From that time on until 1875, he was engaged in merchandising and farming, and he then resumed the practice of medicine, which he has continued until the present time, at Spring Hill. Here he owns a fine farm of 540 acres, which property he has acquired by his own efforts. He commenced life by working at splitting rails, and at the breaking out of the war, he had a good property, which he lost during the war. At the beginning of the war, he lived at Henderson, and was postmaster there, and during nearly the whole time of the war was employed by the government, collecting ties for the repair of the railroads, his health not permitting him to enter active service. In 1890, he was elected superintendent of education of Pike county. He is a member of Pike county Medical society, and of the State Medical association. He is a member of the Harrison lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M., and both himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. While of a retiring disposition, Mr. Carlisle is universally considered as one of the best citizens of Pike county.

ROBERT B. CHAPMAN, D. D. S., resident dentist of Troy, was born in that part of Crenshaw county, that was formerly Pike county, in 1855. He is a son of Hon. John D. and Mary (Anderson) Chapman, natives of

Marietta, Ga., where they were educated and married, and whence they came to Pike county, now Crenshaw county, where Mr. Chapman spent the rest of his life, dying in 1885. Mrs. Chapman is still living. Both of them were Baptists for a good many years. Mr. Chapman was always a planter, but at the same time carried on merchandising to some extent, and was also engaged in the lumber business. He was a public-spirited man, active in all public matters and quite a politician. He was industrious and successful in business, was honest and highly esteemed by all who knew him, and it is said that he had not an enemy in the world. He was a man of true principles, generous and kind, a constant Christian, and a liberal supporter of the church. Beside holding minor political offices, he served in the state legislature soon after the war from Covington county, being a member of that body when Crenshaw county was formed, and proved a worthy and able legislator. He was a prominent Mason, being at one time worshipful master of Mt. Ida lodge in Crenshaw county. Very little is known of his father, Abner Chapman. Supra Anderson, the maternal grandfather of Robert B. Chapman, was probably a native of Georgia, whence he came to Alabama, and died in Crenshaw county. Robert B. Chapman was the fourth in a family of four sons and three daughters, viz.: John H., a prominent farmer of Andalusia, Covington county; Dr. William H., a successful physician of Elba, Ala., a graduate of Mobile Medical college and formerly an attendant of Baltimore Medical college; Dr. Abner R., a prominent physician of Geneva, a graduate of Vanderbilt university, of Nashville, Tenn., and the subject of this sketch; Anna W., wife of Malachi Riley of Andalusia; Bettie, wife of Dr. E. H. Johnson of Troy; Mary B., wife of P. N. Hickman of Elba. Robert B. Chapman was reared on a farm, received a fairly liberal education, which he completed at Rutledge. He then spent some years as a clerk in a drug store, with Dr. E. H. Johnson of Rutledge, and took up his present profession in 1885. He is a graduate from the dental department of Vanderbilt university. He practiced in Crenshaw county one year, and since then has practiced at Troy, where he has a fine practice and is very popular. He takes considerable interest in public affairs, and has served for four years as a member of the city council. He is a member of Troy lodge, F. & A. M., No. 56, which he has served as junior warden; he is scribe of Tyrean chapter, No. 54, and is sword bearer of commandery No. 12. He is also a member of Conecuh lodge, No. 2759 K. of H.; of Pike county lodge No. 86, K. of P., and also of the K. & L. of H., of which he was a charter member and for some years secretary. In 1878, he was married to Leonora Johnson, sister of Dr. E. H. Johnson, above mentioned, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Chapman was born in Pike county, and is an elegant lady. Both she and Dr. Chapman are prominent members of the Methodist church, and stand high in social circles.

THOMAS A. COLLIER, planter of Dixon's beat, No. 7, was born in Burke county, N. C., July 13, 1831. He is a son of George and Martha (James) Collier, natives of the same county in North Carolina, where the mother died when Thomas A. Collier was but two weeks old. Mr. Collier was born in 1793. Subsequent to the death of his wife he married again, and in 1835 moved to Cherokee county, Ala. After the war he removed to Texas, where he died about 1873. He was a successful farmer and millwright. At the age of eighteen he was licensed by the Methodist Episcopal church as a local preacher, and followed that calling the rest of his life. He gave liberally, in fact, all he accumulated, to the support of the church, and he was always active in religious work, devoting nearly all of his time to the good of the people. He was the father of two large families of children. His father was born in England, and when a young man ran away from home and came to the United States, soon after the Revolution. He married and settled in Philadelphia, afterward removing to North Carolina and there spending the rest of his life. He was a farmer, and held some local office at the time of his death. His widow, Mary, by whom Thomas A. Collier was reared, emigrated to Alabama in 1836, and lived in this state the rest of her life. Thomas A. Collier was the youngest of five sons and six daughters, all of whom lived and have lived to a good old age. The entire family came to Alabama, and two of the sons were engaged in the late war. Caleb M., now of Texas, was in the Tennessee army, was wounded at Shiloh and was discharged. As stated above, Thomas A. Collier was reared by his grandmother. He received a fair common school education, and was brought by her to northern Alabama. After arriving at mature years he attended school on his own account, and derived from the studies, he then pursued, more benefit than all his previous schooling. He then followed railroading for some years before attaining his majority, and then engaged in merchandising at Brundidge, to which place he came in 1856. He served as clerk the first year, and then he and his brother, George C., formed a partnership which continued until the breaking out of the war. On July 1, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in company F, Fifteenth Alabama infantry, and fought at Front Royal, Cross Keys, in Jackson's valley campaign, at Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Second Manassas, and in the Wilderness campaign. He was captured at Leesburg after the battle of Antietam, and was imprisoned in the old capitol prison at Washington, D. C. He was then on parole at Richmond for some time, and on May 6, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness, he was captured and taken to Gen. Grant's headquarters, and had nothing to eat for six days. He was then at Point Lookout for three months and then at Elmira, N. Y., until July, 1865. He served in the Scottish Guards, whose service was in the rear most of the time. He was never wounded. After the close of the war he went to Gordon-

ville, Ind., and there spent the rest of the summer with a sister. In the succeeding winter he returned to Alabama and began farming, an occupation which he has followed ever since, except during three years which he spent with his brother in a store at Brundidge. He then returned to his farm, two miles northeast of Brundidge, where he owns 500 acres of land, all in one good farm. He had accumulated a good property before the war, but lost it all in that struggle. He has always been successful as a business man. He is a member of Brundidge lodge, F. & A. M., joining that lodge in 1863. He was married February 1, 1868, to Allie, daughter of Simeon and Louisa Williams, natives of North Carolina, but who removed to Alabama while young, marrying in this state and settling near Brundidge, where Mr. Williams spent the rest of his life, dying July 12, 1870. He was a successful farmer, a Mason, and a licensed Methodist minister from the time he was a young man. Mrs. Williams is still living. Mrs. Collier was born and educated in Pike county, and is the mother of two children, one of whom only is living, Lena, wife of A. L. Dickinson, a merchant of Brundidge. Mrs. Dickinson was educated at Brundidge and is an elegant and accomplished woman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Collier are members of the Methodist Episcopal church south, she from her eighteenth year, and their family occupies a high place in the respect of the community.

RICHARD P. COPELAND, a Missionary Baptist minister and planter of Dixon's beat, Pike county, was born in Putnam county, Ga., January 16, 1823. He was a son of John and Penelope (Mosley) Copeland, natives respectively of Virginia and South Carolina. They were people who enjoyed but limited educational opportunities, and spent most of their time in Putnam county, Ga. Mr. Copeland died in 1845, while on a visit to his brother William in Harris county, his wife having died about two years before. They were both members of the Primitive Baptist church for many years. He was a well-to-do farmer and a sincere abolitionist all his life. He was active in politics, and always exercised the right of suffrage. He was a very industrious and energetic man, but rather reserved in his disposition, never aspiring to publicity. His father, Richard P. Copeland, was a Scotchman, who came to the United States at an early day and probably died in Georgia, as also did grandfather Mosley. Richard P. Copeland, whose name heads this paragraph, was the seventh in a family of seven sons and three daughters, of whom four are now living. He was reared on a farm and received a fair English education, mainly by his own private study. He made a profession of religion in 1839, and about 1860 was licensed to preach. He was soon afterward ordained, and followed the ministry for a good many years. Soon after coming to Alabama, he was instrumental in building Providence church, and he was very active in building the Baptist church in Brundidge. He has been a very active church worker for nearly fifty years, and has always led a very exemplary life. He was married in 1845

to Louise, daughter of Green B. and Rebecca Turner, who lived and died in Newton county, Ga. He was a farmer, wealthy, quiet, prominent and popular. Mrs. Copeland was born in Newton county, Ga., and died in 1865, having had five children. Mr. Copeland married for his second wife in 1865 Martha Harris, daughter of James and Excel Cox, both natives of Jones county, Ga. They are now living at Columbus, Ga., aged ninety-five and eighty-two years respectively. In 1863 Mr. Copeland came to Pike county, and has lived on his present farm of 700 or 800 acres ever since. This farm is one of the best in the county, being under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Copeland has done a great deal for the public, and is well known throughout this portion of Alabama. He was formerly a Mason. His two eldest sons are active members of the Baptist church. Mrs. Copeland's parents moved to the northern portion of Alabama prior to the Indian war of 1836, and owing to the hostility of the Indians returned to Georgia. Mr. Copeland was in the war of 1812. He has long been an active worker in all religious and temperance movements, and for his sterling character is universally respected. Mrs. Copeland was born in Harris county, and has one son. She received an excellent academic education. Her first husband was Jasper Harris. He served a short time in the late Civil war as lieutenant of cavalry; but owing to ill health resigned and died at Okalona, Miss., on his way home. He was a very religious man, a prominent Methodist, a stanch democrat and an ardent secessionist. He left three sons, one of whom has completed a course in theology at Louisville, Ky., and has been ordained a Baptist minister.

HON. F. J. COWART was born in Pike county in December, 1850. He is a son of Hansford D. and Louisiana E. (Carter) Cowart. Hansford D. Cowart was born in Barnwell district, S. C., in 1818, and Mrs. Cowart was born in Conecuh county, Ala., in 1820. Mr. Cowart went west with his parents to Mississippi when but two years old, and was reared there and in Georgia on a farm, receiving but a common school education and that of rather a limited nature, but he afterward so applied himself to reading and study that he became possessed of much valuable information. He was a member of the Methodist church, and though of a retiring disposition, was yet a great church worker. He was a member of Harrison lodge, F. & A. M., No. 246. At one time he held the office of county commissioner, and at other times he held other minor offices. He served in the Fifty-seventh Alabama infantry for about two years during the late war, or until after the battle of Franklin in 1864, and died in June, 1890. Mrs. Cowart is still living. Mr. Cowart was a member of a family of two sons and one daughter, born to James Cowart in North Carolina. He was born in 1778, during the Revolutionary war. In 1820 he removed to Mississippi, thence to Georgia, and in 1840 he removed to Pike county, Ala., where he died in 1846. His wife died in 1841. His father, Ezekiel Cowart, was born in North Carolina in 1727. He also went to Mississippi

in 1820, and died there in 1823. He was of Welsh parentage and reared a large family of children. The maternal grandfather, William Carter, was born in Hancock county, Ga., in 1789, and fought against the Indians in the war of 1812 at the battle of Autasee, eastern Alabama. In 1817 he removed from Baldwin county, Ga., to Conecuh county, Ala., and in 1825 to Pike county, where he died in 1883, being one of the first settlers of Pike county. He was a tax collector of the county about 1836, a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Primitive Baptist church. His wife, Mary Buchanan, died in 1875. F. J. Cowart is one of a family of ten children, of whom six are living. Harrison B. joined the Fifty-seventh Alabama infantry in 1862, and was killed at Peach Tree creek in 1864. F. J. was reared on a farm, received a common school education, and at the age of nineteen, began teaching school, and the next year attended Auburn college, and again taught school for a few years. In 1873 he married Mattie, daughter of W. C. and Elizabeth Sanders, natives of Talbot county, Ga., who in 1869 came to Pike county, where they still live. Mr. Sanders is a farmer, and was in the Confederate army from Georgia. Mrs. Cowart was born in Talbot county, Ga., and was educated there and at Troy. In 1875 Mr. Cowart became editor of the Troy Messenger, but in 1877 retired from that position to engage in merchandising, which he followed until 1885, in the mean time acting occasionally as editor of the Messenger. From 1877 to 1880 he was superintendent of education for Pike county. In 1880 he was elected to the legislature and was elected again in 1882. During his first term he was chairman of the committee on public printing, and acting chairman of the committee on education. He introduced several important measures, one changing the liquor law so as to require a majority of the voters to petition for the sale of liquor, instead of ten qualified voters. During the last term he was chairman of the committee on temperance. In 1885 he was appointed by the Cleveland administration to a position in the public service in New Mexico, being agent of the Mescalero Apaches. This place he filled acceptably, resigning in June, 1889. He then again engaged in merchandising. He sustains a high position as a Mason, being W. M. of Troy lodge, No. 56. He was a charter member of Troy commandery No. 12, of which he is past E. C. He is also a member of the grand commandery of the state. He is active in all public enterprises. He was until recently, for two years, chairman of the county democratic executive committee. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and Mr. Cowart is an upright and public-spirited citizen in every respect.

WILLIAM ANDREW CROSSLEY, M. D., a practicing physician of Troy, was born twelve miles northeast of that city, in 1834, and is a son of Andrew and Jane (Woods) Crossley. Andrew Crossley was born in Darlington district, S. C., and Mrs. Crossley in Jefferson, county, Ga. Mr. Crossley received a liberal education, and when a young man went

to Georgia, married in Jefferson county, and soon afterward removed to Natchez, where he engaged for a few years in merchandising. He then removed to Pike county, Ala., locating at Monticello, twelve miles northeast of Troy, where he engaged in both merchandising and farming for a few years, when he removed to Montgomery, where he became a member of the firm of Harwell & Crossley, merchants, for a short time, when, on account of failing health, he returned to Pike county, settling at Irvington, now Eufaula, where he died in 1836. He was one of the pioneers of Pike county, made merchandising and farming his occupations, and was always an active, industrious, and public-spirited man. He was always held in high estimation by his neighbors, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Masonic fraternity. He was mustered into the army during the war of 1812, but performed no service. He was of Irish origin, two brothers emigrating from Ireland at an early day, they being the only sons in the family; and, strange to relate, so far as is known, no more than two sons were born to the same family until the present generation. The elder Mr. Crossley was born and died in South Carolina, and the grandfather, Woods, a farmer, died in Jefferson county, Ga. Dr. William A. Crossley was the youngest of a family of two sons and three daughters. He received a good academic education at Perote, Bullock county, Ala., and then studied medicine with Dr. Thomas B. Ligon, deceased, of Montgomery, graduating in 1857 from the State Medical college at Charleston, S. C. He then settled down to the practice of medicine at Perote, where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil war. In February, 1861, he was one of the first to join the army, enlisting for one year in company E, First Alabama infantry, as a private soldier. After about eight months' service at Pensacola, Fla., he was stricken with typhoid fever, from which he did not recover for four years, during which time he remained at his home at Perote. He then removed to Rutledge, Crenshaw county, where he enjoyed a large practice for five years, at the expiration of which time he removed to his farm in Pike county. In 1879, he removed to Troy, where he has a fine practice, confined almost exclusively to the city. He is a member of the State Medical association, and is treasurer of the Pike county Medical society. He was, for some time, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at the present time both he and wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and occupy a high social position. They were married, in October, 1858. Mrs. Crossley, before her marriage, was Eugenia, a daughter of James DeWitt, and Sarah McCall, natives of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively, but at an early day they came to Alabama, and died at Perote. Mrs. Crossley was born in Pike county, and is the mother of two sons and four daughters, viz.: Sallie, wife of Tyre Carter; Dr. Andrew Crossley, a dentist of Atlanta, Tex., a graduate of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn.; Jennie, Lavenia, wife of Thomas Hollis; Mattie, and James M.

JOHN H. DEWBERRY, M. D., druggist at Brundidge, was born in Talbot county, Ga., in 1833. He is a son of Irby and Mariah (Walker) Dewberry, who were born in Warren county, and Putnam county, Ga., respectively. They were brought up on the farm, receiving a fair education for the time, and spent all their lives in Georgia. They reared their family in Talbot county, and there died, Mr. Dewberry in January, and Mrs. Dewberry in July, 1869, the former being about ninety years and the latter about seventy-two years of age. Mr. Dewberry was a farmer, honest, industrious, and well to do. He accumulated good property. He was a member of the whig party, and was an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. He was of English extraction and was probably of the first generation of his people born in the United States. Mrs. Dewberry was a member of the Missionary Baptist church for many years. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Dewberry was John Walker, an Englishman, who died in Putnam county, Ga. He was a farmer by occupation and reared a large family. Irby Dewberry had two sons by his first wife, Bradford and Hampilton. Bradford died without marrying, about his maturity. Hampilton married and raised a large family in Harris county, Ga., and died a few years ago. Irby Dewberry also raised two daughters by his second wife, Emily and Emory E. Emily married, lived in Talbot county, Ga., and is still living, being about sixty-seven years of age. James M., who died in Richmond, Va., was never married. Thomas Jefferson was married and had one son, who is now a physician in Georgia. By the second marriage he had three sons and two daughters, Dr. John H. being the third of this family. The two other sons by the second wife were mentioned above, James M., died at Richmond during the war, and Thomas Jefferson, who was killed near Richmond in battle, a few days before his brother died. Dr. John H. was reared on the farm and received a good education, principally at the Hamilton academy and Waverly Hall academy, Georgia. He studied medicine with Dr. H. K. Stanford, of Harris county, Ga., two years, in the meantime attending Augusta Medical college, and graduated from Jefferson Medical college, at Philadelphia, in 1857. He then removed to Hilliard's Cross Roads, in Pike county, Ala., and there practiced medicine during 1857 and 1858, when he returned to Talbot county, Ala., and there married Sallie E., daughter of Rev. Hiram Powell, a Missionary Baptist preacher for many years previous to his death, serving one church over thirty years. He reared a large family, several of whom were ministers of the gospel and of good standing. Mrs. Dewberry was born and educated in Talbot county, Ga., and was the mother of three sons and two daughters, viz.: Ida Irene, who died young; James M., a graduate from Nashville Normal school, and for three years principal of Capital Hill school at Montgomery, and then professor of mathematics in the State Normal school at Troy, which position he resigned to become one of the editors and proprietors of the Alabama Baptist, of the Alabama Printing Co.; he mar-

ried Miss Effie Lee, of Selma, Ala.; Ola M., wife of S. B. Copeland, who was educated at Brundidge and at Troy; John R., attended the state university, and now has a position in the auditor's office of the Alabama Midland Railroad company at Montgomery; Allie P., who was educated at Brundidge, and who is now clerking in a drug store at Dothen. Dr. Dewberry practiced medicine in Monroe county, Ga., in 1859, and in 1860 came to Brundidge, where he continued his practice until 1873, when he removed to his farm, upon which he spent seven years, still doing practice. He then returned to town and has since been engaged in the drug business. He is also interested in planting. He is one of the oldest and most popular of the physicians of the county. He is a member of the State Medical association and of the Pike county Medical society. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years, and both he and his wife have been members of the Baptist church from their youth up. Having spared neither pains nor expense in the education of his children, he is now being rewarded by the positions they occupy and by their noble characters. He has always been foremost in all undertakings tending toward the public good and the educational and moral advancement of the community, and although never an aspirant for public honors, he is always actively interested in the success of the democratic party. He is well and widely known and is universally respected for the sterling qualities of his character.

WILLIAM L. FLEMING, planter of Grimes's beat, No. 8, was born in Harris county, Ga., in 1848. He is a son of John A. and Nancy (Watson) Fleming, natives of Columbia county, Ga., the former born in 1810, the latter in 1811. Both were reared on the farm and received a common school education. They were married in 1831, and in 1852 came from Harris county to Coffee county, Ala., and with the exception of one year, 1865, when they lived in Jefferson county, they have since lived in Coffee county. Both were Methodists for many years. Mr. Fleming is a well-to-do farmer, was tax collector of Coffee county a good many years ago, has always been public spirited and active in public affairs, but has never been an active politician. He has always been honest and industrious, but he has not been a hard worker. He was one of a large family born to Robert Fleming, a native of North Carolina, who removed to Columbia county, Ga., at an early day, and died in Harris county, Ga., in 1867. He was of Scotch descent, and an active, industrious man. It is probable that his parents were both Scotch, and that his mother was born in the old country. James Watson, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Fleming, and his wife, were both natives of Georgia, where they lived until 1852, when they removed to Coffee county, Ala., where Mrs. Watson died in 1856, Mr. Watson dying in 1862. He was a farmer by occupation and had served as a soldier in the war of 1812. William L. Fleming was the third in a family of three sons and four daughters. Benjamin, now of Coffee county, Ala., was in the Fifteenth Alabama,

company E, and served in the army in Virginia from 1861 to 1865, as a private soldier. He was wounded at Richmond, in January, 1865, and also once before. William L. Fleming, in April, 1865, joined the Second Florida cavalry, and operated in eastern Florida, near Jacksonville, until May. After the close of the war he returned home and went to farming in Coffee county, and, in 1873, was married, in Dale county, to Mary Love, daughter of Leroy M. and Martha Edwards, natives of Georgia, but who removed to Alabama with their parents, and married in Russell county, whence they removed to Dale county, where they still live, both having been Methodists for many years. Mr. Edwards was in the late war in the cavalry service in the Tennessee army from 1863. He was captured once but soon afterward made his escape. He was a member of the legislature from 1874 to 1875, and was county superintendent of education about four years. He has also held other minor offices. He has reared five children, three sons and two daughters. Mrs. Fleming was born in Russell county, Ala., and is the mother of eight children. In 1873 Mr. Fleming removed to Pike county, lived in different parts thereof until 1880, when he settled down upon his present farm, five miles south of Brundidge, where has a fine farm of 700 acres, in a good location and well improved. It is well fenced, has upon it good buildings, and is one of the best farms in Pike county. He is engaged principally in raising cattle and farm crops, and his success he attributes to his having given his personal attention to his business. He is a thorough, practical farmer, has an elegant home and everything in as good shape as could be desired. Both he and his wife have been members of the Methodist church for many years, she since her youth. Mr. Fleming is rather retired in his disposition, but takes an active interest in seeing that the best men are elected to office, and he is sparing no pains nor expense to give his children a good education.

H. FOREMAN, M. D., a practicing physician of Brundidge, was born in Autauga county, Ala., 1837. He is a son of David and Nancy (Betzell) Foreman, the former of whom was born in Edgefield district, S. C., in 1800, and the latter near Milledgeville, Ga., about 1812. David Foreman was brought upon a farm, and received a liberal education. He removed with his parents to Georgia, where he married and afterward removed to Autauga county, Ala. About 1839 he removed to Pike county, now Bullock county, where he died in 1863, his wife surviving him until 1886. Mr. Foreman was a model farmer and was extraordinarily successful. In politics he was a democrat. He was one of a large family born to Isaac Foreman, who was of Irish origin, born in South Carolina and who died in Georgia. Grandfather Betzell was also the father of a large family and died in Georgia. Dr. Foreman is the sixth of a family of five sons and three daughters. Andrew J. was a soldier in the late war and died in 1864 in the Georgia campaign; Augustus L., now a merchant of Union Springs, served all through the war in the Virginia army. Dr. Foreman

was reared on a farm and received his early education in the country schools. Later he attended the Orion and Montgomery academies, and then read medicine with Dr. William Mabson of Union Springs, and graduated from Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia in 1859. He then took a post-graduate course at the South Carolina Medical college at Charleston. He practiced at Union Springs until the breaking out of the war, and early in 1861 joined company I, Twenty-second Alabama infantry, and was stationed at Hall's Mill near Mobile for some time, when he joined the Thirty-ninth Alabama as surgeon and served in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, and then back to Nashville with Hood. He went thence to Montgomery and Spanish Fort, where they were soon driven out by the Federal army, and they then made their way to Meridian, Miss., where they were paroled. The doctor had a horse shot under him at Resaca which fell upon him and broke his left knee, which caused him to walk for some time on crutches. From the time spent in the army he gained a great deal of useful experience. After the close of the war he settled on his plantation near Union Springs, and did not practice much for some years, but since he removed to Brundidge he has been continuously engaged in practice with good results. He is also largely interested in planting both in Bullock and Pike counties. In 1870 he married Barbara, daughter of T. W. and Christine Griffin, who were early settlers of Brundidge, where they still reside. Mr. Griffin is a prosperous farmer and a worthy citizen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are members of the Baptist church. Mrs. Foreman was born and educated at Brundidge and has one daughter. The doctor has been mayor of Brundidge for some years. He is a member of Brundidge lodge, No. 184, F. & A. M., and both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. He is one of the most genial, upright and useful citizens of the place.

HENRY. W. EMFINGER, planter of Tanyard beat, No. 6, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., in 1814. He was the son of Henry and Mourning (Trotter) Emfinger, both natives of the same district. They were persons of limited educational opportunities. They lived in South Carolina till 1835, when they removed to Chambers county, Ala., settling near West Point and renting land. About 1837 they removed to Russell county, where Mr. Emfinger died in 1847 or 1848. He was a good farmer, lived in moderate circumstances, was fond of hunting and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. Mrs. Emfinger died some years after the death of her husband. Henry Emfinger's father came from Germany, and died near Charleston, S. C. He was twice married, his first wife being the mother of Henry Emfinger. Mrs. Mourning Emfingers's father was Joseph Trotter, an Englishman who married a Miss Gentry. They reared a large family and died in South Carolina. Henry W. Emfinger was the fourth in a family of five sons and six daughters. Two of the sons were in the late war, David and

William, both of whom are now residents of Elmore county. Henry W. Emfinger was reared on a farm, received but a limited education and began life for himself on attaining his majority. He came with his parents to Chambers county in 1835. On May 2, 1836, he joined Capt. Moses Gunn's company of Col. McLemore's regiment, and spent some months in the Indian war of that year, being discharged September 2, following. In 1839 he married Martha Goldsmith, who was born in Georgia, and who came with her father, John Goldsmith, to Alabama. He had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution and died in Chambers county, Ala. Mrs. Emfinger died in 1888, having been the mother of three children, one of whom, Madison Caswell, survives. After her death Mrs. Emfinger married Mrs. Selina Ellis, widow of Jesse Ellis, who died a prisoner of war during the rebellion. Mrs. Ellis was born in Georgia, and was the daughter of Greene Sims, who also died in Georgia. After his first marriage Mr. Emfinger lived a short time in Russell county, then returned to Chambers county and about 1850 came to Pike county, settling near Brundidge, and for about ten years has lived on his present farm of 120 acres, which is in a high state of cultivation. Starting from nothing he has accumulated all he now has by his own efforts and good management. He has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church since he was sixteen years old. He has never neglected his domestic affairs for politics or other public matters. The two deceased sons of Mr. Emfinger by his first wife were William W., who was a member of the Forty-sixth Alabama infantry, and who was in poor health all the time of his service, and who died during the siege Vicksburg, and John Henry, who was killed by a snake when about five years old. Madison Caswell Emfinger, the surviving son, was born in Chambers county in 1840 and was educated at Clay Hill. He began life for himself in 1860, cropping with his father, and spent a short time as a laborer on the Montgomery & Mobile railroad, intending to use his earnings in securing a better position. But in 1861 he joined company H, First Alabama infantry, for one year, was stationed at Pensacola, and was at the bombardment of Fort Pickens. After the first year's service had expired he came home and re-enlisted in company C, Forty-sixth Alabama infantry, in which he went on to Knoxville, Tenn., Cumberland Gap, his first engagement being at Tazewell. He served through the Kentucky campaign, back to Mobile and then on to Vicksburg. He was captured at Baker's Creek, June 17, having secreted himself in a well, and then went as a nurse in a hospital to care for a wounded comrade. On the twentieth of the same month he made his escape, started for home, reported to Jackson, and was sent to Demopolis, where he was furloughed home. He was married September 9, 1863, to Addrann, daughter of Dr. Oliver and Olive Flemming, both of whom were probably natives of Georgia, from which state they removed to Macon county, Ala., where they both died, the latter in 1888, the former in 1886. Dr. Fleming was a practicing physician for many years, and a Meth-

odist minister from early life. Mrs. Emfinger was born in Macon county, Ga., and was educated there and at Midway, where her people lived some years, and where she died on January 17, 1889. Mr. Emfinger was married the second time to Ella, daughter of William and Caroline Price. She was born in Columbus, Ga., and educated there. Her father died when she was an infant, and her mother, in January, 1881. On the return of the troops to the army, Mr. Emfinger joined them, and went to Chattanooga, fighting at Missionary Ridge, and at Lookout Mountain. The next summer he fought all through the Atlanta campaign, and back with Hood to Tennessee, though he was not in the battle of Franklin. He was, however, in the battle of Nashville, after which he retreated to Corinth, and then went to the Carolinas, fighting at Kingston, and at Bentonville. He was dropped just prior to Johnson's surrender, and at the time was on his way home. He was a drummer for about a year in the Forty-sixth Alabama, and then orderly sergeant, and when near Marietta, in 1864, he was wounded, in consequence of which he was at home for about ninety days. Upon his return to his regiment, he was made third lieutenant, and served in that capacity till the close of the war. After the war was over he lived on the old farm, east of Brundidge, until 1880, when he removed to Clay Hill, and in 1882, he moved to his present farm of 436 acres, just west of Pronto. This farm is now under excellent cultivation, but nearly all the improvements have been made by himself. He has one of the best cotton gins in the state, which has all the modern improvements, and a capacity of about thirty-six bales of cotton a day. He raises cotton merely as a surplus crop. Mr. Emfinger was county commissioner from the second district from 1878 to 1882. He is a member of Brundidge lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Baptist church. He has two children by his first wife. Mr. Emfinger is one of the most prominent and successful planters of the county, and stands high as a man of character in the community.

CHARLES HENDERSON, wholesale grocer, and also a member of the responsible firm of Henderson Bros. & Co., general merchants of Troy, Pike county, Ala., was born in Pike county in 1860, a son of J. A. and Mildred E. (Hill) Henderson, also natives of the county named. J. A. Henderson was reared a farmer, received a good country education, and when a young man spent a few years in Troy, then returned to the country, married, and settled about twelve miles south of Troy, at a point afterward known as Henderson's store, where he engaged in farming and merchandising with marked success until about 1870, when he removed to Troy, and followed merchandising until his death in 1877. He was a self-made man, having started with no means, in a pecuniary sense, but he possessed energy that was untiring, also exceedingly superior business ability, and by constant devotion to his calling, he amassed a comfortable competency, and became one of the leading financiers of Pike

county. He was a royal arch Mason, and was conservative in politics, but was a delegate to the secession convention of 1860, and served in the Confederate cavalry throughout the Civil war. His father, James Eli Henderson, was a native of Edgefield district, S. C., and when a young man located in southwestern Alabama, where he married, and afterward removed to Pike county and settled nine miles below Troy, where he improved a good farm, reared a family of six sons and five daughters, became well-to-do, and died in 1855. William Hill, the maternal grandfather of Charles Henderson, was a native of Georgia, who, after his marriage, came to Alabama and settled below Troy, Pike county, and reared a large family. He served in the war with Mexico, and died at home in 1870. Charles Henderson is the fourth born in a family of five boys and two girls, all of whom are now among the best citizens of Troy, the boys having become the chief financiers and business men of the city, being the founders and principal owners and operators of every industrial enterprise in the place. Charles, after receiving a common school education, attended Howard college (then at Marion) until his father's death, when he left college and engaged in merchandising with the firm of Henderson Bros. & Co., with which firm he is still connected. Later he established the Charles Henderson Wholesale Grocery company; he is also the proprietor of the ice works and bottling vaults, and has a large interest in the cotton compress, knitting factory, fertilizer works, machine shops, etc., and is now, in fact, the leader of all the principal industries of the city, although yet quite a young man. He also has extensive planting interests in the county, and was mayor of the city from 1886 and 1891. The marriage of Mr. Henderson was solemnized in 1888 with Miss Laura, daughter of the late Thomas A. Montgomery, who was for many years a prominent merchant of Raleigh, N. C. Mrs. Henderson was born near Raleigh, N. C., and was educated at St. Mary's college of that city. She is a consistent member of the Baptist church, while Mr. Henderson is a Knight Templar Mason. It will thus be seen that much, if not all, of the prosperity of Troy is owing to Mr. Henderson and other members of the family, and that he is one of the prime factors in the creation of its industries, each one of which, in which he has any interest, is of a substantial character and adapted to the needs of the community, either as a producer of an article inherent to the place, as ice, for instance, or a consumer of that which is indigenous and over abundant, as cotton, which is manufactured and exported, each industry giving employment to labor that would otherwise stand idle, and keeping up a constant circulation of capital, in large or small sums, that would otherwise remain uninvested. Such as these are the men that make a community what it ought to be.

GUSTAVUS HENDRICK, M. D., a retired physician of Brundidge, was born in Butts county, Ga., September 7, 1833. He is a son of Gustavus and Martha (Hurt) Hendrick, the former of whom was born in Virginia,

in 1793, and the latter in Hancock county, Ga., in 1797. Mr. Hendrick was taken by his parents, when about two years old, to Georgia, where he received a very liberal education, and where he became a great reader, and a man of profound thought. He was married in 1812. He devoted the earlier years of his life to the farm, and was a very successful planter. In later years, he became quite a successful politician, and for several years represented Jones county, Ga., in the legislature. After his removal to Butts county, he was a member of the state senate, serving with distinction in both branches of the legislature. He was, at one time, general of the militia, and was, for this reason, afterward known as Gen. Hendrick. He was exceedingly active in all public matters. He was a royal arch Mason, and, in early life, was a devoted Methodist; but in later years, owing to certain dissensions in the government of that denomination, he became a Reformed Methodist. Still later in life, when he lived in a vicinity where there was no church except a Baptist church, he united with that church, in order that his children might be profited by the influences of the church. He remained in this connection until his death, which occurred March 20, 1883, at the age of ninety years. He was buried at Brundidge. His wife died at Union Springs in 1884, and is also buried at Brundidge. This couple lived happily together for the remarkably long period of seventy-one years. John Hendrick, the grandfather of Dr. Hendrick, was a Virginian, but in about 1795 removed to Georgia, and afterward to Kentucky, where he died at the age of fifty-two. He was of German origin, and a farmer by occupation. From the best authority obtainable it is thought that his forefathers came to this country with Henry Hudson, and settled in New York. The maternal grandfather of Gustavus Hendrick was of Irish ancestry, and was a Revolutionary soldier. He died in Hancock county, Ga., before Gustavus Hendrick was born. Dr. Hendrick is the eighth of eleven children, ten of whom reached the age of maturity. The eldest, Dr. John B., died in Covington, Ga., where he had been a successful physician for many years. Two of the sons were in the late war, viz.: Maston, now living on the old home farm, in the house in which he was born, and Obadiah, who also occupies a portion of the old farm. They were both in the Seventh Georgia infantry, all through the war. Dr. Hendrick was brought up on the farm, and received a country school education. At the age of twenty-one, he began the study of medicine with his brother at Covington, Ga., and in 1856 graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical college at Philadelphia. He practiced medicine in his home neighborhood until 1858, when he removed to Pike county, Ala., locating at Olustee Creek, until after the war. In 1860, he married Fannie, daughter of Simeon and Amarintha Copeland, who came from Putnam county, Ga., to Alabama when Mrs. Hendrick was a baby, and later they came to Brundidge, where Mr. Copeland died. His occupation was that of a farmer. Mrs. Copeland is still living. Mrs. Hendrick was born in 'Ran-

dolph county, Ga., and was reared in Chambers county, Ala. She is the mother of eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Albert Sidney, a druggist of Geneva, who was educated at Brundidge; Dr. Lowndes, a practicing physician at Carroll's Store, and a graduate of Mobile Medical college; Henry O., who was educated at Brundidge, and now railroad agent at Ariosto; Annie, wife of John T. Ashcraft, a prominent attorney of Florence, Ala., who completed her education at Judson college, and is a very accomplished lady; Pattie Hurt, and Hallie. In 1866, Dr. Hendrick came to Brundidge, where he devoted his entire attention to his profession until within a few years, when he retired from active practice, owing to feeble health. He has been a hard student all his life, and has kept pace with the progress of the times. During his professional career it was always his custom, not so much to cure his patient, as to relieve him from pain, and to prevent death, and then let nature do the rest. He is a grand councillor in the State Medical association, and for nearly ten years, was president of the Pike county Medical society. He stands in the foremost rank of living practitioners in Pike county. He was, at one time, W. M. of Brundidge, and also of Olustee lodge, F. & A. M., but his membership is now of Troy lodge, No. 56, and he is also a royal arch Mason. Both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church, he having been a member thereof ever since he was a young man. He is believed to be the oldest practitioner of medicine in Pike county, and besides his practice, he has for many years been extensively interested in farming.

JOHN T. HIGHTOWER, SR., warehouseman of Brundidge, was born in Monroe county, Ga., in 1827. He is a son of Elisha and Mary (Oslin) Hightower, the former a native of south Carolina, born in 1796, the latter a native of Greene county, Ga., born in 1798. Elisha Hightower came when a boy with his parents to Georgia, received but a limited education, married in Greene county, Ga., lived in Monroe, from there moved to Harris county, from there in 1840 came to and settled near Auburn, now in Lee county. He settled in the woods, but made a good farm by his improvements, and lived thereon a good many years. Mrs. Hightower died in Texas in 1873, and Mr. Hightower afterward lived with his children, and died in Texas at the age of eighty-seven years. They were both Methodists for many years, and he was a successful planter. He was a captain of the militia and served in the war of 1812. He was very active in church matters, was a leader in society, was a staunch whig and was considerable of a politician. He was a member of a large family born to Thomas Hightower, who removed from South Carolina to Georgia at an early day. He was of English extraction. John Oslin, the maternal grandfather of John T. Hightower, Sr., was of Welsh descent, and spent all his life in Georgia, dying in Henry county when John T., Sr., was quite young. He was a farmer and raised a large family. John T. Hightower, Sr., was the fifth of a family of seven sons and three daughters.

Five of the sons were in the late war, viz.: Asbury W., was in Clanton's command of Alabama troops, the latter part of the war, and was captured near Mobile, near the close of the war. He afterward removed to Texas, where he died; Isaac O., now of Texas, was in a Texas command in the Tennessee army; William A., was also in a Texas command in the Tennessee army. He afterward removed to Texas, where he died; Elisha F., was a lieutenant in an Alabama command from 1861, was captured at Island No. 10, and was in prison in Camp Douglas a short time, when he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment. He was killed at Atlanta July 27, 1864. John T., Sr., was reared on a farm, received a limited education, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-one as a farmer. He was married in Lee county, in 1849, to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Oliver and Olive (Bradford) Flemming, natives of Jefferson county, Ga., who were married there, and in 1837 moved to what is now Lee county, Ala., then went to Barbour county, and later to Pike county, where Dr. Flemming died about 1886, and Mrs. Flemming in March, 1888. Both were Methodists for many years, and the doctor was a graduate of Macon (Ga.) Medical college, and practiced his profession until his death. He was a local Methodist preacher for thirty-five years, and was in every sense a noble man. Mrs. Hightower was born in Washington county, Ga., and was educated in Lee county, Ala., both she and her future husband attending the same school together when they were children. They have been the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Oliver E.; Harriet, wife of R. D. Tompkins, of Florida; Mary Olive, wife of J. C. Parks; Charley W.; Nettie V., wife of R. D. Watson, of King county, Tex.; John T.; Lelia A., and James F. When first married Mr. Hightower located near Midway, in what is now Bullock county, and in 1860 removed to Pike county, near Brundidge. He followed farming and brick laying until 1890, since which time he has been living in Brundidge. In the fall of 1862 he joined company B, Fifty-third Alabama cavalry, and during the first two years of the war served in northern Alabama, and then with the Tennessee army until the close of war in the Georgia campaign, and then on with Johnston to Savannah. He was furloughed home, and was on his return when Johnston surrendered. Though he was in many severe skirmishes and had his horse shot under him, he was never wounded or captured. After the war he resumed farming. He had a good farm, which he sold. He started with nothing, and made all he had by hard work and good management. He is a member of the Brundidge lodge, F. & A. M. He and his wife have lived a happy life together for nearly half a century. They have been members of the Methodist church from their childhood, and all their children are members of the same church. Mr. Hightower has always been rigidly honest, believing in the maxim that honesty is the best policy, and believing also in the education of the youth of the land, has given all his children a good education.

WILLIAM J. HILLIARD, judge of the probate court of Pike county, was born in Stewart county, Ga., in 1833. He is a son of William and Mary (Daniel) Hilliard, natives of North Carolina and Washington county, Ga., respectively. When a boy Mr. Hilliard, Sr., went with his parents to Georgia. He was reared on a farm, and as a consequence received but a limited education. After marriage he lived in different counties in Georgia, and in 1851 removed to Pike county, Ala., settling about eleven miles southeast of Troy, on a small improvement, which has long been known as Hilliard's Cross Roads, most of his land (about 1,000 acres) being woods. Here he spent the rest of his life as a hard-working, industrious farmer, in which vocation he was more than usually successful; and he enjoyed the fruits of his labors by faring sumptuously every day. Mrs. Hilliard was noted far and wide as a proficient in the culinary art, the most useful of the arts to which woman can devote her talents and time. Mr. Hilliard was a voluminous reader, by which means he acquired a vast and valuable fund of information. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard were members of the Methodist Protestant church. In 1863 they were both stricken with small-pox, the disease carrying away the father, who died at the advanced age of seventy-five years. The mother recovered only to die, however, the following year, 1864. Mr. Hilliard was a son of Maj. Hilliard, who was probably born of English and Dutch ancestry, in North Carolina, but who removed to Georgia at an early day, in which state he died before the judge was born. During his life time he was a well-to-do farmer. His father was one of three brothers who came to America in colonial times. Ezekiel Daniel, the maternal grandfather of William J. Hilliard, was a substantial farmer, reared a large family, and died in Washington county, Ga. William J. Hilliard was the youngest but one of thirteen children, four of whom are living, three besides himself. George W. (deceased) was a sergeant in the Fifty-seventh Alabama infantry. Dr. Charles W. was also a member of the same regiment all through the war. William J. Hilliard was reared on a farm, receiving but a limited education, in part because of the newness of the country. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one, being the main dependence of the family for many years. He then spent one year teaching school in Georgia, when his father, who still depended upon him for the support of himself and wife during their old age, requested him to return to their home. With this request he complied, and cared for his father and mother during their last illness. In July, 1861, he joined company F, Fifteenth Alabama infantry, as a private soldier, and served therein twenty-two months as a portion of the army of Virginia, fighting in the battles of Port Royal, Winchester and Cross Keys. After the death of his parents he remained at home for a short time on the farm, and on December 25, 1864, he married Laura Bullard, daughter of Allan and Martha Bullard, who removed from Georgia to Coffee county, Ala., where the mother

died, and where Mr. Bullard still lives, a well-to-do general trader, etc Mrs. Hilliard was born in Georgia, and died in 1881, having borne five children, viz.: Mary V. (deceased), who had married William Parks; Martha G., wife of James E. Henderson; Camilla J.; Belle, and William W. In November, 1881, Mr. Hilliard married Mrs. Amelia Kelsoe (née Cooper), a native of Georgia, who has borne him two children, John W. and Alice Lee. After his marriage Mr. Hilliard engaged in carriage work and blacksmithing at Brundidge, continuing thus engaged until 1871, when he returned to the farm, and after two years of exclusive farming added blacksmithing and wood working thereto. In 1878 he removed to the vicinity of Troy, and continued the same business there until 1880, when he was elected probate judge, and was re-elected in 1886. He has a fine small farm, partly within the city limits, where he resides, and is engaged in growing fruit. He is a member of Troy lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M. He was formerly W. M. of Brundidge lodge, and high priest of the chapter there, which he assisted to organize. He has also taken the Knight Templar degree. Both Mr. Hilliard and his first wife were members of the Methodist Protestant church, while the present Mrs. Hilliard is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Hilliard has one of the finest and best selected libraries in the state, and is a great reader.

EDWARD H. JOHNSON, M. D., a practicing physician and surgeon, of Troy, was born in that city in 1845. He is a son of Dr. Osborn S. and Eliza J. (Hobdy) Johnson. Dr. Osborn S. Johnson was born in Marion county, Ga., in 1820, and Mrs. Johnson was born probably in North Carolina. Dr. Johnson received a common English education in Georgia. He then read medicine and graduated from the Medical college of Augusta, Ga., about 1841. He next moved to Pike county, locating at Monticello, and practiced there until the removal of the county seat to Troy, when he also removed to that place. At Troy he was married and continued the practice of medicine until 1854 or 1855, when he removed to Mt. Ida, in what is now Crenshaw county, where he continued his practice until the breaking out of the Civil war. He was married twice. His first wife, the mother of Dr. Johnson, died in 1853. Mr. Johnson died October 17, 1867, after a successful career as a physician and farmer. In these two vocations he accumulated a great deal of property, which was destroyed during the war. He was a public-spirited man, a royal arch Mason, and was one of the leaders of the whig party in 1852. At this time the two parties being nearly equal in numerical strength, Dr. Johnson was selected to make the race for the state senate against the late Harold Hobdy, his brother-in-law, and a democrat, the doctor being defeated by only a few votes. He was one of a large family, and one of his brothers died in the Mexican war. Dr. Johnson was a member of the Methodist church. His father-in-law, Edmund Hobdy, was one of the

pioneers of Pike county. He was a prosperous planter and a man of no little influence and ability. Edward H. Johnson is the eldest of five children, four sons and one daughter, by the first marriage of his father. One son, Robert S., died between Vicksburg and Jackson while en route home from service as a soldier. He first enlisted in a boy company as first lieutenant, and was stationed at Mobile, and when he was about to be superseded by a cadet from Tuscaloosa, he resigned, returned home and joined the Fiftieth Confederate cavalry. Toward the latter part of the war he was captured near Pensacola, taken to Ship Island and paroled, and started via Vicksburg for home. The only surviving brother is William A., a warehouseman, of Bryan, Tex. The only sister is Mary Ann, wife of Adam Benbow, of near Bryan, Tex. The doctor was educated at Troy, at Mount Ida and other places, till the breaking out of the Civil war, and in May, 1862, he joined company E, Fifty-sixth Alabama infantry. After about eight months' service at Mobile, he operated in north Mississippi and Tennessee, intercepting Gen. Sherman, en route to Chattanooga, afterward returning to Mississippi, and in the spring of 1864, joining Johnston's army in north Georgia, and fighting all the way to Atlanta, following Sherman into North Carolina, and surrendering with Johnston. His first engagement was at Mud Creek, Miss., and his last at Peach Tree Creek. He was never captured nor wounded. He returned home most of the way on foot, worked on a farm that summer, and also that of 1866, attending school during the intermediate winter. He then read medicine with Dr. Benjamin Meadows, in Crenshaw county, and took his first course of lectures in Atlanta, Ga., in 1868, and in February, 1869, graduated from Washington university, now the college of Medicine and Surgery, at Baltimore. He immediately located at Rutledge, where he had a successful career as a practitioner of medicine until 1888, since which time he has lived at Troy, where he now enjoys a successful practice. He is a member of the State Medical association, and was for some years president of the Crenshaw county Medical society. He was also a member of the board of censors of that society. On his settlement at Troy, he became a member of the Pike county Medical association, and the next year he was its president, and a member of its board of censors. He was, at one time, county physician of Crenshaw county, was tax collector of that county, by appointment of Gov. Houston, was postmaster at Rutledge during President Grant's administration, holding the office until he left the place. He was for some years W. M. of Rutledge lodge, No. 256, F. & A. M., but now a member of Troy lodge, No. 56. He was prelate, also vice chancellor, and now is C. C. of Pike lodge, K. P., and he is always active in politics, and in all public affairs. In June, 1869, he was married to Sarah E., daughter of John D. and Mary H. Chapman, natives of Georgia, but who removed, when young, to Alabama. Mr. Chapman died in Crenshaw county, where he had served as justice of the peace for many years, and from which county he

was for one term elected to the state legislature. Mrs. Chapman is still living. Mrs. Johnson was born in Elmore county, Ala., and is the mother of five children. Both Dr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

JAMES JOHNSON, a planter of Tanyard beat, No. 6, was born in Crawford county, Ga., November 29, 1840. He is a son of Isaac and Martha C. (Kelley) Johnson, natives of Jones county, Ga., Mr Isaac Johnson having been born May 8, 1808, and died April 6, 1871, and Mrs. Martha C. Johnson being born August 8, 1815, and dying June 27, 1879. They were married in their native county, and removed thence to Crawford county, and in 1851 removed to Pike county, Ala., settling on a small improvement, near where James Johnson now lives. Here they spent the rest of their lives. Mrs. Johnson was a member of the Christian church for many years. Mr. Johnson was an industrious and energetic man, but did not accumulate very much property. He however made a good, honest living. He was a thorough democrat all his life, but was not a politician nor an aspirant for public honors. He was a volunteer in the Indian war, but was not called into service. The father of Isaac Johnson came from Ireland, was of Scotch-Irish origin, and died in Jones county, Ga. He was formerly from North Carolina, and was the father of nine sons and six daughters. Samuel Kelley, Mrs. Johnson's father, was born in North Carolina, but went to Georgia when a young man and spent his life there as a mechanic. He was of English parentage, was probably in the Mexican war, at the close of which his wife died. They were parents of a large family. James Johnson was the third of a family of three sons and seven daughters. William Washington, now deceased, was a member of company A, Sixtieth Alabama infantry, was in numerous engagements, having enlisted in 1862, and served in the Virginia army. James enlisted, February 14, 1862, in company E, First Alabama infantry, was mustered in at Pensacola, and soon after went to Island No. 10, where he was captured and spent thirty or forty days at Camp Randall, Madison, Wis., and was then taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained about five months. He was then taken to Vicksburg and exchanged, and was at the siege of Port Hudson, where he was captured again, paroled and went home, where he remained about six weeks. He was then ordered to rejoin his regiment at Cahaba, Ala., went to Meridian, Miss., for the winter, and in the spring spent a few months at Mobile and Fort Gaines. He then joined the Tennessee army at Allatoona Pass, fought on to Atlanta and Jonesboro, and back with Hood to Franklin and Nashville, and accompanied that general to Mississippi and to Mobile and Montgomery, where he received a permit to go home. Here he was taken sick and did not return to the army. He was not wounded during the war. He was company commissary most of the time, but otherwise a private soldier. After the war he assisted his father a year or two, when he began life for himself as a farmer. He and his elder brother farmed

together, each having one horse or mule, thus making a team between them. In this way they were soon able to buy a farm and get a good start. In 1873, Mr. Johnson married Mary C., daughter of Felix G. and Elizabeth (Miller) Mulkey, natives, respectively, of Wilkes and Jones counties, Ga. Mrs. Mulkey died in 1860, and Mr. Mulkey, in 1862, married again, removing to Pike county, and has since resided near Clay Hill; he is now seventy-five years old. He has always been a farmer, and in politics, up to the war, was a whig of the most ultra kind, and since the dissolution of the party has been a republican, but has not been over active. For several years he has been an invalid. He had eight children by his first wife and six by his last. He had two sons in the late war: William G., who ran away from home to join the army, and served a short time, and his brother John also served a short time. Both were taken prisoners, William G. serving in prison at Camp Morton, Indiana, and John at Camp Chase, Ohio. Mrs. Johnson was born in Jones county, Ga., and has five children, viz.: William Washington, James F., Virginia Alvira, Minnie, and Nannie Lou. Since his marriage Mr. Johnson has lived at his present farm, where he owns 400 acres, of which about 200 acres are cleared and fairly well improved. What property he has he has accumulated by his own exertions, starting with nothing. He has always raised all his own supplies, and raises cotton only as a surplus crop. His success is due largely to his own hard work, good management and economy. He has one brother, Robert, in Texas; his sisters who lived to mature years, were: Louisa, wife of B. H. King; Nancy C., wife of A. J. Benton; Martha, deceased wife of W. H. Manning; and Julia, deceased wife of James Finlayson; Lizzie, wife of D. W. Hughes, deceased. Two other sisters died young.

ALEXANDER B. McDOWELL, planter of Dixon's beat, was born in Montgomery county, in 1842. He is a son of Alexander and Charlotte T. (Brown) McDowell, natives of South Carolina, the former born in 1805, the latter in 1807. They were married October 29, 1825, and came to Alabama prior to the Indian war in 1836. They lived some years in Barbour county, then removed to Montgomery county, and finally, in about 1852, came to Pike county, where Mr. McDowell died, September 21, 1863, his widow dying in 1882 in Hempstead county, Ark. Mr. McDowell was a hard-working industrious man, and accumulated considerable property, was esteemed by all who knew him, was a Mason and a great worker in the order, and both he and his wife were for many years prominent members of the Missionary Baptist church. His father was of Scotch extraction, and was born probably in South Carolina. He came to Alabama in an early day with his wife. Some time afterward he was killed by a runaway team on his way to Montgomery county. His occupation was that of a farmer. John Brown, the maternal grandparent of Alexander B. McDowell, also came from South Carolina and received his education in Montgomery county. He was a blacksmith and the father

of a large family. Alexander B. McDowell was the eighth in a family of five sons and five daughters. All but one of the sons were in the late war. William was a private soldier in the Fifteenth Alabama infantry, and was killed at the battle of Sharpsburg, Mo.; John was a member of the same regiment, and was discharged after about a year's service, on account of ill-health; James B., now of Hempstead county, Ark., was in company H, Forty-sixth Alabama infantry, from 1864 to the close of the war, serving in the Tennessee army; and Alexander B., in May, 1862, joined company H, Forty-sixth Alabama infantry, went to Loachapoka, then on to Chattanooga, and did his first fighting at Tazewell, Tenn. He was then engaged in the Kentucky campaign and in the defense of Vicksburg. He was captured, paroled, and sent home for about two months. He then rejoined the army at Demopolis, Ala., and was in the battles around Chattanooga. He then fought all through the Atlanta campaign, back with Hood to Nashville, at which place all but three of his company were captured. He then retreated to Mississippi, whence he was ordered with others to join Gen. Johnston in North Carolina. He fought in the battles of Kingston and Bentonville, in which latter battle he was twice wounded, once in the left wrist and a few moments later in the left arm, by which wounds he was for a short time disabled, but surrendered soon after with Johnston. After his surrender he returned home, most of the way on foot, and began immediately to retrieve the losses of the war by turning his attention to farming. On November 28, 1867, he married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Ramage. She was born in Chambers county in 1843, and is the mother of three children, William B., Oscar L., and Charley C. Since their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell have lived in their present neighborhood. Mr. McDowell owns a farm of 749 acres, more than half of which is under cultivation. He commenced with nothing after the war, and what he now has he has accumulated by his own efforts. From time to time he has purchased additions to the land he had, until his number of acres is what has been mentioned. For some of his land he has paid as high as \$22 per acre. His prosperity is due to his personal supervision of his affairs, good management, and in not hesitating to take hold of hard work himself. While he never aspired to public office, he has managed to live a life of comparative happiness and contentment, feeling satisfied to cast his lot with the farmers, and he has always been proud of his choice. As a result of this choice he is to-day one of the most prosperous and independent of the farmers of Pike county, and is well and widely known for his honesty and fair dealing. Both he and his wife have been members in good standing of the Missionary Baptist church for many years.

JAMES D. McEACHERN, farmer of Dixon's beat, No. 7, was born in Robinson county, N. C., 1825. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Conoley) McEachern, who were natives of the same county. John McEachern was highly educated. About 1837 he removed to Sumter county,

Ga., but in 1840 he removed to Pike county, Ala., settling near Hobdy's Bridge, and after spending the rest of his life in Pike county, died in 1847. Mrs. McEachern died in 1879. Both Mr. and Mrs. McEachern were Presbyterians for many years, and were active workers in the church. He was a staunch democrat, but was not what might be called a politician. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Norfolk, Va. He was a Mason for many years. He was a farmer in moderate circumstances, was scrupulously honest, and was liberal and kind-hearted—too much so, it was thought by some, for his own success in life. His father, Daniel McEachern, was a native of Scotland, but spent much of his life in North Carolina, dying in Cumberland county, when the father of James D. was a boy. His wife also died in the same county. Both of them were Presbyterians. Grandfather Daniel Conoley, and wife, Nancy Campbell, were natives of Scotland, where they were reared and married, and a few days afterward left their native country for the United States, settling in Cumberland county, N. C., with a Scotch colony, with which he came to this country, and spent the rest of his life in that county. Their family consisted of six sons and four daughters, and many of their descendants are still living. Some of the sons became quite prominent, and one of them, John F. Conoley, came to Alabama in 1836, settled in Selma, became a merchant, and served as sheriff of the county. He then became a lawyer, was very successful in this profession and made a fortune before the war. He became colonel of the Twenty-ninth Alabama infantry, and fought all through the war in the Tennessee army, losing his eldest son in the war. After the war he resumed his law practice, and was probate judge at Selma a good many years. His second son, William, is in the United States navy, and his youngest son, Douglas, is a Methodist minister, is a fine lecturer, and has spent much of his time in the old country, more especially in the Holy Land. James D. McEachern was one of a family of eight children, three of the brothers and one sister dying in North Carolina. He was reared upon the farm, with limited educational opportunities, and so what education he secured was obtained by his own efforts. He came to Alabama with his parents, and began life for himself at the death of his father, when he was but eighteen years old. He, at that time, took charge of the family, and, being an invalid, the responsibility was a great one for him. In 1861 he married Hasseltine J. Anderson, born in Troup county, Ga., daughter of James Anderson, a native of South Carolina, and a mechanic, who died in Pike county, Ala. Mrs. McEachern died in 1866, leaving two sons and a daughter, viz.: John A., a physician of Brundidge, a graduate of the medical department of the university of Louisville, Ky., having, however, previously graduated in the literary course from the Southwestern university, of Clarksville, Tenn.; William C., hardware merchant of Troy, who was educated at Clarksville, Tenn.; and Hasseltine J., wife of William C. Van Hoose, of Troy. Mr. McEachern was married the second

time, to Mrs. Mildred Anderson, daughter of M. C. Corley, and his wife, Mahala, both natives of Edgefield district, S. C., from which place they removed to Chambers county, Ala., in 1836, and there died. They were both members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mrs. McEachern was born in South Carolina, and has three children, viz.: Hadley A., Conoley P., and Mary L. Since 1840, Mr. McEachern has lived in Pike county, and on his present farm, two miles west of Brundidge, for thirty-three years. This farm consists of 410 acres, most of it being under a high state of cultivation, the improvements being made mostly by Mr. McEachern. While he himself has been a Presbyterian for many years, both of his wives were Baptists. He has always been in poor health, which has to a great extent interfered with his prosperity, but notwithstanding this interference, he is universally esteemed for his honesty and high moral standing.

MCLENDON FAMILY.—Elder George Grandberry McLendon was born in Morgan county, Ga., December 14, 1807. He moved with his father to Alabama in 1818, one year before Alabama had assumed her statehood, and settled near Burnt Corn, Conecuh county. Living there six years, he moved with the family to Pike county, Ala., in 1824, near what is now known as Brundidge, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Martha Martin, January 15, 1828, and engaged with the pioneers of Pike county in felling the forests preparatory to the developing of the agricultural resources of the then wild and beautiful lands of the new state. He was baptized by Elder Hillsman Hill and connected himself with the Salem Baptist church, July 9, 1832; ordained to the office of deacon April 27, 1833, and was elected clerk, July 22, 1837; ordained to the ministry July 27, 1840. As is always the case in new countries, he had almost no opportunity of obtaining even the merest rudiments of an education; he began his public life as a minister barely able to read a chapter in the Bible or the most familiar hymn. With his desire to preach came a desire to improve the mind, and by a course of hard study and careful reading, accompanied with much prayerful thought, his latent talent began to develop, until in a short time his services were in demand by many of the best churches within a radius of forty miles of where he lived. When the association to which Mr. McLendon belonged saw the necessity of evangelizing the destitute neighborhoods within its borders, he was selected for three years to preach in these localities as the missionary of the association. The field to which he was sent embraced southeast Alabama and west Florida, where, under his scriptural teachings, a large number of Baptist churches were organized, out of which, in a few years, several influential associations were made, whose influences are powerful factors in forming hundreds of prosperous and happy neighborhoods. Owing to his popularity as a preacher and the development of his mental powers, he was a number of years chosen as moderator of Salem association. After the three years' service mentioned above, he resumed the

relation of pastor to as many churches as his time and age would admit until the present time, 1892. Although he will soon be eighty-five years of age, he never fails to command the respect and close attention of the congregation, that will gather at short notice to hear him declare the unsearchable riches of Christ. His mind is logical. He reasons from cause to effect, and he never leaves a congregation without leaving his impress upon the people as a faithful witness of his Lord and Master. As a Baptist he has always been ready to give "a thus saith the Lord" for his teachings, and he believes no other religious tenets are scriptural save those held by the Missionary Baptists, known as Landmark Baptists. No one was ever heard to charge Mr. McLendon with inconsistency, because he was always known to practice what he preached. He is now the only pioneer preacher of the early days of southeast Alabama, and the only constituent member now known to be living of the Salem association. Perhaps it will not be saying too much to say that no one in the state, where he was known, has enjoyed a greater share of the confidence of the people, and perhaps, no one has merited it more than he. The father of Elder George G. McLendon was Josiah McLendon of North Carolina nativity, and perhaps related to all the McLendons in the United States, and maternally he is related to the Grandberry family, his mother being the daughter of Elder George Grandberry of North Carolina, one of the first preachers of the Baptist persuasion. George Grandberry of Harris county, Ga., was uncle to Elder McLendon. Elder George Grandberry McLendon had born to him six sons and four daughters; the three eldest sons are living. Five of the sons served in the late war, as Confederates, viz.: Hon. J. R. McLendon, a prominent farmer of Montgomery county, Ala., who served in the army of Tennessee until he lost a hand by accident. He is a man of fine education and has followed teaching and farming most of his life, and in the years 1888 and 1889 represented Montgomery county in the legislature; as a successful farmer he has taken, within the last five years, five first premiums at the state fairs for the largest and best display of farm products. Mr. McLendon, in the year 1856, married Mary Jane, daughter of Dr. J. C. Courtney, of Montgomery county, Ala. J. D. McLendon, the next eldest son, after receiving a liberal education in Orion institute, Pike county, Ala., engaged in farming and merchandising until the late war, when he enlisted in company G, Fifty-third Alabama volunteers, and served until surrendered at Columbia, S. C., May 1, 1865, since which time he has been engaged in farming and general merchandising. He was made a Mason in 1855, Orion lodge, No. 177; was master of Ramer lodge, No. 243, one year, and is now secretary of Harrison lodge, No. 246, Henderson, Pike county, Ala. Mr. McLendon married Susannah, daughter of W. B. Myrick, in 1859. Jackson J., the next elder son, now of Ramer, Montgomery county, Ala., served also in the Confederate war until surrendered by Gen. R. E. Lee, April 9, 1865. In early life he followed teaching and farming, and

is now engaged in farming and architecture; his extreme modesty has prevented him showing his moral worth as a citizen where his lot has been cast. For several years he was township superintendent of free public schools, and is now clerk of Ramer Baptist church. Mr. McLendon was married to Miss Elenor E. Cook of Montgomery county, Ala., in 1858. Jasper G. and Joseph F. were both wounded in the battle of Shiloh, April 7th, 1862—the latter mortally; the former was never heard from. Judson Cary, the youngest of the six, was killed on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, in July, 1891. He was married in 1869 to Miss Josephine Burgess, daughter of William Burgess of Pike county, Ala. Two of the four daughters died in infancy; the other two married and have since died. Julia Ann, the elder of the two, left a son, George Edge, now of River Falls, Covington county, Ala.; the other, Josephine, left three children, two sons and one daughter, viz.: James T., Mollie F. and Clarence M. Talbot.

MITCHELL D. MAUGHON, planter of Greene's beat, No. 8, was born in Walton county, Ga., in 1833. He is a son of Wiley and Sarah (Freeman) Maughon, natives of North Carolina and Georgia, respectively. Wiley Maughon went to Georgia a young man and there followed teaching school for a good many years, later followed farming, and died in Walton county, Ga., in 1863. His widow died in 1870. She was a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Maughon was a well-to-do farmer, active in public affairs and a good citizen. His father, William Maughon, spent all his life in North Carolina, was a farmer, was seven years in the Revolutionary war, and was of the first generation of his people born in this country. His parents were Scotch-Irish, and reared a large family. Samuel Freeman, the maternal grandfather of M. D. Maughon, died in Georgia. He was likewise a farmer, reared a large family, and served in the Indian war of 1836, and he was likewise of Scotch-Irish parentage. Mitchell D. Maughon was the eighth in a family of nine sons and three daughters, all but one of the sons being in the late war, viz.: Sidney, now of Gwinnett county, Ga., who served in the Virginia army from Georgia; William, now of Walton county, Ga., who was in the same command; Peyton, now of Walton county, Ga., also in the same command; Francis, now of Morgan county, Ga., also in the same command; John, now of Pike county, Ala., who served in the Thirty-third Alabama infantry, and in the Tennessee army; James, also of Pike county, was in a Georgia command, and Wiley, who was in the army of Virginia, was captured and it is supposed died in prison, as he was never afterward heard from. Thomas, of Walton county, was an invalid, and therefore not able to enter the service. Martha, widow of Samuel Snow, deceased, of Walton county, Ga.; Elizabeth, wife of William Wayne, of Walton county, Ga.; Rebecca, wife of James Caldwell, of Walton county, Ga. Mr. Maughon was reared on a farm, with a fair English education. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-two, as a farmer, and in 1859 went to Clark

county, Ark., and in June, 1861, joined the Second Arkansas battery, and began operations around Nashville, Tenn., and then with Gen. Wheeler's cavalry the rest of the service. He fought at Shiloh, and at Murfreesboro and Shelbyville, Tenn. He was captured June 27, 1863, and was at Camp Chase, Ohio, one month, and then at Camp Douglas twenty-three months, or until the close of the war in June, 1865. The first year of his prison life he fared moderately well, but the last year he nearly starved and suffered untold hardships. He was wounded twice at Shelbyville. After the war he returned to Arkansas, and in 1868 came to Pike county, Ala., where he has since resided, four miles south of Brundidge, where he owns a farm of 200 acres, all of which he has earned and obtained by his own efforts, and most of which he has under a high state of cultivation. In 1891 he was married to Orpha, daughter of Wingett and Tolatha Flowers, natives of North Carolina, whence they emigrated to Pike county, Ala., where they married and spent the rest of their lives. He died about 1861, and she in 1874. They were the parents of eight children. Mr. Flowers was a member of the Primitive Baptist church. Mrs. Maughon was born in Pike county. Mr. Maughon is a zealous and active democrat, is honest and industrious and well to do, but for many years has been in rather feeble health. He stands high in the community for his sterling character and general knowledge.

JOEL DYER MURPHREE was born in Smith county, Tenn., November 5th, 1827. His father, James S. Murphree, was born near Louisburg, N. C., August 1st, 1796, and was one of a family of ten children. When a young man he left North Carolina and located at Carthage, Tenn., where he married Matilda S. Dyer, December 20th, 1820, the daughter of Joel Dyer, who was a man of some prominence, having served two terms in the legislature of his state. Matilda S. was born in July, 1803, at or near where she was married. They had born to them eleven children. Mr. James S. Murphree's occupation was that of general trader and merchant. He merchandised at Rome, Tenn., about the years 1838 to 1841, and at Commerce, Tenn., until December, 1844, when he and family moved to Troy, Ala., where he continued merchandising until a short time before his death, which occurred July 20, 1856. Mrs. Matilda S. Murphree passed away June 30, 1875. She was noted for her faith in the efficacy of prayer. Both joined the Baptist church about the year 1836. Hon. Joel D. Murphree is the fourth in order of birth, of a family of seven boys and four girls, viz.: Mary B., born November 5, 1821, died October 22, 1890; Sarah A., born December 18, 1823, died June 2, 1891; William M., born December 28, 1825, died May 30, 1879; Joel D., born November 5, 1827, yet living; James K., born April 7, 1830, yet living; Elizabeth F., born June 13, 1832, yet living; Daniel B., born June 27, 1834, died December 31, 1890; Benjamin F., born November 22, 1837, died November 27, 1860; Edwin D., born September 14, 1840, died February 18, 1885; Thomas M., born January 4, 1843, yet living, and Almira M., born

May 18, 1844, died July 7, 1853. Mary B. married Dr. J. B. Fannin, September 22, 1852; Sarah A. married Mr. W. M. Love, April 2, 1848; William M. married Miss Susan Henderson, March 1, 1849; Joel D. married Miss Ursula A. Mullins, January 18, 1855; James K. married Miss Adlaide Henderson, October 15, 1854; Elizabeth F. married Mr. Urban L. Jones, December 16, 1847; Daniel B. married Miss Mary W. Henderson, December 19, 1865; Benjamin F. married Miss Rebecca Hill, May 3, 1858; Dr. Edwin D. never married. Thomas M. married Miss Lizzie Howell, January 29, 1872. Of the above, Dr. Fannin, Joel D., James K., Daniel B., Edwin D. and Thomas M. Murphree and Urban L. Jones were soldiers in the Confederate war, which terminated in 1865, all of whom were honorably discharged, not one having lost his life, and only one (Daniel B.) wounded. The sainted mother prayed incessantly that her boys might survive the war and return home. Her prayers were answered. Hon. Joel D. Murphree attended in his youth, such schools as his neighborhood afforded which were meager. At eleven years of age, his father, needing his services, took him from school, and from that time until his majority he was continuously employed as salesman in his father's store. For his last year's services he received \$300, with which he and his brother-in-law, Urban L. Jones, commenced business at Troy, Ala. (merchandising), the firm being Murphree & Jones. Their business prospered until the commencement of the Confederate war, 1861, at which time their estimated wealth was \$75,000. After the cessation of hostilities, they resumed business at Troy, which continued about two years, when they dissolved co-partnership. After which Mr. Murphree was engaged in various honorable pursuits. The results of the war caused the unavoidable failure of nearly every merchant in the south, all of whom were owing more or less to houses in New York and other northern cities. Those who were able to pay anything, compromised their liabilities at from 10 to 50 cents on the dollar. Mr. Murphree could have done the same, but preferred to pay 100 cents, which he says was the proudest act of his life; not only so, but the payment of the full amount at that time gave him a standing in the commercial world that has been worth ten times the amount he could have saved by a compromise, besides the satisfaction of mind of having done the right thing by his creditors. His wealth is now estimated at \$100,000. A great man has well said that "success is the rule by which men must be tried." Tried by this rule, Mr. Joel D. Murphree will stand the test in very nearly all departments of life. He grew to wealth in our midst, but not in disregard of his good name. He maintained for himself the bearing and position of a gentleman, honest in his dealings with men, and upright in whatever business he might be engaged. His life had an object in view, and that object was the honest accumulation of a fortune, which should be useful to himself and to others; useful to business and morals, to society and religion. His success is largely due to his temperate habits, honesty,

and personal attention to the details of his business. Mr. Murphree is now, and has been from his youth, a strong advocate of the cause of temperance, and has contributed to the press many articles in its advocacy. He regards the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a great sin, and an impediment to civilization, and never fails to condemn it upon all proper occasions. He has been a member of Troy lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M., since May, 1850, and served the same as secretary for fifteen years; he is also a member of Tyrian chapter, No. 54. In 1891, being the oldest member of the lodge, he delivered, by request, an address on "Practical Freemasonry," which elicited high commendation. In politics Mr. Murphree is a sound democrat, always voting for the nominees of his party. In 1855 he was defeated for the legislature by the know-nothing party, but in 1857 was triumphantly elected to that body, and was again chosen in 1872. In 1875 he was nominated and elected a member of the constitutional convention, and assisted in framing the present constitution for the state. He was chairman of the county executive committee of his county for fourteen years, reaching to 1890, at which time he was displaced at the instance of the alliance party. He has often been a delegate to political conventions of his county and state, and in 1884 was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago, that nominated Cleveland and Hendricks. The marriage of Mr. Murphree took place January 18, 1855, to Miss Ursula A. Mullins, daughter of Thomas K. and Amelia Mullins, who came from Lee county, Ga., and settled in Pike county, Ala., in 1849. Mrs. Murphree is a native of Georgia, and was born April 12, 1832. They have five children, born to them in the following order: Josephine, wife of Charles B. Goldthwaite; Thomas E., Allie, wife of J. S. Carroll; Joel D., Jr., and Nettie. Mr. and Mrs. Murphree are members of the Baptist church, and are ever foremost in church work and church charities, and their social standing is of the highest in the country.

BURR RAMAGE, a planter of Dixon Beach, was born in Chambers county, Ala., in 1841. He is a son of Benjamin and Caroline E. Ramage, natives of Newberry district, S. C., the former having been born in 1809 and the latter in 1812. The latter came to Alabama with her parents when she had grown to womanhood. Benjamin Ramage received a fair education, but his wife had very limited opportunities in this direction. They married in Chambers county, Ala., and lived there until 1853, when they removed to Pike county and settled on the place adjoining that upon which Mr. Ramage now lives. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Ramage died in 1886, but Mrs. Ramage is still living. Mr. Ramage, though not an able-bodied man, yet managed to make a good living, and was industrious, honest and upright, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His father was named Benjamin Ramage, and died in South Carolina, when the father of Burr Ramage was a boy. If not born in Ireland he was of Irish extraction. Robert

Ramage, the maternal grandfather of Burr Ramage, was a relative of Benjamin, and came from South Carolina prior to the Indian war of 1836. He settled in Chambers county, where he died about 1856. He was a farmer and reared a large family. Burr Ramage was the second of a family of five sons and three daughters. Robert was in company H, Forty-sixth Alabama infantry from 1863, and fought from Dalton to Atlanta and back to Nashville, where he was captured and soon afterward taken to prison; Charles H., Simeon, Joannah, wife of John Smith; Mary, wife of A. B. McDowell; Dollie and James, deceased. Burr Ramage was reared on a farm and received a fair common school education. Early in 1862 he entered company H, Forty-sixth Alabama infantry, and joined Kirby Smith's army at Chattanooga. He was in the Kentucky campaign and siege of Vicksburg, after which he was paroled and came home, remaining about three months, when he rejoined his regiment at Demopolis, Ala., and then joined Bragg's army near Chattanooga. He served all through the Atlanta campaign and back to Nashville with Hood. After the battle of Nashville, in which he took an active part, he retreated to Alabama, and afterward joined Johnston in North Carolina, fighting at Bentonville, the last battle fought by that army. He surrendered at Salisbury, N. C., while on detached service. He was wounded at Vicksburg and disabled for about a month. After the war he resumed farming, and in 1867 he married Nancy A., daughter of Eldridge and Annie Lockhart, early settlers of Pike county, where Mrs. Lockhart now lives, Mr. Lockhart having died in Texas before the war. Mrs. Ramage was born in this neighborhood, where Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart were married. Mr. Ramage has four children, Pearl, Annie, Kyle and Laura. He has two farms in the neighborhood of his home, containing, in the aggregate, 580 acres, all obtained by his own hard work. His crops consist of cotton, corn and all the necessary provisions for his family and stock. He has somewhat more than half his land under cultivation. Both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and his is one of the best families in the county.

ISRAEL L. TURNER, a planter and mechanic of Monticello, Pike county, was born near Milledgeville, Ga., in 1836. He is a son of John and Dorcas (White) Turner, the former a native of Georgia, the latter a native of South Carolina. Mrs. Turner came with her parents to Georgia and married near Milledgeville, where she and her husband lived until 1839, when they came to Pike county, settling about six miles northeast of Brundidge upon a small improved farm adjoining the property where Mr. Turner now lives. Mrs. Turner died soon after moving to this locality, and Mr. Turner marrying again removed to Pike county, Ark., where he died July 15, 1891, at the age of about ninety years. He had been a hard-working, well-to-do farmer and a good manager, but a man of limited education. His father, Henry Turner, was probably born in Georgia, but removed to Alabama when a very old man and died during the war at the

war at about ninety years. His wife had died in Georgia. John Turner was a member of the Primitive Baptist church, and his wife of the Missionary Baptist church. Israel L. Turner was the second of a family of six sons and seven daughters, four of who are living, viz.: Israel L., Isaac of Pope county, Ark.; George and Susan, also of the same county. James was killed near Decatur in northern Alabama, while serving in Wheeler's cavalry, and John, since deceased, served all through the war and was wounded near Atlanta. Israel L. Turner was reared on a farm, and received a limited education. He remained at home till his marriage in 1861 to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Barr, who came from Virginia to Georgia and thence to Pike county, Ala., at an early day. They both died at the home of their son-in-law. Mrs. Turner was born in Georgia and has five children, viz.: Allie, wife of James Shipman, of Barbour county; Sallie, wife of Bascom James; William, Thomas and Addie. Mr. Turner has lived in the neighborhood he now resides since 1853, and, since his marriage, on his present farm of 260 acres. It is a good farm and well improved. Mr. Turner is a practical, progressive and successful farmer, producing nearly everything consumed on a farm. He also breeds fine Jersey and Holstein cattle, mules and other live stock. When he began work upon this farm there were but thirty acres cleared and now it is nearly all under cultivation. This fact alone would lead any one to infer that Mr. Turner is a hard-working man and a good manager. Early in 1862 he joined company H, Forty-sixth Alabama infantry, fought at Shiloh, in the Mississippi campaign, and at the siege of Vicksburg, where he was captured, paroled and then went home, remaining there about sixty days, when he rejoined the army at Florence. He fought at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, being in the wagon department and driving a wagon down Lookout mountain, a very dangerous undertaking, as he had to pass between the two armies. He also served through the Atlanta campaign and back to Nashville with Hood; but he was not in the battle of Franklin. In the battle of Nashville he took up the flag after the color bearer had been shot down. On the retreat from Nashville he brought up the rear and went with the wagon train to Cornith, from which place he went to South Carolina to join Gen. Johnston, with whom he remained until that general surrendered. He was, however, at that time at Newburn, S. C., where he surrendered. He at once started for home on horseback; but when between Macon and Atlanta he gave his horse to a one-legged soldier and took the cars for Eufaula, having served in the army three years and five months. He has never aspired to public office. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and he has been a steward in the church for twenty-five years. He is proud of the fact that one of his boys has not missed an attendance at Sunday school for five years.

ELISHA S. WHALEY, a farmer of Pike county, was born in Henry (now Spaulding) county, Ga., in 1823. He is a son of Isaac and Ruth (Smith) Whaley, born in Jasper and Putnam counties, Ga., respectively. Isaac Whaley and his wife were both reared on the farm, and received a very limited education. In about 1833 they removed to Chambers county, Ala., and in 1853, to Pike county, where Mr. Whaley died in 1859, and Mrs. Whaley in 1867 or 1868. Mr. Whaley was a well-to-do farmer, hard working, industrious, and frugal. He was a staunch whig all his life, but was in no sense a politician or a public man. He was one of a large family born to Zachariah Whaley, who was of Irish descent and a Revolutionary soldier, of a sturdy and industrious race, and who died in Upson county, Ga. Josiah Smith, the maternal grandfather of Elisha S. Whaley, died in Spaulding county, Ga., a very old man, having lived for many years, perhaps during his whole life, in that state. He was a boy during the progress of the Revolutionary war. Elisha S. Whaley was the second of a family of five sons and two daughters. He was reared on a farm and had very limited opportunities for securing an education. He came with his parents to Alabama, but married in Talbot county, Ga., in 1856, Serena N., daughter of Ebenezer Whaley, a brother of Isaac. He was born in Hancock county, Ga., and died in Talbot county. Mrs. Whaley was born in Jasper county, Ga. They have no children, but soon after the war they adopted Eli A. McPherson, when he was about two and a half years old, whom they have reared and given a fine education at the state Normal school at Troy. He graduated from the Lexington, Ky., business college. In 1853, Mr. Whaley settled on his present farm, four miles southwest of Troy, with about fifteen or sixteen acres cleared, a few pole buildings, hewed log floors, etc. He has thus spent nearly forty years on the farm, starting with nothing, and is now the owner of about 1,700 acres in different tracts. His home farm of 1,200 acres is one of the best equipped and best cared for in the state. It has good fences, good buildings, and a fine orchard, with perhaps the best variety of fruit in the county. Mr. Whaley is a practical farmer, always producing to sell instead of buying to sell again. He served three years and seven months in the late war as a private soldier and sergeant in company E, Forty-sixth Alabama infantry, most of the time in the quartermaster's department, operating in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, etc., in Stevenson's division, and was in active service most of the time. He was captured at Vicksburg, paroled, and came home for a short time. At the Nashville fight he became detached from his command, and did not rejoin them for several months, and then at Rienzi, Miss. Soon afterward he was sent to South Carolina, and was detailed to join Gen. Lee, but surrendered at Catawba Hill, N. C., with a supply train. He came home at once, reaching it May 17th, and the next day, Sunday, was following the plow, the crops being very much in need of attention, the negroes having left the field. Since then he has persistently pursued

farming and stock raising with almost phenomenal success. He has been for many years a member of Troy lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M., and also of the chapter. Both he and his wife have been members of the Missionary Baptist church for nearly half a century, and stand high in the community.

HENRY CLAY WILEY, of the firm of Gardner & Wiley, and one of the most distinguished lawyers of Troy, Pike county, Ala., was born at Clayton, Ala., October 4th, 1840. He is a son of Judge J. McCaleb and Elizabeth (Duckworth) Wiley, the former a native of Cabanas county, N. C., born in 1806, and the latter born in Dallas county, in 1815. Judge McCaleb Wiley, after receiving a good literary education at Chapel Hill, N. C., at first chose medicine as his life profession, and having come to Alabama with his parents when a young man, read medicine, and in due course of time, graduated in medicine at Philadelphia. He first located in Dallas county, Ala., for practice, then removed to Clinton, La., where he continued practice a few years, when he changed to Butler county, Ala., where he continued in practice until 1859. He then settled in Clayton, Ala., and here, on account of ill health, he relinquished his practice and devoted himself to the law, in which practice he continued at Clayton until 1859, when he removed to Troy, where he met with abundant success. Soon after the close of the Civil war he was elected judge of his circuit, and held the position with distinguished success for eight years, but his health again failing, he retired to private life a few years before his death in 1878. He was a man of great force and magnetism and an able debater; he was of noble bearing and commanding appearance, tall, erect and well proportioned, and he was social and genial in disposition. He was general of the state militia in an early day, and during the late war was commissioned a colonel, but he did not enter the service. He was one of the most prominent Masons of the state, having taken the thirty-second degree, and at one time was the grand master of the grand lodge of the state of Alabama. He was a Presbyterian in his religious belief, but was not a member of any church. He was three times married, and had born to him four children by his first wife, and five by his second, but by his third marriage there was no issue. Ivan Wiley, father of J. McCaleb Wiley, was also a native of North Carolina, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry, but removed to Alabama some time in the twenties. He was a farmer and miller, and died at his residence near Courtland. James McCaleb, the maternal grandfather of Judge Wiley, was a native of North Carolina, was connected with the Mecklenburgh secession, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was known as Capt. McCaleb. Randolph Duckworth, the maternal grandfather of Henry Clay Wiley, was born and married in North Carolina, soon after the latter event coming to Alabama and settling in Dallas county, where he died at quite an advanced age, a wealthy, influential and highly respected planter. Henry Clay Wiley is the third born in a family of three sons and one

daughter. The two brothers, Maj. James H. Wiley and Dr. Thomas W. Wiley, of McKinney, Tex., both served in the Confederate army in the war. After receiving a good training at the Clayton school, Henry Clay Wiley attended Davidson college, in North Carolina, one year, and then two years at Oglethorpe college, Ga. In 1859 he went to Richmond, Tex., and there taught school until 1861, when he was among the first to offer himself as a volunteer in the Confederate army, on the breaking out of the war of secession. He joined Terry's Rangers, afterward the Eighth Texas cavalry, was sent to the army of the Tennessee, and was in every engagement in which that command took part, excepting the last fight at Franklin, Tenn., beginning at Bowling Green, Ky., and on to Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Perryville, Ky., and from Chattanooga to Atlanta, where he was taken ill. On his recovery he joined his command at Milledgeville on the way to Johnston in North Carolina. He took part in the fight at Bentonville, N. C., and just prior to the general surrender he tried to get his company out for the purpose of joining the trans-Mississippi army, but on reaching Hamilton, Ga., he heard of Gen. Dick Taylor's surrender. Nevertheless he continued on to Columbus, Ga., at which place he heard of the surrender of Kirby Smith, and upon the receipt of this information, he abandoned his design of crossing the Mississippi and disbanded the company he had commanded for two years, although he had never received a captain's commission. During his field service he had many narrow escapes from death, having had several horses shot from under him, his clothes shot to pieces and his mustache shot off, and yet escaped without a wound. The war being over, he visited Troy, Ala., to see his people, his intention being to return to Texas; but he changed his plans and at once entered upon the study of the law. In January, 1866, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year was married to Miss Henrietta Worthy, a native of Upton county, Ga., daughter of Dr. A. N. Worthy, who had removed from Georgia to Macon county, Ala., and later to Troy, where he still resides. Mr. Worthy began his professional life as a physician, but relinquished medicine for the law, and soon after the close of the war was elected to the state senate for four years, being the only democrat in that body. Mrs. Wiley departed this life in 1873, leaving three children, and in 1875 Mr. Wiley married Miss Ophelia, a sister of his first wife and a native of Troy, to which marriage have been born two children. Henry C. Wiley's firm is one of the foremost in the legal profession in southeast Alabama, and Mr. Wiley is himself an honest counselor and a ready speaker, is devoted to his profession, and for eight years was solicitor for Pike county. He is a bright, and ardent Freemason, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the K. of H., K. of P., and other secret societies. He has filled the position of W. M., of Troy lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M., has officiated as H. P. of the chapter, as eminent commander of the council, and grand king of the

grand chapter. He is a respected elder in the Presbyterian church, of which his amiable wife is also a member.

MAJOR JAMES PINCKARD WOOD, dealer in general building supplies, machinery, etc., of Troy, was born in Chambers county, Ala., in 1845. He is a son of Augustus E. and Jane M. (Pinckard) Wood, natives of Monroe county, Ga., both of whom received a fair common school education. They were step-brother and sister, the former's father marrying the latter's mother, with whom the children moved to Alabama, where Mr. and Mrs. Wood were married in Chambers county, whence they moved to Pike county in 1860, locating on a farm where Mr. Wood died in 1865 and Mrs. Wood in 1887. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wood were members of the Missionary Baptist church, the former being a deacon for several years. Mr. Wood was formerly a merchant, and was energetic and industrious, honest and fair in all his dealings. He accumulated considerable property, and was an active public-spirited man. In politics he was a staunch democrat, and served for a short time, toward the latter part of the war, as a member of the home guards of Mobile. He was one of the large family of Rev. John Wood, a prominent Baptist preacher in Hancock county, Ga., who was a man of fine talents, and a forcible speaker. For a time he was an associate of Rev. Jesse Mercer, one of Georgia's greatest divines. Rev. Mr. Wood was a great church organizer of northern Alabama, and always in his churches inculcated a strong temperance spirit, from which sprang the first prohibition element in Alabama. He died in Taladega county, Ala., after the war. He had served as a lieutenant in the Florida war, and many of his people were among the best people of Georgia. A brother of his, Brumfield Wood, was once secretary of state of Georgia. Jame Pinckard, the maternal grandfather of Major Wood, was a native of Virginia, but spent the latter part of his life in Georgia, where he was quite prominent, influential and wealthy. Major James Pinckard Wood was one of seven sons and two daughters. Three of the brothers served in the late war. John H., was captain of company E, First Alabama, was captured at Island No. 10, was imprisoned at Johnson's Island, and, after being exchanged, served till the close of the war. He is now one of Pike county's most prominent farmers. William A. was killed at Franklin, Tenn., in 1864, having served from 1862 with Cap. John H. Major Wood received a good English education in Chambers county, came with his parents to Pike county, and in February, 1861, enlisted for one year in company E, First Alabama infantry, and operated at Pensacola, Fla., as lieutenant, having charge of a mortar battery, at the bombardment of Fort Pickens and other forts. At the end of the first year's service he re-enlisted in company A, fifty-seventh Alabama infantry, as first lieutenant, and soon after was made captain. He served about one and a half years at Mobile and Pollard, and then joined the army of the Tennessee, at Resaca, Ga., fighting all the way to Atlanta, and back with Gen. Hood to Franklin, Tenn., where he com-

manded the regiment, as his colonel was absent, and he the senior captain. After the battle of Nashville, and the retreat to Corinth, Miss., he joined Gen. Johnston in North Carolina, whence he obtained leave of absence for thirty days. After his return, and upon the reorganization of the army, he was made major of the Twenty-sixth Alabama, but was in no more engagements, surrendering with Johnston. He was wounded at Peach Tree Creek, and was out of service for twelve days. At that battle he displayed great gallantry, for which he was recommended by Gen. Loring for promotion. After the war he engaged in farming, and in 1867 he married Mattie Taylor, of Chambers county, who died about four years afterward. In 1877, he married Theodosia Jordan, a native of what is now Bullock county, and a daughter of Hon. William C. Jordan of Midway, who was President Cleveland's receiver of public moneys, in the land office at Montgomery. Hon. Mr. Jordan was a gallant soldier of the Fifteenth Alabama infantry. Mr. Wood continued farming until 1880, when he removed to Troy, where he was engaged in the warehouse business for some years, but he still has large planting interests. He is one of Troy's prominent citizens, and holds the highest office in the A. O. U. W., Troy lodge, No. 24, and is president of the board of trustees of the First Baptist church, of which his wife is likewise a prominent member. Mr. Wood is active in politics and in all laudable public enterprises.

ALFRED N. WORTHY, M. D., a retired lawyer of Troy, was born in Jasper county, Ga., in 1818. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Crowell) Worthy, natives of Columbia county, Ga. They early removed to Gwinnett county, where Mrs. Worthy died. Mr. Worthy died at Troy in January, 1870, where he had lived about five years. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a man of great prominence, being a member of the state senate from Gwinnett county for fifteen or twenty years. He was then nominated for sheriff of the county for the purpose of defeating a man whom it was thought no one else could defeat, the result being that Mr. Worthy was elected. Mr. Worthy had served in the Indian war of 1836. His father was John Worthy, a Revolutionary soldier, and a Virginian at the time of his death. Alfred N. Worthy was a member of a family of two sons and four daughters. He was educated at Washington academy, Ga., and graduated from the Literary and Botanical college of Columbus, Ohio, in 1838. He also graduated from the medical department of the same institution, and upon removing to Georgia, practiced medicine until 1849. In the meantime he graduated from the law school at Tuskegee, Ala., and in 1849 removed to Troy, and there engaged in the practice of law and medicine for many years. In 1834, he was ordained by the Missionary Baptist church as a minister, and has followed that calling ever since, but not regularly. After the war he entered politics, and was elected to the legislature for the first session after the war, serving two terms when he was elected to the senate, serving therein for five sessions, being the only democrat in that body

during the stormy time of reconstruction. He was chairman of the committee on public works, and other prominent committees. In 1871, he retired from politics, and resumed the practice of law for several years, from which he retired also several years ago. He was married, in August, 1839, to Ann Pace, daughter of James Pace, who was born in Twiggs county, Ga., and was educated at Cullodenville, Monroe county, Ga. She is the mother of twelve children, five of whom are living, viz.: Cleone, Alfred C., a lawyer of Troy, who served in the Fifteenth Alabama infantry, in the army of Virginia, and later in the Western army; C. P., a merchant of Paris, Tex.; Ophelia, wife of H. C. Wiley, and Oglethorp, the present efficient clerk of the circuit court of Troy. The latter was born at Troy November 11, 1852, was educated at the public schools at Troy, and then spent nine years as clerk in the postoffice, where he acquired a reputation for honesty and faithfulness, and in 1880, was elected clerk of the circuit court. He was re-elected in 1886, and has served twelve years with satisfaction to the public and great credit to himself. He was a candidate for re-election in 1892, with every chance in his favor. He is a prominent member of the First Baptist church, and is an upright Christian gentleman. He is also a member of the Y. M. C. A. of Troy. October 21, 1881, he was married to Miss Sallie, daughter of Maj. Alexander McKenzie, who refueed from Quincy, Fla., to southeastern Alabama during the war. He located at Troy about 1880, and died there, a farmer by occupation. Mrs. McKenzie is still living. Mrs. Worthy was born and educated at Quincy, Fla., and died October 21, 1882. On August 13, 1890, Oglethorpe Worthy married Emma, the accomplished daughter of Prof. H. E. Brooks, a native of Alabama, and a graduate from the state university, who has followed teaching nearly all his life. He was president of the Southern Female college at LaGrange, Ga., before the war, and through the destruction of that institution lost all he had. In 1879 and 1880, he taught at Troy, and is now a resident of Eufaula. He is, beside being an eminent general scholar, master of several languages. Mrs. Worthy was born and educated at Lafayette, Ala., and is a lady of fine accomplishments. She is an excellent pianist, and is a teacher in the normal school at Troy. Dr. Worthy is now one of the oldest residents of Troy, where he is well known and highly esteemed by all. Besides being well qualified in the lines of his various professions, he possesses fine abilities as a writer. He is the author of several valuable works on medicine, and has just completed a history of the First Baptist church of Troy.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

W. W. DOBSON, JR., merchant of Wedowee, Ala., is a son of W. W. and Clarinda (Byers) Dobson, the former of whom is a native of North Carolina, and was born and reared in Franklin county, that state. A few

years after his marriage, which took place in his native county, he came to Alabama and settled in Randolph county, three miles south of Wedowee. This was in 1844, and he and his wife still live on the old homestead. Mr. Dobson has been in public life to a considerable extent. He was a justice of the peace for several years, and immediately after the war he represented Randolph county in the legislature one term. He then served as probate judge of the county one term. He has been a republican ever since that party was organized. He was very earnestly opposed to the war of secession and did all in his power to avert it. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church nearly all his life. Both he and his wife now live on the old homestead farm, the father at the great age of eighty-two, and the mother at the age of seventy-six. They reared a family of seven daughters and two sons, viz.: Sarah, wife of J. A. West, of West postoffice, Randolph county, Ala.; Eliza, deceased wife of James Bowen; Nancy, wife of J. F. Willington, Wedowee, Ala.; W. W.; Mary, wife of F. M. Bass, who lives six miles south of Wedowee, Ala.; Josie, wife of Dr. F. E. Dean, of Wedowee, Ala.; J. A., who lives with his parents; Lenora, wife of A. F. West, of Ashland, Ala., and Cornelia, deceased wife of Sidney Brown. W. W. Dobson was born October 26, 1846, in Randolph county, Ala. His education was of a limited nature, because of the inadequate school advantages of the country when he was young. During the war, when he became of age and could be conscripted, his father had him passed through the lines, and he spent the latter part of 1864 and 1865, in Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn. For several years after the war he followed farming, and in 1870 he established his present mercantile business. He now owns two good farms, aggregating 1,560 acres of land, and also considerable real estate, and his home in the town of Wedowee. He also owns a mill, which he operates near Wedowee. He was married in October, 1873, in Wedowee, Ala., to Miss Fannie Merriw, by whom he had four children, viz.: Joseph L., Cassie, Meek and Roy. Politically Mr. Dobson has always been a republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Dobson is one of the solid and substantial men of Wedowee, and indeed of the county of Randolph, and is held in high esteem by all classes of the people.

W. L. HEFLIN, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Roanoke, Ala., is a son of Wyatt and Sarah (Stell) Heflin, the former of whom was a native of Orange county, N. C., born there about 1795. He was of Scotch and French Huguenot descent. He was reared in North Carolina and when yet a young man removed to Morgan county, Ga. He was married here and lived in this county a number of years. He moved then to Fayette county, and thence to Coweta county, and in 1837 came to Alabama, settling in Randolph county, fourteen miles west of Roanoke. Here he lived the rest of his life, dying in February, 1860. He was a planter by occupation and took an active part in politics, representing Randolph county several times in the early fifties in the legis-

lature, as a democrat. He was a man of thrift and energy and accumulated a fine property. He was a man of strong religious convictions, but was not a member of any church. Early in life, while a resident of Fayette county, he was sheriff of the county several times. He reared a family of three sons and six daughters, six of whom are now living, viz.: Robert S., of Randolph county, Ala.; Sophronia, now Mrs. Cook, of Heard county, Ga.; Samantha, now Mrs. Pool, of Randolph county, Ala.; Amanda, now Mrs. Daniel, of Heard county, Ga.; Sarah, now Mrs. Gay, of Randolph county, Ala., and Dr. W. L. Heflin, of Roanoke, Ala. The three that have died were named Emily, Mary and John T. The mother of these children died in 1869. Dr. W. L. Heflin was born March 21, 1828, in Fayette county, Ga. He was educated at Dudleyville college, and began the study of medicine under Dr. R. M. Stell, in Dudleyville, Ala.; and in 1846, began attending lectures at the Augusta Medical college, remaining there two years, graduating in 1848. He began the practice of his profession at the old home in Randolph county and remained there continuously in practice until 1892, when he removed to his present location. He has always taken an active part in politics and has attended a large number of conventions of his party. He is a straight-out democrat. He was married December 8, 1859, in Randolph county, Ala., to Miss Levisa C. Phillips, by whom he has had eleven children, nine of whom are now living, viz.: Wyatt, a physician, of Birmingham, Ala.; Herrington P., a lawyer of Birmingham, Ala.; Walter W., a farmer of Randolph county, Ala.; John T., a farmer and merchant of Randolph county, Ala.; Howell T., a physician of Roanoke, Ala.; James T., a lawyer of La Fayette, Ala.; Robert Lee, Marvin R., and Sarah L., the latter three living at home. Two daughters died in infancy, Sophia and Cenus. The mother of these children died November 3, 1883. Dr. Heflin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. John T. Heflin, a brother of Dr. Heflin, was a prominent member of the Birmingham bar. He was judge of one of the judicial circuits, and served for many years in the legislature of the state, in both the lower and upper house. Robert S., another brother of Dr. Heflin, has also been prominent in the history of the state. He has served as a member of congress from his district, and in the state legislature several times. He has also been probate judge of Randolph county. Dr. Heflin sent his sons to school in Nashville, both those who are lawyers as well as those who are doctors. Wyatt is a graduate of Jefferson medical college and also of Vanderbilt, and Howell T. is a graduate of the university of Maryland, medical department. Dr. Heflin is the oldest, and at least one of the best, physicians in Roanoke, and is of a most excellent family, which is of prominence in the history of the state.

LEONIDAS JONES, of Roanoke, Ala., is a son of Thomas and Marina (Harris) Jones, the former of whom was a native of Georgia. He was born and reared in Madison, Morgan county, and married in Walton

county, that state. After living in Madison a short time after his marriage, he moved to West Point, Ga., and was among the first inhabitants of that place. He started a general and provision store there, and conducted it for some time, when he came to Alabama. After living one year in this state, he removed to Mississippi, near Holly Springs, and after living a year there, he removed to Texas, settling near Austin. Here he conducted a hotel for some time, and was killed in a personal encounter with a physician. His widow moved back to Georgia and located in Walton county, where she lived until 1854. She then removed to Troup county. Here she married Samsōn Lay, and, lived in Troup county till he died, and then she took up her residence with her son, Leonidas, living with him till her death, which occurred in June, 1889. Steven Jones, the father of Thomas Jones, was a Georgian, but spent the last years of his life in Texas. Benjamin Harris, the father of Mrs. Marina Jones, was a native of North Carolina, and removed to Walton county, Ga. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war. Leonidas Jones has a relic in the shape of a razor, which was owned by his grandfather Harris, and which is good to-day. Leonidas was an only child, and was born August 27, 1836, in Walton county. His educational opportunities, when a boy, were quite limited; but at sixteen he went to Emory college, which he attended until he had nearly finished the course. In 1856 he went to La Grange, or near there, and taught a country school, remaining in the same school four years. He then went to Union academy, Heard county, and taught there one year, when he was called back to his first school. Here he remained four years more, and in 1865 went to Grantville, Ga., and taught there two years. He then went to La Grange, Ga., and was there associate principal of the high school one year. He was then principal of the Farmers' high school in Heard county several years, and then taught several years at Franklin, Ga. He then returned to the Farmers' high school in Heard county, and after teaching there several years he went to Rock Mills, Randolph county, Ala., and remained there one year. In 1885 he went to Roanoke, Ala., and taught there five years, as president of the Roanoke normal college. He then went to Dawson, Ga., where he had charge of the southwest Georgia Male and Female college. He was called from there to the La Grange high school, and taught there one year. He then removed to Roanoke and took a position as book-keeper for the firm of Hill, Jones & Co., which position he still retains. While he was a teacher he had under him as many as 4,000 pupils. He was married in December, 1858, near La Grange, Ga., to Margaret Mooty, by whom he had five children, viz.: Romaldus M., died in childhood; Sue Hattie, died in childhood; Burrell C., a member of the firm of Hill, Jones & Co. of Roanoke, Ala.; Ida E., wife of Thomas C. Goodwin, of Roanoke, Ala.; Maggie L., wife of E. W. Hill, of Roanoke, Ala. Politically Mr. Jones is a democrat, and he is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, while his wife and daughters are Presbyterians. There

is not, in all probability, one other man in Alabama whose experience as a teacher has covered so many years, and who has been at the same time so successful. And since he retired from the profession he has been offered lucrative positions, which he has declined, one as president of a college in Georgia.

H. M. MICKLE, farmer of Roanoke, Ala., is a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Hathorn) Mickle. The Mickle family are of Irish origin, and came to America in colonial times. The earliest knowledge Mr. H. M. Mickle has of them is that his grandfather, Jeremiah Mickle, removed from Buncombe county, N. C., to Georgia, locating for a time in Coweta county, and removing in 1837 to Randolph county, Ala. Here he died in 1850. James M. Mickle was born in North Carolina in 1802, and was reared in that state. In 1822 the family left North Carolina. He married about 1823, and lived in Monroe county, Ga., until 1837, when he removed to Heard county, living there until 1854, when he came to Alabama settling within two miles of the present town of Roanoke, toward the west. He was one of the very first settlers in this section of the country, and lived there until his death in 1879. He was a man of religious convictions and an active worker for the Missionary Baptist church. He was an honest man, and was very punctual about paying debts. He reared a family of children as follows: Jane, wife of Henry Ward, of Ward's Mill, La.; M. J., of Roanoke Ala.; Frances A., wife of Chaneeedle Wood of Fort Worth, Tex.; Delila, widow of H. E. Disharoon; H. M. The mother of these children died in 1866. H. M. Mickle was born January 20, 1837, in Randolph county, Ala., and was married in the same county, January 23, 1859, to Lydia F. Anderson, by whom he has two children, viz.: Cora, wife of Prof. George W. Stevens, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work; and C. M., a practicing physician of Roanoke. He is a graduate of the Alabama Medical college of Mobile. Mr. Mickle enlisted in March, 1862, as a private soldier in company H, Thirty-first Alabama infantry, and was in the following battles: Cumberland Gap; Munfordville. Harrisburg, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign down to the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. At this battle his regiment and the Fortieth Alabama were captured and he was taken to Rock Island, Ill., where he was detained until after the final surrender, June 18, 1865. He returned home after being released and has ever since that time followed farming. He now owns a farm of 150 acres, one mile west of Roanoke, and loans money in addition to his management of the farm. Politically he is a democrat, and has served as county commissioner several years. He is a member of and a deacon in the Baptist church. He is of an excellent family, and one whose members are much respected in this county, where they are known and appreciated as good citizens.

M. P. PITTMAN, farmer of Roanoke, Ala., is a son of James M. and Emelia (Gathright) Pittman, the former of whom was a native of Jackson county, Ga., and was born in 1812. He was reared in that county, and

the family, about 1835, moved to Randolph county, Ala., and settled seven miles northeast of the present town of Roanoke. This being before the Indians left the country, the family, beside being subjected to the hardships of a pioneer life, was also considerably annoyed by the Indians. In 1843 James M. Pittman returned to Jackson county and married. He had taught school up to that time. He then took up farming, settling on part of the old homestead, which he had bought of his father. He reared a family of eleven children, and died in 1883. He was buried in the family burying ground on the old homestead, as was his father before him. He always took an active interest in politics, but did not aspire to office. He was a life-long democrat, and a member of the Christian church. He was a man of strong character, whose influence was always exerted for the good of the community. Of his eleven children, eight are now living, viz.: M. P.; Emelia, wife of J. B. Carlisle of Randolph county, Ala.; James M., of Roanoke, Ala.; Warren W., a merchant of Roanoke, Ala.; Pierce K., of Young county, Tex.; Andrew J., of Wehadkee, Ala.; Nancy C., wife of B. J. Harris, Bowdon, Ga., and Wilson S. of Guntersville, Ala. The mother of these children died in November, 1890. The Pittman family all sprang from Martin H. Pittman, father of James M. Pittman, who reared a family of eight children, two of whom are now living: William A., living on the old homestead, and Pleasant O., living at Cedartown, Ga. M. P. Pittman was born July 18, 1844. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as a private soldier in company I, Thirteenth Alabama infantry, and fought in Virginia under Gen. Lee. He participated in the following battles: Siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville and Cold Harbor. Here he was wounded by a minie ball in the face, and was in the hospital for some time and at home. He still carries a scar from the wound. Rejoining the army, he was in the battle of Fredericksburg and of Chancellorsville, where he was again wounded, being struck by a ball in the foot, which disabled him for a considerable time. After again joining his command, he was in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, second Cold Harbor, in the trenches around Petersburg, and in the engagement at Hatcher's Run. At the time of the final surrender he was at home on furlough, and retired from the army as a sergeant, having then recently been promoted. Since the war he has followed farming, and now owns a plantation of 300 acres, three miles northeast of Roanoke. He had been a justice of the peace four years, when in 1888 he was elected on the democratic ticket as tax assessor of the county, his term expiring in 1892. He was married, in 1866, November 8, in Randolph county, Ala., to Eliza E. Taylor, by whom he has three children, viz.: Lura V., wife of D. B. Stevens, of Randolph county, Ala.; Escar A. and Sarah L. E., living at home. Politically Mr. Pittman is a democrat, and he is a member of the Christian church. He is a deacon of his church. The defeat of Mr. Pittman for tax assessor,

for the term commencing in 1892, was brought about by a combination of republicans and alliance men.

WARREN W. PITTMAN, merchant of Roanoke, Ala., was born June 11, 1851, in Randolph county, Ala. He received an academic education, and at the age of twenty-two began life for himself as a farmer. He continued in this course in life until 1881, when he established himself in the mercantile business at High Shoals, Randolph county, as a member of the firm of Weathers, Ussery & Pittman. At the end of two years he sold his interest in this firm and returned to the farm. At the end of another year he re-entered mercantile life at Hook Mills. Here he remained until 1888, when he formed a partnership with J. C. Mayfield under the firm name of Pittman & Mayfield. In 1889 that business was closed out and the firm was re-organized under the name of Mayfield, Pittman & Co., which has done business at Roanoke ever since. This firm carries an average stock of \$10,000, and transacts an annual amount of business of \$75,000. Besides his interest in the business of this firm Mr. Pittman owns a plantation of 840 acres of land. He was married March 14, 1883, in Randolph county, to Docia Mayfield, daughter of W. S. and Emeline G. (Ussery) Mayfield. The family of Mayfields were originally from North Carolina, but moved from there to Gwinnett county, Ga., and thence to Benton (now Calhoun) county, Ala., in 1836. W. S. Mayfield was born in 1833, married in Randolph county October 7, 1855, and reared a family of twelve children. The mother of these children died September 15, 1888. Her father was a soldier in the late war, serving in company F, Fifty-ninth Alabama infantry. By his marriage to Miss Docia Mayfield, Mr. Pittman has one child, Willia Verna, a daughter eight years old. Politically Mr. Pittman is a democrat, is the principal merchant in his town, and belongs to a family held in high esteem.

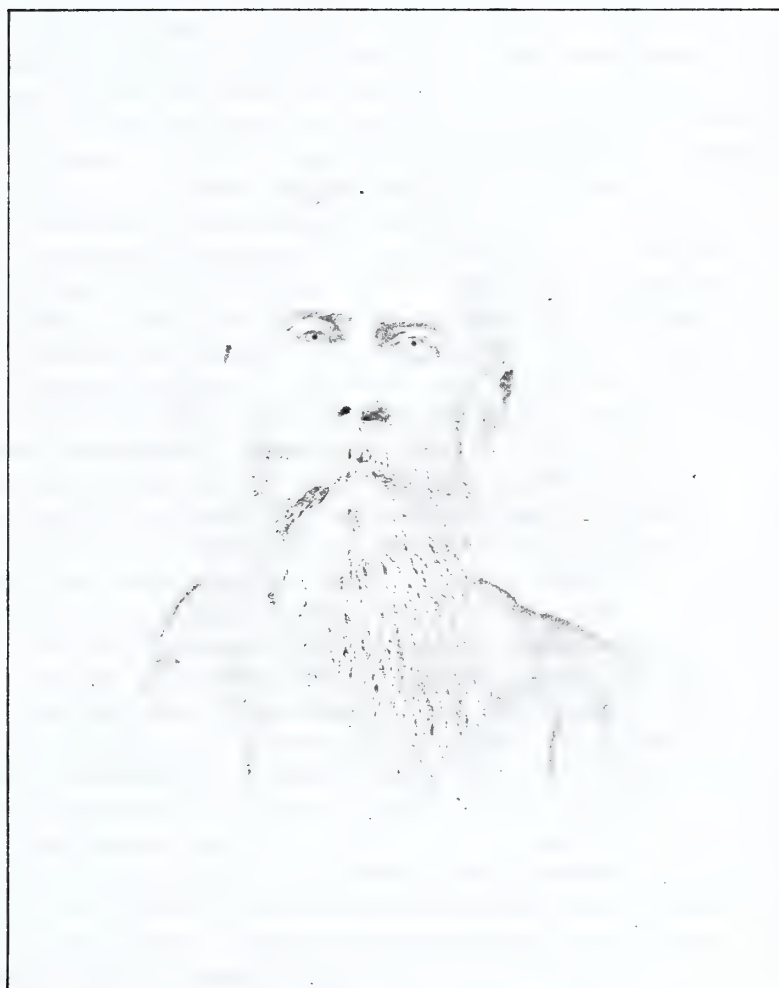
C. A. PRESCOTT, merchant and mill man of Wedowee, is a son of Alvin and Sarah K. (Veal) Prescott, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, and, after losing his first wife, removed to Newton county, Ga. Here he was married to his second wife, Miss Sarah K. Veal. Leaving Georgia in 1842, he came to Alabama, settling in the eastern part of Randolph county, where he lived until his death, which occurred December 25, 1860. He was a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. He reared a family of ten children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Freeman, of Tuscaloosa county, Ala.; Eliza, now Mrs. Parma, of Randolph county, Ala.; C. A.; Matthew, of Randolph county, Ala.; and Georgia, now Mrs. Marrow, of Randolph county, Ala. C. A. Prescott was born February 1, 1836, in Newton county, Ga. He came to Alabama when six years old and has lived in the vicinity of his present home ever since. He was married October, 1861, in Randolph county, Ala., to Miss Sarah A. Marrow, by whom he had the following children, viz.: Alice, now Mrs. Owens, of Wedowee, Ala.; C. M., of Roanoke, Ala., a merchant; and

J. S., also a merchant of Roanoke. Mr. Prescott, although opposed to the war of secession, entered the service of the Confederate States, September 13, 1862, as a member of Walthall's battalion, and was engaged in the recruiting service all through the war. For ten years after the war was over he followed farming, and then he sold his farm and established himself in the milling business near Wedowee, which he conducted four years. He then established himself in the mercantile business, which he has continued to the present time at Wedowee, under the firm name of Prescott & McMurray, the firm carrying a stock of about \$3,000. He is also interested in the milling business in two different places in the county, one of these places being ten miles east on Wedowee creek, and the other one mile north. He is also interested in farming to some extent. He has served the county one term as commissioner, four years from 1880. In politics Mr. Prescott is a republican. He is a master Mason, and is senior warden of his lodge, No. 93. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and is a deacon of his church. Mr. Prescott is one of the leading merchants of Wedowee, and is of a good family and is highly respected by the entire community.

FOUNTAIN P. RANDLE, superintendent and manager of the cotton factory at Rock Mills, is a son of Rev. William and Lucretia (Edwards) Randle, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1806. His father, Wilson Randle, moved to middle Tennessee, when he was a mere youth, settling in Stewart county, near Fort Donelson. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Rev. William Randle lived in Stewart county until reaching manhood, when he joined the Methodist conference, of which he remained a member thirty years, preaching in different parts of Tennessee. He married near where he was reared, about 1830, and brought up a family of seven children, six of whom are now living, viz.: C. L., judge of Paducah circuit, living at Hickman, Ky.; Georgia, wife of John Bottomly, of Franklin, Ky.; Wiley E., principal of high school at Sulphur Rock, Ark.; Fountain P.; Mattie, widow of C. W. Taliaferro, of Roanoke, Ala.; and A. G., hotel keeper at Roanoke, Ala. The father of these children died in Franklin, Ky., in 1870, and the mother at Rock Mills, Ala., in 1887. The Edwards family, to which she belongs, came from Virginia. Fountain P. Randle was born September 25, 1839, near Fort Donelson. He received a common school education and left college without completing the regular course in order to enter the Confederate army. His county furnished fifty Confederate soldiers and 1,000 Union soldiers. Mr. Randle was one of the fifty Confederate soldiers. He went to Bowling Green, Ky., and enlisted in company F, Sixth Kentucky infantry as a sergeant, in 1861, having seen some service, however, before enlisting, at the taking of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, where he was slightly wounded; in the siege of Vicksburg, in that of Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro, Hartsville, the Atlanta campaign, and was severely wounded at Resaca, being shot through the body. He then spent

some time in the hospital at Atlanta, and went in front of Sherman to the sea. He was at Savannah for a time, then at Charleston, and then at Camden, and was finally paroled at Washington, Ga. After the battle of Chickamauga, he was made adjutant of his regiment, for gallant conduct, and his name was used in general orders for such conduct. The colonel of his regiment lived at West Point, Ga. At that time other regiments were receiving articles from the ladies at home, and the colonel of the Sixth Kentucky, wrote to his wife to see that his regiment was not forgotten. A pair of fine socks with the Confederate flag knit into them came back to the regiment with a card attached, addressed, "To the gallant Randle." This card was signed by the sender. Mr. Randle wrote to the lady, a correspondence being the immediate result, and after the war they were married. Mr. Randle now declares that he got more out of the war than any other southern soldier, "A blessed, good wife." In 1866, Mr. Randle went into the sewing machine business at Franklin, Ky., remaining there for a year. He then located at West Point, Ga., and went into the mercantile business until 1871, when he became president of the Rock Mills Manufacturing company, which operated a cotton mill at Rock Mills, Randolph county, which mill was burned down in 1881. There being no insurance on the building, Mr. Randle lost all he had made. Another company was then formed and the mill rebuilt, and this mill has since been in operation. Of this company Mr. Randle is secretary and treasurer. The products of the mills are sheetings and yarns. Mr. Randle was married in November, 1867, to Miss Lucretia Atkinson, whom he met during the war. They had one child, William Nathan, a boy of fourteen years. In 1884, Mr. Randle was elected to the legislature from Randolph county, and served one term. In politics he is a democrat. He is a chapter Mason, and is junior warden of his lodge. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church, and he is chairman of the board of stewards of his church. In 1868, he gave his wife's cousin, an orphan girl, an education in college. Several years ago she went to Shanghai, China, and has been there engaged in missionary work ever since.

GEORGE W. STEVENS, druggist of Roanoke, Ala., is a son of Wilkins and Henrietta (Pound) Stevens. Wilkins Stevens was a native of North Carolina and was reared in that state. While still a young man he removed to Putnam county, Ga., where he married, and where he lived until 1854. He then came to Alabama, locating in Chambers county, about nine miles southwest of West Point, Ga. In 1860 he moved up into Randolph county, where he bought a tract of land four or five miles square, on which the manufacturing town of Rock Mills now stands. Here he lived the remainder of his life, dying in 1872. He was a farmer the most of his life, but toward the latter part of it he turned his attention to manufacturing. He was a man of great energy and thrift, and accumulated considerable property. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist church.



B. F. WEATHERS.

He was married in Putnam county, and reared a family of seven children, viz.: William, who was a lieutenant in the Confederate service, and was in command of his company on the last day of the battle of Gettysburg, but was never heard of afterward; James, of Temple, Bell county, Tex.; Isabella A., widow of J. C. Sharman, of Rock Mills, Ala.; Mary M., wife of William R. Sharman, of Rock Mills, Ala.; George W.; Milton S., of East Lake, Ala.; and Clara S., wife of James Wilson of Rock Mills, Ala. The mother of these children still lives on the old homestead at Rock Mills. George W. Stevens was born August 21, 1859, at the old homestead in Chambers county. His common school education was finely supplemented by a course of three years at the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn, Ala., where he graduated in the class of 1880, with the degree of bachelor of engineering, and since then the same college has conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. At the time of his graduation he received a gold medal for writing the best essay on the subject of geology. Any specified subject connected with geology was permitted to be selected, and Mr. Stevens chose "coal," and as before stated, received the first prize. The first year after leaving college he had charge of Roanoke Normal college, as president of the institution, and was twice re-elected to the same position. He then removed to Lineville, where he had been elected president of the Lineville college. He remained in this position five years, and was again elected, but being offered his old position at Roanoke, he returned to that place and taught school there three years. During the last of these three years the school building burned down, but the term was filled out in the churches. In 1892 he resigned his position and started a drug store, which he is now managing. He was married, in 1881, at Roanoke, Ala., to Miss Cora L. Mickle, of an old and respectable family. By this marriage he has four children, Lotan Adelle, Ucal Pound, Lauron Eris, and Evan Horwaday, who was born August 26, 1891, and died October 20, 1891. Politically, Mr. Stevens is a democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is master of finance; both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and he has been superintendent of the Sunday school and is now a teacher. He is a man of much more than ordinary education and intelligence, is of an excellent family, and is most highly respected by the entire community.

B. F. WEATHERS, cashier of the Bank of Roanoke, at Roanoke, Randolph county, Ala., is a son of Isham T. Weathers and Sarah Ann (Thompson) Weathers, of English and Scotch descent, the former of whom was born in Rutherford county, N. C., October 31, 1811. He was a son of Isham Weathers, who died here, August, 1863, at the age of ninety-three, and who was a soldier in the war of 1812 and 1814, under Gen. Andrew Jackson. In 1823, Isham Weathers moved from North Carolina to Wilkes county, Ga., in 1825 to Greene county, and in 1827 to Fayette county, where Isham T. Weathers grew to manhood, and took

part in the Indian war of 1836. He was a member of Capt. John D. Still's company, and under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott, United States army. He married in Fayette county, Ga., in the early part of 1839. In 1841 his father, Isham Weathers, removed to Randolph county, Ala., settling six miles north of Roanoke, on High Pine creek. In 1842, his son, Isham T. Weathers, followed, locating on same creek, on adjoining lands. Here he lived and raised a large family of children, consisting of nine sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living and have families of their own. The parents of these children are still living, hale and hearty. Mr. Weathers has always been a prominent man in the county, and was a justice of the peace for twenty-one years in succession. Capt. B. F. Weathers, eldest of the nine, and four of his younger brothers were in the Confederate army, passed through the four years, participated in many battles, not one of them ever receiving a wound or mark. Andrew J. Weathers was elected probate judge of Randolph county in 1892, and is now holding said office. Capt. Benjamin F. Weathers was born November 8, 1839, in Fayette county, Ga. He received an academic education at Roanoke, Ala., the town in which he now resides. He was in school at the breaking out of the war. On the 12th of August, 1861, he was commissioned by Gov. Andrew B. Moore, of Alabama, second lieutenant of the Dowdell rangers, of Randolph county, P. H. Brittan being then secretary of state. On September 9, 1861, with his company, he left Roanoke, and on the 18th, was mustered into the Confederate service in company E, Seventeenth Alabama infantry as first lieutenant, with Thomas H. Watts colonel of the regiment. He was at Pensacola at the destruction of the navy yard, commanded his company in the famous charge at the battle of Shiloh, that captured the Federal Gen. Prentice and his whole division in an open field charge, 2,700 men. He entered the fight with forty-seven men, came out with himself and seven men. His brigade commander, Gen. Gladen, was killed, Gen. Withers, of Mobile, commanding the division. After the battle was over he was promoted to be captain by Gen. Bragg for gallantry. He was in the evacuation of Corinth, Miss. His company was then ordered to Mobile. Capt. Weathers was then placed in command of the light house battery just below the city, with several heavy guns, commanding the bay, and remained there from August, 1862, until March, 1864. During the time, he was, by order of Gen. Slaughter, put on detachment service as drill officer, and drilled several companies of the Twenty-ninth Alabama regiment, in the use of heavy artillery. When Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was retiring before Gen. Sherman in the summer of 1864, Capt. Weathers was ordered to join Johnston at Resaca, Ga., and he then participated in all the subsequent battles down to Atlanta. When Gen. Hood went to Tennessee Capt. Weathers commanded his company in Gen. C. M. Shelley's brigade, Gen. Wall-thal of Mississippi commanding the division in the assault on the Federal

breastworks at the battle of Franklin; in the first charge his company, being on the extreme right, was in the lead, and upon reaching the top of the breastworks he found himself looking into the guns of the Federal soldiers, and was compelled to surrender. He was taken to Gen. Schofield's headquarters, sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio, and kept there in prison until the war was over. He was released on June 19, 1865, and returned home to his father's place July 4, 1865; he taught a country school that fall, and on March 10, 1866, he removed to Roanoke, where he began a mercantile business, which he continued for several years. On January 6, 1867, he was married to Miss L. J. Mickle, the daughter of William D. Mickle, of a highly respected family, and a well-to-do planter. They have three children, two daughters and a son, Mary E. and Sarah Effie, and William M., a young man, and assistant cashier of the bank of Roanoke. Capt. Weathers, in 1873, closed out his mercantile business, and turned his attention mostly to farming and milling. In August, 1875, he was elected a delegate from Randolph county to the state constitutional convention, that framed Alabama's present constitution. From 1880 to 1886 he was in the office of the probate judge. In June, 1888, he was nominated in his senatorial district by a democratic convention, to represent it in the general assembly of the state, which he declined to accept, for the reason he was then engaged in improving some city property that required his personal attention. In 1890, he became a stock holder in the bank of Roanoke, then starting; he was at first chosen cashier, and has occupied that position ever since. He owns a good plantation, and considerable town property. Politically, he is a democrat; he is also a royal arch Mason, and senior warden of Roanoke lodge, No. 132, F. & A. M. Some of his family are Methodists, and others are Baptists.

DR. WILLIAM WEATHERS, a prominent business man of Roanoke, and brother of B. F. Weathers, whose memoir appears just above this, was born August 5, 1847, in Randolph county, Ala., on the old homestead. He received an academic education in the schools of Roanoke, and in the fall of 1864, enlisted as a private soldier in a company of boys which went out as an escort to Gen. Adams. The service he saw was principally in the state of Alabama, resisting Yankee raids. While in a skirmish at Selma he got separated from his company, and was in imminent danger of being captured as several of his comrades were, but he swam the Alabama river and got away. He remained away three days and nights, when he slipped through the Yankee lines and rejoined his company. Upon returning from the war he attended school one year, and then gave his attention to farming. In 1866, he was married to Miss Nancy P. Ussery, by whom he has had eleven children, nine of whom are now living, viz.: Florence R., wife of A. J. Stewart of Roanoke, Ala.; Robert E. Lee, of Roanoke, Ala.; Lulu B., Stella P., William E., Stanley E., Guy S., Lionel L., and Annie M. Mr. Weathers followed farming two years after his marriage. Then, in company with C. J. Ussery

and his son, he went into the mercantile business, under the firm name of C. J. Ussery & Son, at High Shoals, Randolph county. In 1872 and 1873, he attended medical college in Atlanta, Ga., and commenced the practice of medicine at High Shoals, at this time disconnecting himself with the mercantile business. He practiced medicine there for a number of years, and becoming afflicted with rheumatism, he again engaged in the mercantile business at High Shoals. In 1884, he moved to the old homestead which he had bought, and lived there until December, 1890, when he moved to Roanoke, Ala., and started a mercantile business, which he still continues to conduct. On January 29, 1891, he lost his wife by la grippe. He has always been a democrat, has worked for the success of the party, but, though offered position, he has always declined. He is a master Mason, and acted as worshipful master of his lodge, and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state. He is, and his wife was, a member of the Baptist church. He still retains his farming interests, and also owns a home in town. The family to which Mr. Weathers belongs, is one of the oldest and best in the state. One of Mr. Werthers' younger brothers was elected, in 1892, probate judge of the county.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

M. L. CLIATT, planter of Jernigan, Ala., is a son of William and Louisa (Averett) Cliatt. The former was born in Hancock county, Ga., 1813. He remained in his native county some years, but removed, when young, to Russell county, settling near Jernigan. He was married, about 1837, his wife, at the time, being but twelve years of age. Their family consisted of sixteen children, only five of whom are now living, viz.: Fannie, wife of William T. Cowles, of Columbus, Ga.; James W., a planter, of Loflin, Ala.; Anna E., wife of L. C. Corcoran, of Loflin, Ala.; M. L. Cliatt, and Sallie W. wife of C. W. Moore, of Jernigan, Ala. The parents of these children lived in this part of Russell county all their married lives, the former dying in 1875, the latter in 1878. The father was a well informed man, was thrifty and accumulated considerable property. Both the Cliatts and the Averetts were of Irish descent. Grandfather Matthew Averett came from Hancock county, Ga., in 1836, and fought in the Indian war of that year. Mrs. Louisa (Averett) Cliatt was born and raised in Hancock county, Ga. M. L. Cliatt was born October 5, 1851, in Russell county, received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself. He has always been a planter, and now owns a plantation of about 2,000 acres, besides some property in Florida. He was married, in 1877, December 20, to Mary A., daughter of J. J. Thornton, who is also of a Georgia family. They have but one child, Wade Hampton, now fourteen years old. Politically, Mr. Cliatt is a democrat, and has served as magistrate. He is a master Mason, member of Halsey lodge, No. 68, A. & F. M., and at the present time is

junior deacon. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is a deacon of this church. Mr. Cliatt is a thrifty, industrious and well-to-do planter, and stands high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

O. P. FITZSIMMONS, planter, of Oswichee, Ala., is a son of Paul and Ellen N. (White) Fitzsimmons, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina, born in Newport. He was raised in Charleston, S. C., and married in Augusta, Ga. He was a man of great influence, and one of the largest slaveholders in the south. His father, Christopher Fitzsimmons, was born in Ireland, but came to this country and settled in Charleston, S. C., just after the Revolutionary war. The White family is also of Irish descent, the father of the mother of O. P. Fitzsimmons having been born in Ireland. His name was William White. The father and mother of Mr. Fitzsimmons were married in Augusta, Ga., in 1827, and lived there the rest of their lives. The former died in 1840, the latter in 1873. Their family consisted of six children, only two of whom are now living: Catharine F., wife of John P. Whitehead, of Washington, D. C., and O. P., whose name heads this sketch. The latter was born October 27, 1828, in Augusta, Ga. He took the usual course of study at the university of Virginia. He then studied medicine, but never practiced the profession. He has been a planter all his life. He lived in, and near Augusta, until 1880, when he removed to Atlanta. He has owned the present plantation thirty-one years, but has lived upon it only a few years. He was appointed, by President Hayes, United States marshal for the state of Georgia, and held the office three and a half years. He was married in 1848, in South Carolina, to Miss Mary B., daughter of W. G. and Elizabeth M. Baynard, of an old South Carolina family. They have seven children, five sons and two daughters: Paul, a surgeon in the United States navy; W. B., planter, living with his father; O. P., Jr., an Episcopal minister at Birmingham, Ala.; E. M., a merchant at Chicago; George, a physician at Greensboro, S. C.; Mary E., wife of T. W. Baxter, Atlanta, Ga., and Ellen W., single, living at home. The mother of these children died July 20, 1889. Politically, Mr. Fitzsimmons is a democrat, and religiously, a Presbyterian. Wade Hampton is his uncle, by marriage. The plantation of Mr. Fitzsimmons is in the famous "Oswichee Bend" of the Chattanooga river. Col. Fitzsimmons' family is one of the best in the state, and it is evident from the above brief narrative, that his children are sustaining, and are destined to sustain, its fine reputation.

E. HERNDON GLENN, probate judge of Russell county, was born October 26, 1843. He is a son of Massillon M. and Barbara W. (Herndon) Glenn. The former was a native of Abbeville district, S. C. and was a son of James E. Glenn, who moved to Barbour county, now Russell county, Ala., and settled in what is known as Glenville, in about 1832, and built the first house in that section. Two of his sons, the father and

uncle of Judge Glenn, were in the Indian war, the father being on Gen. Scott's staff, serving as guide. He married his wife in Abbeville district, S. C., in 1839, riding there and back on a horse. He died September 14, 1889, while she still lives among her children. He was a member of the first constitutional convention after the war, and was a man of great influence in affairs. In the family there were nine children, viz.: Ellen, deceased wife of P. E. Barnett, of Glenville, Ala.; E. Herndon, named above; Sallie, deceased; Clarence, of Eufaula, Ala.; Addie J., wife of Rev. A. Z. Dowling, of Calera, Ala.; Julia, wife of A. P. Birch, Blount Springs, Ala.; Claude, deceased; Edgar M., Methodist minister at Birmingham, Ala.; Lucy, single, lives at Eufaula. Judge Glenn was born in Glenville, and had the advantages of good home, schools and Glenville Collegiate and Military institute. In 1861 he went to the university of Alabama, and reached the junior class, when he joined the army and remained in the service of the Confederate States until the surrender of Greensboro, S. C. He entered company C, Forty-fifth Alabama infantry, as a private soldier and as drill master of the regiment, and was promoted in 1863 to be sergeant-major of the regiment. In 1864 he was made adjutant of the first Alabama, his own regiment having consolidated with the first. He served in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and in the Atlanta campaign; did not go back with Hood to Tennessee, but joined him after his return, in June, 1865, he returned to his father's old plantation, studied law with Ex-Gov. Gill Shorter, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. In March, 1872, he was appointed register in chancery for Russell county, and moved to Seale, where he has since resided. He was register until 1886, when he was elected probate judge, which office he still holds. He was married February 8, 1877, in Vilula, Russell county, to Sallie V. Evans, daughter of John Q. Evans, by whom he has one child, E. Herndon, Jr. Politically, Judge Herndon is a democrat, and is a master Mason. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and he has been a steward of that church ten years. Judge Glenn is one of the most popular men in the county. He has a fine home at Seale, and comes of an excellent family. His grandfather, James E. Glenn, was born in North Carolina, raised in South Carolina, and moved to Alabama in 1834, settling near Hatchechubbee creek, four miles north of the present site of Glenville. In 1835, he removed to the site of Glenville, and built the first frame house in that place. He owned a large estate, and died in 1851. He had nine children, four of whom are living. He was a Methodist minister. His wife was Ann Elizabeth Robinson. She died in 1869.

MASON J. JONES, planter of Marvyn, Ala., is a son of Taliaferro and Hannah (Giddings) Jones. The former of these two people was a native of Wilkes county, Ga., and was born in 1805. By occupation he was a farmer. At the age of maturity he married and moved to Harris county, Ga., where he lived until his death, which occurred July 2, 1859. He

gave considerable attention to politics, and represented his county in the Georgia legislature two terms. He was an energetic and thrifty man, and accumulated a considerable fortune. He was of strong religious convictions, was a class leader in the Methodist church, and was very charitably disposed. He was married, in Wilkes county, to Miss Hannah Giddings, by whom he had ten children, three of whom are now living: Mary J., wife of William H. Echols; Sarah P., wife of Dr. F. J. Wells, and Mason J., who is the eldest of the three. The mother of the family died in 1870. Mr. Jones was born in Harris county, March 7, 1833. He became a farmer at the age of twenty-one, and has followed that noble occupation all his life. During the war, while he was not in the regular service, yet he served at Atlanta with the state troops. He represented Russell county in the legislature one term, being elected in 1876. He was married in 1884 to Miss Roalia Simpson, by whom he had one child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Jones died in 1886. The loss of both wife and child within such a short time was a severe blow to Mr. Jones. Politically Mr. Jones is a democrat. He is a royal arch Mason, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Jones is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and is president of the lodge at Marvyn. He is a director in the alliance warehouse and store at Opelika. He is intelligent and well informed and takes great interest in the issues of the day.

N. W. E. LONG, is a son of Nimrod W. and Catherine (Davis) Long. Nimrod was a native of Baldwin county, Ga., born in 1800. He was raised and married in Houston county, Ga. The Davis family was originally from North Carolina. Nimrod W. Long lived in Twiggs and Upson counties until 1835, when he moved to Russell county, about ten miles northwest of Seale; in 1868, he moved to Columbus, Ga., where he was living at the time of his death, which occurred in 1875, while he was on a visit to one of his sons. The subject's mother died in 1840, and his father married twice afterward. He served in the Seminole war in Florida, and was burnt out while living in Russell county, in 1836. He represented Russell county in the legislature in 1837 and in 1845. He was a whig in politics, and was a member of the Baptist church. He raised a family of twelve children, nine by his first wife, of whom only two sons are now living, our subject and Dr. M. L. Long of Hurtsboro. Also three daughters, Mrs. Hurt, of Atlanta; Mrs. Walton of Florida and Mrs. Jackson of Montgomery. Our subject was born in Upson county, Ga., March 25, 1834, and graduated from the university of Georgia in 1854. He followed civil engineering until the war came on, and enlisted as a private soldier, in 1862, in company B, Fifty-first Alabama cavalry, serving mostly in the Western army, fighting Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, in the Atlanta campaign, and then following Sherman around into the Carolinas. He was a member of a scouting company most of the time. Since returning home he has been engaged in farming and merchandising. He followed farming for about ten years, and then moved to Hurtsboro and

there became engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on in connection with farming. He represented Russell county in the legislature from 1884 to 1888, two terms. He was married in 1860, at Perote, in Bullock county, to Martha J. Gamble, and has had seven children: George D., died in infancy; Jackson E.; Jesse L., deceased, was a bookkeeper at Columbus, Ga., died in 1890, unmarried; Nimrod W., died while attending university of Alabama in 1886; Anne Frances, single, living at home; Lunsford, died in 1890, at home; Queenelle, a miss, at home; Jackson E., mentioned above in the list, was educated at Vanderbilt university, and at the university of Alabama, where he graduated in law, in 1885. He settled at Eufaula, Ala., for the practice of the law, and in three or four years, moved to Birmingham, where he was rising rapidly in his profession, when he was taken sick and died in April, 1891. He had married Nancy B. Dent, daughter Capt. S. H. Dent, of Eufaula, whom he left with three children. Nimrod Long is the heaviest owner of real estate, and one of the most substantial citizens of the county. His landed interests extend outside of Russell county, into adjoining counties. He lives at Hurtsboro, and is highly respected.

FRANK LE CONTE NISBET, planter of Oswichee, Ala., is a son of F. A. and Arabella C. (Alexander) Nisbet. F. A. Nisbet was a native of Georgia, born in Franklin county, in 1816. He was a lawyer by profession, having graduated from the law department of Yale college. He followed his profession for a time in Columbus, Ga., and in 1840 removed to Russell county, Ala., settling near where Mr. Nisbet now lives. The remainder of his days he passed as a planter. He took a great interest in public affairs, and represented his county twice in the legislature. He was a member of the last constitutional convention to revise the constitution of the state. He was a reserved and quiet man, but thrifty, and of considerable influence. He gave all the members of his family a good education. He was a man of fine literary tastes, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Nisbets were of Scotch descent, and, as far as known, always lived in Georgia after coming to this country. A brother of Frank Le Conte Nisbet's father was, at one time, a member of the supreme court of the state, and two other brothers were prominent lawyers. Grandfather Alexander was a native of Virginia, but removed to Putnam county, Ga., where he reared his family. Later in life he moved to Russell county, Ga. Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet, father and mother of Frank Le Conte Nisbet, were married in Putnam county in 1839, and reared ten children, of whom three only, are now living: William L., a farmer living near Columbus, Ga.; Frank Le Conte and Robert A., twins. Robert A. is a clerk of the superior court at Macon, Ga., and has been a representative of his county in the legislature. The father died in 1886, and the mother in 1887. Frank Le Conte Nisbet was born March 20, 1848. At home he received a common school education. He then taught school till he saved money to attend the A. & M. college at Auburn, Ala. He attended

this school two years, but could not complete the course, because he had to take charge of the farm. He was married October 27, 1875, to Miss Bettie L., daughter of E. B. Whittaker. They have had five children: Mason Lane, Frank L., Jr., Wilson W., William L. and Ely E. Mr. Nisbet owns a plantation of 430 acres. In 1888, he was elected to the legislature, and served one term. In 1890, he was again elected to the same position. While in the legislature he was a member of several committees, and was chairman of the committee on agriculture. From 1886 to 1890, he was treasurer of the State Agricultural society, and during the same time he was superintendent of education for this county. Politically, he is a democrat, is a master Mason, member of the Knights of Husbandry, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, is secretary of his church, and superintendent of its Sunday school. Mrs. Nisbet is a teacher of fine ability and reputation, intelligent and refined. Mr. Nisbet is a man of great influence and highly esteemed.

M. L. PATTERSON, planter, of Oswichee, Ala., is a son of Edward and Mildred (Lewis) Patterson. William Patterson was the father of Edward Patterson, was a Virginian, and a Revolutionary soldier. He married Elizabeth Morris, and raised a family of eleven children. Late in life, in 1801, he moved to South Carolina, settling in Spartanburg district, S. C. M. L. Patterson's father was the youngest of the eleven children, and was born in 1791. He was reared in South Carolina, and married in North Carolina. He and his wife passed their married life in Spartanburg district. He was a planter by occupation, and was a nullifier, serving as colonel of a regiment raised to resist the Federal government in the collection of the revenue. He died in 1841, and his wife died in 1855. The Lewis family were from North Carolina, where M. L. Patterson's mother was born and raised. Her father was a Virginian, and of Welsh descent. The family is connected with many of the best people of the state. Mr. Patterson's father and mother were married, about 1816, in Spartanburg district, and raised thirteen children, ten of whom are now living. The children were: Harriet, widow of E. S. Chambers, Gainesville, Ga.; M. L., William D., of Shelby, N. C.; Adeline, widow of Jacob A. Walker, of Hatchechubbee, Ala.; Giles J., deceased; June, deceased; Mary, widow of Lawson Wilson, Gastonia, N. C.; Hester C., wife of Mr. Heath, of Cureton's Store, S. C.; Robert H., deceased, died in Camp Douglas during the war; Albert E., Hatchechubbee, Ala.; Anna, single, lives with her brothers and sisters; Laura, widow of Mr. Cuthbertson, Monroe, N. C.; Dora, widow of John Smith, Yorkville, S. C. M. L. Patterson was born September 28, 1820, in Spartanburg district, S. C. He was raised there, and received a good education. He studied law in the office of Henry & Bobo, Spartanburg, and at the age of twenty-four came to Columbus, Ga., where he was admitted to the bar. He followed the profession of the law in Columbus for about twenty years. During the war he served some time in the Confederate militia, being called out at the time Atlanta

was captured. After the war he removed to Alabama, settled on a plantation, and has lived thereon ever since. He was married in Harris county, Ga., in 1852, to Augusta P. Benning. The Bennings were a prominent family in Georgia, Henry L. Benning, brother of Mrs. M. L. Patterson, having been one of the judges of the supreme court of that state. Mrs. Patterson was also a sister of Richard E. Benning, and Caroline M. Benning, the latter marrying Benjamin Y. Mastin. They were the children of Pleasant M. and Melinda L. Benning. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson were born five children: Pleasant, at home; Edward N., druggist in Columbus, Ga.; Mildred L., at home; Jerome A. and M. L., Jr., both at home. Mr. Patterson is one of the wealthiest planters in the state, and his family on both sides is well connected. He is a republican in politics. He and his entire family are members of the Catholic church. He lives in a fine old plantation home, and is highly respected by all.

SAMUEL R. PITTS, merchant and planter of Pittsboro, Ala., is a son of Richard M. and Maria (Calhoun) Pitts. The father of Richard M. Pitts was John Pitts, who was born somewhere in the northern part of the United States. In early life he was a sailor, and while on a voyage to England he met there and married an English lady by the name of Ingram, brought her with him to the United States, and settled in Charleston, S. C. They afterward moved to Sumter district, where Richard M. Pitts was born in 1805. The family afterward moved to Washington county, Ga., where John Pitts and wife died. In Washington county Richard M. Pitts was raised. He afterward went to Macon, Ga., where he married Maria Calboun, daughter of John Calhoun, a relative of the great John C. Calhoun. After living there a short time he moved in 1837 to Stewart county, Ga., where he lived until 1842, and then removed to Russell county, Ala., where he and his wife still reside, three miles from Seale, he at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and she at the age of seventy-seven. He past through this county in 1818, when it was nothing but a wild forest. He has always been a man of strong religious convictions, but has never given much attention to politics. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church nearly all of his life, uniting with that church when quite young. The family consisted of seven sons and two daughters, all living but one. The first death in this family in forty-nine years, occurred recently. The children were as follows: Samuel R., of Pittsboro; Lucy, single; John, died in the spring of 1892; William H., Frank P., Lillie, single, living at home; Bragg and Beauregard, twins, and Robert N., a physician at Pittsboro. Several brothers of the father of this family went to Texas before it became a state, and figured prominently in its development. They were engaged in the war with Mexico, and one of them, taken prisoner, was held eighteen months. He was required to draw beans for his life, and fortunately drew a white bean. Samuel R. Pitts was born May 20, 1837, in

Stewart county, Ga. He enlisted in the Columbus Guards in April, 1861, as a private soldier for twelve months. At the end of that time he re-enlisted and was elected first lieutenant of company C, Second Georgia volunteers. He served through the war in that capacity, surrendering at Appomattox with Gen. Lee. He was in the seven days' fight, second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Sharpsburg, South Mountain, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, where he was badly wounded, and in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburg. After the final surrender he footed it home, and has since lived the life of a planter. He owns a plantation of 3,000 acres. He was married January 15, 1874, in Russell county, to Emma Anderson, daughter of Thomas Anderson, who belonged to an Edgefield, S. C., family. Politically Mr. Pitts is a democrat; is a master Mason, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and has been a steward of the church fifteen years. He is a man of considerable influence in the community, is in favor of whatever tends to enhance its prosperity, and has recently laid out and started the new town of Pittsboro, named after himself.

JOHN V. SMITH, attorney of Seale, Ala., is a son of John W. and Martha W. (Patrick) Smith. John W. Smith is a native of Greene county, Ga. He was a farmer before the war and a very large slave holder. He was judge of the inferior court of Harris county, Ga., for a number of years. During the war he was a captain of a company of state troops. He moved to Chambers county, Ala., in 1866, settled on a farm and lived there until 1872. He then moved to Auburn, Ala., to educate his children. After two years he moved to Dadeville, and is now living in Seale. He is a quiet, retired man, and an upright christian gentleman. He has a family of six children, viz.: W. P., a druggist in Atlanta, Ga.; Mary, single, lives in Atlanta; John V.; Fannie, wife of John Henderson, La Grange; Charles O., a physician at Atlanta, and Mattie. Both father and mother still live. John V. Smith was born in Harris county, Ga., March 15, 1860. When he was six years old his parents moved to Chambers county, Ala., and when he was twelve years old he entered the A. & M. college at Auburn, Ala. He left this institution when he was a junior, and in 1880 and 1881 taught school in Russell county. He then read law with Col. Lyman W. Martin, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1881. However, thinking that further study would be beneficial to him, he studied one more year, and began practice in October, 1882, at Rutledge, Crenshaw county, Ala., continuing there until April, 1885. While engaged at Rutledge in the practice of his profession, he was active in politics, serving as chairman of the democratic executive committee. On the date last mentioned, he moved to Seale, where he has remained ever since. He was chairman of the democratic executive committee in the summer of 1886, and in November he was appointed register in chancery. He held that position until March, 1892, when his practice pressed him so that he resigned. In 1888 he was elected by his party to

represent his county in the legislature, and was re-elected in 1890. While thus serving in this capacity he was a member of the judiciary committee, was chairman of the committee of engrossed bills, and during his second session he was chairman of the committee on counties and county boundaries. He was married September 12, 1880, to Miss Cornelia E., daughter of William C. McTyeire, who is a brother of Bishop McTyeire, of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, Holland M. and Corrie E., the former nine and the latter seven years of age. Mr. Smith is, in politics, a democrat, and during the memorable campaign of 1892, he stumped the state in behalf of his party when R. F. Kolb led his famous revolt against organized democracy. He is at present W. M. of Seale lodge, No. 451, F. & A. M. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and takes great interest in the Sunday school. He has acquired a fine reputation as a criminal and civil lawyer. One of his achievements in the legislature, not mentioned in connection with his service in that body, was the adjustment of the long unsettled question of the boundary between Russell and Lee counties. The Sunday Herald, of Columbus, Ga., spoke of Mr. Smith in the following terms: "There is, perhaps, no man of his age in the state who has won more reputation as a criminal practitioner than Mr. Smith, and he ranks with the sagest attorneys at the Alabama bar. For several terms he has represented his county in the halls of the state legislature, and he has done so with distinguished ability. In the sessions of 1890-1891, he won the honorable distinction of being the leader on the floor of the house, and it is generally conceded that he has made more reputation than any member of that august body." Mr. Smith was elected solicitor of the third judicial circuit of Alabama, in November, 1892, defeating Hon. Alto V. Lee, who had filled the office with marked ability for about twenty-two years, by a vote of seventy-nine to twenty-six before the general assembly of the state.

SAINT CLAIR COUNTY.

MAJ. E. A. CRANDALL is a resident of the quiet burg of Springville, Ala., and has long been connected with the railroad interests of the state. He is a New Yorker, having been born near Utica, that state, in 1818. As he grew to manhood his mind inclined toward the profession of civil engineering, and in the year 1836 he came south to engage in railroading. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the construction of railroads throughout Georgia and Alabama, and has occupied many positions of trust under their various managements, at one time having been president of one of the divisions of the Georgia Central. Since 1878, he has been district land agent for the Alabama Great Southern, with headquarters at Springville, his district comprising the counties of Saint

Clair, Blount, Marshall and Etowah. He is a trusted and efficient officer and well and favorably known to all the roads in the south.

JOSEPH J. EDMONDSON, the leading merchant of Steel's Depot, Saint Clair county, Ala., was born May 17, 1848, in Montgomery county, Tenn., and is a son of Robert and Lucy A. (Roberts) Edmondson, both natives of Montgomery county, the father having been born about 1818. Seven children were the result of this union; they were all reared and named as follows: Samuel H. (deceased); William (deceased); Joseph J., Benjamin F. (deceased); John S., Reuben S. and George S. (the last-named being also deceased). The mother of this family departed this life August 30, 1861, and the father married for his second wife, Allie Brewton; to this marriage there were also seven children born. The father was a trader, merchant and county surveyor, and died February 7, 1885, and the Clarks-ville Chronicle, the week following his death, in an obituary, thus referred to him: "But perhaps his crowning virtue was his open-handed generosity and his compassion for the needy and the suffering. His ear was always open to the cry of distress and his hand always ready to relieve it as far as he could. He was a Christian in profession and practice, and died strong in the faith." The Edmondsons are of English descent and settled in Virginia in the colonial days, the father of Robert removing to Tennessee when a young man. Joseph J. Edmondson was quite a young lad when the Civil war broke out, and he could take no active part in warfare; but he was patriotic and traveled with an artillery company, taking all the risks, but receiving no compensation. In 1868 he began mercantile business at a point then known as Maddox's mill, in St. Clair county, Ala., and was quite prosperous until 1872, when he removed to Steel's Depot, where he has since been favored with good fortune as a merchant, in farming and in saw milling. In politics he is a democrat, and in 1880, ran for the office of tax assessor of the county against a very strong opponent, but was defeated by the small majority of sixteen in favor of his competitor. The marriage of Mr. Edmondson took place February 8, 1872, to Miss A. Cooke, a lady residing near Steel's Depot, Ala., but a member of a Tennessee family. Five children have been born to this marriage and are named, Carrie B., wife of M. S. Putman, Avondale, Ala.; Lucy A., Beulah C., Robert M., and Malcolm S. The family are being trained in the Methodist faith, Mr. Edmondson having been for several years a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church, south. A singular accident has maimed Mr. Edmondson for life, and is worth relating. November 13, 1878, while hunting with a double-barreled gun, he discharged one barrel and wounded a turkey; he ran in pursuit of the disabled bird, caught it, and in order to check its struggles, placed his foot upon it; but the turkey slipped from under his foot, flew upward and struck the trigger of the loaded barrel of the gun, discharging the contents into Mr. Edmondson's right elbow, necessitating the amputation of the arm the next day.

H. G. GUY.—The Guy family came from South Carolina, and at an early day settled in Georgia, near Columbus, Muscogee county, where F. M. Guy, father of H. B. Guy, was born. When a young man F. M. Guy moved to Talladega county, Ala., there married Miss Margaret Johnson, and lived there about five years, when he removed to the southwestern corner of Coosa county, where he died in 1882—a Primitive Baptist in religion and in politics a democrat. He was a farmer and mechanic, and reared a family of thirteen children, of whom nine are still living—most of them in Coosa county—while the widow resides in Elmore county. H. B. Guy was born July 17, 1854, in Talladega county, Ala., but was reared in Coosa county. He learned the wagonmaker's trade, which he followed five years; in 1884 he moved to Eden, Saint Clair county, where, for a few months, he engaged in repairing watches, and then entered into the mercantile business, which has since been his vocation. He commenced with a small capital, but has, by a disposition to please and the exercise of suavity, diligence, and an avoidance of speculation, so increased his business that he now carries a stock valued at \$12,000. In February, 1877, in Coosa county, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of R. L. F. Mitchell, the union resulting in the birth of eight children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Ora L., Marietta and Carrie B., twins, Lillie and Willie; the three deceased were named Henrietta, Bethel and Rosetta. In politics Mr. Guy is a democrat, and he is a member of the town council. The family worship at the Missionary Baptist church, and move in the best society. Mr. Guy is looked upon as one of the most enterprising young merchants in the county, and his store is regarded with pride by the residents of Eden and environs.

H. N. LANEY, an enterprising and prosperous merchant of Eden, St. Clair county, Ala., was born October 15, 1854, in Harris county, Ga., but was reared chiefly in St. Clair county, Ala. He is a son of John W. and Lavinia (Blackman) Laney. The American branch of the Laney family came originally from South Carolina and settled in Harris county when John Laney was a lad of eight years. The latter grew to maturity and was married in Harris county, but in 1866 came to Alabama and settled near Cropwell in the southern part of St. Clair county, where he and wife still live. They had born to them eight children—six of them still living, viz.: Lizinka, wife of Dr. J. C. Cason, of Coal City, Ala.; H. N., whose name heads this sketch; Viola, now Mrs. W. P. Cowan, of Eden; Marcus, student of medicine at Vanderbilt university; Oscar, of Cropwell, and Lulu, wife of Mr. Wells, of Winchester, Ky. H. N. Laney began his mercantile career at Cropwell in 1876, but a year later moved his business to Easonville, where he remained five years, and then, in 1883, removed to Eden, where he has since conducted a general store, carrying a stock valued at \$2,000 and doing a thriving business. He also owns a farm of forty acres, which also yields him a fair income. December 8, 1875, Mr. Laney was married at Cropwell, to Miss Nannie Jones, daughter of

John W. Jones, and their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, viz.: Bertie, a young lady of fifteen years; Marcus, Zilla T., (deceased); Ruth and Mettie. Politically, Mr. Laney is a democrat; in religion he affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and has filled the office of steward in the same. He is respected socially, and his character as a business man is without a blemish. The Laney family is of Irish extraction. John Blakeney, the maternal great-grandfather of H. N. Laney, was a captain in the war for American independence. His paternal grandfather, David Laney, removed from Chesterfield district, S. C., to Harris county, Ga., in 1833. John W. Laney was a justice of the peace for many years; served in the state troops in the Civil war; is a royal arch Mason, and is a Methodist.

JOHN MCCLENDON, one of the substantial farmers of Springville, St. Clair county, Ala., is a son of William and Ireen (Mays) McClendon. He was born November 25, 1829, in the county mentioned above. His paternal grandfather came from North Carolina to Alabama in 1818 and settled near the head of Canoe Creek in St. Clair county. William McClendon, father of John, was reared in St. Clair county. He was married in 1828 and brought up a family of eleven children, viz.: John, Samuel, a substantial farmer of Springville, St. Clair county; Frances, wife of William McBrayer, died in 1867; Isaac, died in Mobile in 1862 in the Confederate service; Robert, died at Holly Springs, Miss., also in the Confederate service, in 1862; Elizabeth, a resident of Springville, and the wife of L. A. Bradford; William, a citizen of St. Clair county, and a farmer; James, died at Okalona, in 1862, in the Confederate service; Harvey, is a citizen of East Lake, Jefferson county, Ala.; Mesa, deceased wife of Thomas Montgomery; Matilda, widow of Wiley King, and now living in St. Clair county. All the boys—seven—served during the Civil war in the same regiment and company—company H, of the Ninth Alabama infantry. The father of this family died in 1873 and the mother died in 1880. John McClendon was reared a farmer and is still engaged in that vocation, owning a farm of about one hundred acres and other property. His residence is in Springville. June 15, 1848, at the age of eighteen years, he married Miss Sylvania M. Pearson, daughter of James Pearson, and to this union have been born four children, viz.: E. M. McClendon, Minervia J., wife of W. W. Perkins, Jr.; Dr. C. F. McClendon, who died in 1886, and A. R. McClendon, merchant of Springville. Politically John McClendon is a democrat, and served as tax collector of his county from 1871 to 1873 and again from 1888 to 1891. He is a council Mason, and has served as treasurer and junior warden. His service in the army lasted three years and five months, most of the time on detail duty. Later he was in active service in the battle of Jonesborough, Ga., was with Hood through Tennessee and participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He was in the Bay fight at Mobile, Ala., and was under arms eight days and nights at Spanish Fort. He surrendered at

Meridian, Miss. Mr. McClendon stands high in the community in which he lives and is justly esteemed for his sterling qualities of mind and disposition.

SAMUEL P. McLELLAN, the oldest and most experienced lawyer of Easonville, St. Clair county, Ala., is of Scotch origin, and descended from a family that settled in America contemporaneously with the Revolution. In 1775 three McLellan brothers settled in the state of New York, of whom one, Samuel, was the great-grandfather of the gentleman with whom this sketch has most to do. He fought through the war for independence, and, after the close of that war, settled in Spartanburg district, S. C., where the family resided until 1805, when Samuel, the son of Samuel and grandfather of Samuel P. moved to Franklin county, Tenn., where he reared a family, but in 1834 came to Alabama and settled in Talladega county, where he died. William McLellan, son of Samuel last mentioned, was born and reared in Franklin county, Tenn., and there married Miss Elizabeth Patton. This couple came to Alabama with the rest of the family, and died at his residence, ten miles north of the town of Talladega, in 1852. He reared a family of nine children, of whom four are still living, viz.: Samuel P., Francis A., of Birmingham, Ala.; Emma, wife of C. J. Teague, of Ashville, Ala., and Caroline, wife James A. Mansfield, of Birmingham. Two sons were killed during the late war, viz.: William, a sergeant in the Fifty-eighth Alabama infantry, who, in 1864, was taken prisoner at Missionary Ridge and taken to Nashville, where he was shot by a Federal guard; and Wesley, a private in the same regiment, who was killed on the field of Chickamauga. William McLellan, the father of this family, was a physician of some renown and was also a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. Great-grandmother McLellan lived to be nearly one hundred years of age, and died in Talladega county, Ala. Samuel P. McLellan was born in Franklin county, Tenn., March 8, 1827, but has been a resident of Alabama since 1834. After attaining his majority he went to Calhoun county, Ala., and taught school at Cross Plains, where, on the 24th of December, 1852, he married Miss Maragret L. Morrison, the result being the birth of seven children, viz.: Idora, wife of John Abbott, of Birmingham; Callie P., wife of John Fant, Gate City, Ala.; Samuel E., of Easonville; Bettie, Maggie, art teacher; Lillie, single, and Robert Lee, also unmarried and residing at New Decatur, Ala. In 1861, Mr. McLellan moved to Ashville, St. Clair county, and during the late war was in the Confederate revenue department. In 1865 he moved to Easonville, which has since been his place of residence. He began the practice of law in 1876, and has met with much success in the practice of that profession, and yet finds time to oversee his farming interests. He has been a Freemason since 1851, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In politics he is a democrat.

HON. JOHN S. MADDUX.—The Maddox family of Saint Clair county, Ala., is of English origin, and in America antedates the Revolution. Notley Maddox, grandfather of Hon. John S., was a citizen of Maryland at the time of the heroic struggle, and was captain of an artillery company throughout the war. After peace had been declared, he removed to Virginia, and settled in the vicinity of Lynchburg, and there passed the remainder of his days. There, also, was born his son, Notley, Jr., the father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Notley, Jr., was reared, however, in Clemmons ville, Forsyth county, N. C., but on reaching his majority, migrated to Putnam county, Ga., where he married Miss Parmelia Rowe, and where three of his children were born. In 1835 he removed to Harris county, Ga., where his death occurred in 1876. In religion he was a Methodist, and in politics an old-line whig. His family consisted of nine children, of whom seven are still living, viz.: James Alexander, of Harris county, Ga.; Elizabeth, wife of H. J. Henderson, of Troup county, Ga.; Hon. John S., of Saint Clair county, Ala.; Parmelia, of Harris county, Ga.; Tannie, wife of Amos Smith, of Harris county, Ga.; Josephine, wife of James Frost, of Waco, Tex., and Notley, of Harris county, Ga., where, also, the venerable mother still resides on the old homestead, at the age of eighty-six years. Hon. John S. Maddox was born August 27, 1835, in Putnam county, Ga., and on the 13th of November, 1860, near Augusta, married Miss Nancy, daughter of Dr. W. G. Johnson. Eleven children have been the result of this marriage, of whom the eldest two are deceased. The nine living are Fontaine A., superintendent of the Standard Scale company, at Rome, Ga.; Fannie, now Mrs. T. M. Jones, of Cropwell, Ala.; Notley, at home; Emma, wife of J. H. Wyatt, of Hood county, Tex.; John, at home; Fredonia, attending school at La Grange, Ga.; Rosser, Jeremiah and Henry, at home. In the month of April, 1862, Mr. Maddox enlisted in company D, Third Georgia cavalry, was promoted to be first sergeant, and served through the war without being wounded or captured. He participated in the Kentucky campaigns, the Atlanta campaign, followed Sherman across Georgia, and preceded him to the Carolinas, and surrendered with Johnston at Raleigh, N. C., after which he passed a year on the old homestead. In 1866 he came to Alabama, and settled on his present farm of 500 acres, about a mile east of Easonville, Saint Clair county. In 1880 he was elected by the democratic party to the Alabama state legislature, and served one term. In 1888 he was again elected to the same body and served another term. He is a master Mason, has been junior warden, and the Methodist Episcopal church, south, holds him within her fold, he being a trustee. He is one of the largest farmers in the county, and enjoys the full confidence of its citizens.

A. W. WOODALL, merchant of Springville, Saint Clair county, Ala., is descended from an old English family that settled in southern Georgia in the colonial days, his great-grandfather, Jonathan Woodall, having been

a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Jonathan, Jr., the grandfather of A. W., was born in Georgia, but in early life moved to Lincoln county, Tenn., remained there a short time, and in 1827 came to Alabama, and settled in Saint Clair county, near the present site of Springville. Reuben Woodall, son of Jonathan, Jr., was reared and married in Saint Clair county, the last named event occurring in 1841, and the bride being Miss Ellen Scroggins. The result of this union was two sons, A. W., whose name heads this sketch, and who was born March 29, 1843, near his present home, and a brother, Obadiah, now deceased. Reuben Woodall was a very successful farmer and a man of great influence in his community. He was the possessor of a large estate, but lost the greater portion of it through the devastation of war. In politics he was a democrat, but he was never very active as a party man; in religion he was a Missionary Baptist and fraternally was a Free Mason. The Scroggins family was also of English descent from a family that settled in North Carolina prior to the Revolution, Aaron Scroggins, the maternal grandfather of A. W. Woodall, coming to Alabama in 1824, and settling in St. Clair county. Mrs. Ellen (Scroggins) Woodall was born and reared in North Carolina. In the spring of 1861 A. W. Woodall enlisted in company A, Ninth Alabama infantry, Col. Blount commanding. His first battle was at Corinth, after which he was stationed at Mobile for a year, and then took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and in the Atlanta campaign through to Jonesboro, and back with Hood through Tennessee to Franklin and Nashville. He was then returned to Mobile, where he took part in the bay fight, and was thence sent to Meridian, Miss., where the surrender was made, he having risen from a private to be a second lieutenant. After the war was closed, he farmed and dealt to some extent in mineral lands, and in 1880 established his present mercantile business at Springville, in which he carries a general stock, valued at \$15,000. He is also largely interested in agriculture, and owns the most extensive farm in his section. In 1867 Mr. Woodall married Miss Mary Thomason, who bore him three children, Minnie, Joshua P. and Alice, and died in 1885. Mr. Woodall's second marriage took place in 1887, to Miss Alma Wilson, and his union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Reuben. Mr. Woodall is a royal arch Mason and an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a democrat, but is not an office seeker, and he stands as high socially in the community, as he does in business circles, north and south.

SHELBY COUNTY.

WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, the president of the Montevallo Coal & Transportation company, was born at Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., March 11, 1853. His father, William F. Aldrich, Sr., was a prominent lawyer and financier. His mother, Louisa (Klapp) Aldrich, was of literary

tastes, and a descendant of Gen. Barker, a Revolutionary hero. William F. Aldrich, Sr., left Wayne county when his son was twelve years old, and with his family settled in New York city. He obtained the charter for and was the promoter and secretary of the Union Trust company, afterward was appointed bank examiner, and also was made the receiver of a savings bank, giving a bond for a million of dollars as his security. He was well and favorably known in moneyed circles in New York. He died in 1878. William, the son, was educated at the public schools in New York, and finished at the Warren Military academy in Poughkeepsie, taking a special course in mathematics and civil engineering. In 1871 he begun work with the Essex public road board of Newark, N. J., and assisted in improving the roads and boulevards in that section. In 1874 he came to Alabama and began mining coal with his brother, Truman H. Aldrich. The mines, located about three miles west of Montevallo, are now known as Aldrich—named after the brothers. He has continued at the mines ever since, and has built up a prosperous town and has one of the best mines in the country, both for the quality of the coal, the appliances used, and for safe and skillful management. He is known as a "bright" Mason, having been connected with that "ancient honorable order" ever since he became of age, and is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish rite Mason. He married in 1889 Josephine Cables, of Rochester, N. Y., a lady of great ability as a writer, and in every way qualified to adorn the highest station. Their beautiful home, "Rajah Lodge," is considered by many the finest residence in the state. Mr. Aldrich has never taken an active part in politics nor in religious matters—being a close student, he could see that all systems contained both truth and error, and that the highest moral development was based on the practice of the golden rule. He and his wife are active in reform work, going hand in hand to prisons and wherever their chosen work leads them. The cry of the weary, the sick, and the unfortunate never goes by them unheeded. They are the friends and advisers of all their employees and all who come within their influence, and, with the poet, we may add, "None knew them but to love them."

The Montevallo Coal and Transportation Company is an incorporation with a capital stock of \$300,000. William F. Aldrich is the president of the company, and James L. McConaughy, secretary and treasurer. The extensive property belonging to this company is located at Aldrich, and the company's mines are among the oldest in operation in Alabama. The mines were first opened about 1855, by William P. Brown, but they were operated only to a limited extent until 1872, when the property was purchased by T. H. Aldrich & Co. This firm largely increased the yearly output and conducted the business successfully until 1882, when the present company was organized with its present officers. Since then the workings of the mines have been very extensive. In 1885 a new slope was put down about one mile west of the old drifts. This

slope is 2,600 feet in length, divided into lifts, with gangways running both east and west. About 100 rooms are in operation, giving employment to from 150 to 250 men, and having a daily output of 250 tons of coal. These mines are being worked on what is known as the long wall system, by which plan ninety per cent. of the coal is made available. The ventilation is excellent, the air being circulated by means of two large fans placed at the top of the slope. The machinery is of the finest description, comprising four boilers of forty-six inches diameter, of seventy-five horse power each, hoisting engines with 14x24 inch cylinders, with link motion similar to that on locomotives. The coal from these mines is known throughout the south as second to none, and is the standard by which other coal is compared. It is a very hard, free-burning, non-coking coal, and when burned leaves a very heavy red ash. On no other property in the state is this coal found. A test of this coal, made by the United States government, showed that its evaporating power is higher than Pittsburgh or any other coal. It is used mostly for grate purposes, makes a bright, cheerful fire, is easily ignited and in this quality is equal to the English cannel coal. The company has extended its broad gauge road to connect with the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad. Mr. William F. Aldrich, the president of the company, is also general manager, superintendent, engineer and surveyor. Perhaps the two most creditable facts connected with the management of the company's business, are these: that the stock has always paid a dividend, and it has never had a strike. The company have a large and well stocked store on their property for the convenience of their employees, but the men are perfectly free to buy or not, no pressure being used to influence trade, as is, unfortunately, the case at many mines and other public works. The company will not employ men that are disorderly, nor do they allow whisky or beer sold on their property; and as a result, the little mining town of Aldrich is a model of order, quiet peacefulness, and cleanliness. There are churches and schools for both races, and the utmost good feeling exists between the whites and the blacks. A new slope is now being opened, fitted with the latest improved and finest machinery, using steam, compressed air and electricity, which gives additional work of a permanent character. The company spares no expense in making the mines a safe and healthful place to work in, looking after their employees' interests in every way.

W. E. BRINKERHOFF, banker at Calera, is a native of New York city, and was born in 1861. He is a son of Albert R. and Susanna (Edwards) Brinkerhoff, the former of whom was born in the city of New York, and is able to trace his ancestry back to the Puritans who came over in the Mayflower. Albert R. Brinkerhoff was for many years in the wholesale coal business, in the old Trinity building, in New York city. Mrs. Brinkerhoff was also a native of New York state. W. C. Brinkerhoff, received a common school education, and at an early age accepted a posi-

tion as a clerk in Chicago. After remaining in this position a short time he went to New York city, where he accepted a position as clerk in a wholesale grocery store, owned by Moore, Jenkins & Co., where he remained four years. He then removed to Oxford, Ala., and was there office man for C. J. Cooper & Co., two years, when he removed to Wetumka, Ala., and engaged in general merchandising for two years, as clerk. He then removed to Calera, where he engaged with J. D. Hardy & Co. as clerk in the lime and lumber business; continuing in this business nearly two years, and he was then assistant secretary for the South Calera Land and Improvement company, for about the same length of time. In 1890, he established himself in the private banking business at Calera, under the name of W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co., with a working capital of \$10,000, which is capable of, and subject to, increase at any time. The company is composed of Mr. Brinkerhoff and Joseph T. May, of Fremont, Neb., a prominent banker of that place. In 1887, Mr. Brinkerhoff married Miss Lizzie McKibbin, daughter of Capt. Robert F. and Julia J. (Cook) McKibbin, by whom he has one child, Celeste. Mrs. Brinkerhoff was born in Talladega county, was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1890. In 1892, Mr. Brinkerhoff married Ida A. Brown, daughter of George W. and Anna (Pettersen) Brown. Mr. Brinkerhoff is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and one of the leading young business men of Shelby county.

WALTER S. CARY, a prominent young attorney of Montevallo, was born in October, 1853. He is a son of William A. and Matilda (McMeans) Cary. The former was educated at LaGrange, Ala., and afterward attended, and graduated from, the Medical college at Philadelphia. He first began to practice at Cahaba, Dallas county, Ala., and afterward, beside other places, he practiced at LaGrange, where he remained, however, only a short time, when he removed to Talladega Springs. Here he remained until 1856, when he removed to Shelby county and opened an office at Montevallo, where he remained until his death in 1867. He was a son of James and Mrs. (Sledge) Cary, who removed from Baltimore to North Carolina at an early day. James Cary was a native of England, but left England and came to Baltimore when a young man. He was an architect by profession. The maternal grandfather was, for many years, a leading attorney at Ashville, Saint Clair county. Walter S. Cary was educated at Montevallo, receiving the advantages of the common school. He afterward attended a literary institution at Lexington, Ky., three years, and then engaged in merchandising in Montevallo. He continued in this business until 1880, when, having prepared himself therefor by hard study, he opened a law office, and began the practice of the law. He now has a large and lucrative practice in his profession. In 1878, he married Ludie C. Morrow, daughter of Lafayette and Mrs. (Young) Morrow, the former, a native of Mississippi, coming to Alabama in 1845, and

following his vocation as a farmer until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Forty-fourth Alabama infantry, but was promoted to a captaincy, and served to the close of the war. To the marriage of Walter S. Cary with Miss Morrow, there have been born five children, viz.: Edgar S., Earl, Virgil, Tabor, and an infant. Mrs. Cary was born and raised in Montevallo, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Cary was elected a justice of the peace of Montevallo, but, after three months' service, resigned. He has always been an ardent democrat, but with the exception above noted would never allow his name to go before the people as a candidate for office.

E. P. CHANDLER, M. D., one of the most prominent physicians of Shelby county, was born in Talladega county, Ala., March 2, 1844. He is a son of Mordecai and Elizabeth (Bauts) Chandler, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina and a tailor by trade. In an early day he removed to Alabama, and was one of the first settlers in the town of Talladega. Here he followed his trade for a number of years, and then retired to the farm where he spent the remainder of his life. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war. His wife was a native of Georgia. Dr. E. P. Chandler was reared on the farm until he was seventeen years of age. In 1861 he enlisted in company B, First Alabama infantry, and served as a brave and true soldier should till the close of the war in 1865. While in the service he received one wound—in the foot. Among some of the hardest battles in which he was engaged were those of Franklin, Tenn., Waterloo, Peach Tree Creek, the battle of Atlanta, New Hope Church, Island No. 10, and numerous smaller ones. Up to the time of entering the service he had very limited opportunities of securing an education, and upon returning from the war he found that his father's estate was in great part destroyed. He was, therefore, left without education or property to make his own way in the world as best he could. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, he went to work with a determined will and in a year saved enough money to enable him to attend school one year. He then studied medicine one year privately and entered the medical college at Augusta, Ga., which he attended one term. He then located in Saint Clair county, where he continued in the practice of medicine twenty-seven years. At the expiration of this period he removed to Birmingham, Ala., where for two years he was engaged in the drug business, and he then removed to Vincent, Shelby county, where he resumed the practice of medicine, in which practice he continues to the present day: He came to Vincent at an opportune period, for just at that time Dr. Singleton, who had for many years been the leading physician of the place, gave up his practice to a considerable extent on account of failing health, and this large practice fell into the hands of Dr. Chandler. His practice is now very large, extending even into his old territory in Talladega county, and is well deserved. In 1869, Dr. Chandler married Miss Lula Allen, by whom he has five children, now living, viz.: John E., Mary A., Cornelia W.,

James R., and Ella May. Mrs. Chandler was born in Saint Clair county, in 1848. Both Dr. Chandler and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and he is a member of the temperance society. Dr. Chandler and his family stand deservedly high in every respect in the estimation of their fellow-citizens of Shelby county.

WILLIAM S. CHANCELLOR, one of the pioneer settlers of Alabama, was born February 12, 1816, in Darlington district, S. C. He was a son of William and Nancy (Truit) Chancellor. The former was a native of South Carolina, and was a son of Jerry and Galatea (Gilbert) Chancellor. Jerry Chancellor was born in England, and came to America when sixteen years of age with his father and two brothers. They remained a short time in Virginia. This was during the Revolutionary war, and the father and his two oldest sons, William and Jerry, started for South Carolina, leaving the youngest brother, Jackson, in Virginia. When the father and his two sons came near Camden, they could plainly hear the cannonading. They thereupon stopped and held a council as to what their own course should be. The result of this council was that the father told his sons that he should join the British, the sons deciding to join the Americans. From this time on, therefore, until the close of the Revolutionary war, the father fought in the British army against his sons, and the sons fought in the American army against their father. After that council near Camden, the father and sons never met again. After the close of the war, the grandfather, Jerry Chancellor, settled in South Carolina, where he remained until 1818. He then came to Alabama and settled on the Autauga side of the Alabama river. He had brought with him a colony organized by himself in South Carolina, and with this colony he remained till his death. William Chancellor remained in South Carolina until 1821, when he removed to Alabama just before the land sales, and settled on Nolin's creek, near Prattville, where he remained seven years. He then returned to his former home, and about 1845 removed to Texas, where he died. He was a lieutenant in the state militia several years. He was a Baptist in religion, as was also his father. William S. Chancellor was raised on the farm and received but a limited education. This education, such as it was, was received in an old log school house on Brushy Knob, Indian Hill, with its puncheon floor and seats. Previous to his marriage he did not receive more than three months' schooling. He was married August 29, 1837 to Louisa M. Bridges, daughter of William and Mary (Tatum) Bridges, Mary Tatum, being a daughter of E. Tatum. Of the nine children born to them, five are still living, viz.: Thomas J., Alfred M., P. L., Jane and Louisa. Their mother was born in Montgomery county, Ala., and was a member of the Baptist church. In 1881 he married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth J. Kelly, daughter of William and Mary (McCulla) Caruthers, whose father was a native of Virginia. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. After his first marriage he had neither property nor money, and borrowed

\$50 of Judge Brown with which to enter his first forty acres of land. After a great deal of misfortune he lost this land; but with that true grit which usually characterizes pioneers, he began again at the bottom, and by hard work and strict economy he had accumulated considerable property by the time the war came on. He had a large tract of land on the Wewokee creek, upon which he had built a mill which he operated in connection with his farm, but all was swept away by the war. In 1863 he enlisted in Capt. Hubbard's company, and served in the Confederate service one year. He was then elected tax collector of Coosa county, but had great difficulty in getting out of the army to take his office. And it was not until application was made to Gov. Watts that this was accomplished, the governor issuing an order to Gen. Weathers that he be released, with which order the general immediately complied. After the war he gathered up what was left, and sold off his stock, thus raising \$50 with which he earned his second forty acres of land. This he cleared and improved and made money very fast for several years. In 1884 he embarked in the mercantile business, but having had no experience in that line, he lost \$8,000 in fourteen months. Again he took hold and with an undaunted will he paid off his debts, and again accumulated property, and now owns 700 acres of land where he lives, 240 acres in Coosa county, beside considerable town property in Childersburg. Mr. Chancellor is one of the oldest Masons in Alabama, as well as one of the oldest citizens of the state. His life has been one long struggle with adverse circumstances, but its closing days promise to be blessed with peace and plenty.

Ex-Gov. R. W. COBB is one of the most prominent lawyers and political leaders in Alabama. He was born in Ashville, Ala., February 25, 1829. His youth was spent amid plantation scenes, and his early scholastic training was secured at the neighborhood schools. At the age of eighteen years he entered the university of Tennessee, at Knoxville, graduating in 1850. He then turned his attention to the study of law, his preceptor being Judge Thomason, of Ashville, Ala. Being licensed to practice in 1855, he located in Shelby county, Ala., and soon attained a high rank in his profession. He had secured a fine practice when the Civil war burst upon the country. In June, 1861, he became captain of company C, Tenth Alabama regiment, under Col. J. H. Forney, and remained its captain until 1863, when he was ordered to report to Gen. Bragg, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and shortly afterward, to Gen. Joseph Wheeler. From that time until the close of the war, he had charge of a scouting party, and during that time had several narrow escapes, on two different occasions having his stirrup strap shot in two. At the close of the war he located at Marion, Perry county, Ala., again taking up the practice of the law. Here he remained until 1868, when he removed to Columbiana, Shelby county, remaining here until 1873, when he removed to Helena, Ala., where he has since remained. In 1872 he was first called

into public life, being at that time elected state senator from the district composed of Shelby and Bibb counties, serving until 1878. In that year he was elected governor of the state, and the people, being well pleased with his administration, they re-elected him governor in 1880. Both his administrations were characterized by wisdom and propriety. Much against his own wishes, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge J. T. Leepers, as probate judge of Shelby county. The farmers' alliance and third party movements had done much to disorganize the democratic party in Alabama, and it was through the leading politicians of Shelby county that this appointment was brought about, they thinking it would do much to reconcile the different factions, and to restore peace and harmony in the party's ranks. When this view of the condition of things was presented to Judge Cobb, he did not stop to consider his own welfare or feelings, but at once accepted the position, which he has held up to the present time. Judge Cobb was first married, in 1850, to Margaret McClung, daughter of Hugh L. McClung, of Knoxville, Tenn. Of this marriage, two children were born: John W., a planter, of Blount county, and Dora, wife of Richard Fell, Jr., of Shelby county. The mother of these children died in 1865. Judge Cobb married, for his second wife, Fannie Fell, December 31, 1866. She is a daughter of Richard Fell, Sr. By this marriage there are two children, Edith and Richard C. John W. Cobb, father of ex-Gov. Cobb, was a Virginian by birth, but removed with his parents, when a boy, to Abbeville district, S. C., and there grew to manhood. He served in the Creek war, and rose to the rank of colonel. He was a member of the state legislature many years, representing St. Clair county. He was a member of the Baptist church, and an uncompromising democrat. No family in the state of Alabama stands higher than that of ex-Gov. Cobb.

JOHN CORLEY, a prominent agriculturist of Shelby county, was born August 4, 1821, in Edgefield district, S. C., and was a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Price) Corley. They were early settlers in South Carolina. The paternal grandfather of John Corley, Sherwood Corley, though a native of the United States, was of English descent. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving with Commander Watson, who had command of a detachment of Francis Marion's men, sent out to harass the British. John Corley was raised on the farm, and had but limited educational facilities, attending school only two or three months in the winter, after the crops were taken care of for the season. But he attended Coke high school in Abbeville district, S. C., for ten months, and on the death of his father, returned to the farm. In 1842, he married Mary Rhinehart, daughter of John and Sarah (Chapman) Rhinehart. By this marriage there were eleven children, only one of whom is now living, John S. Their mother, born in 1822, died in 1865. On June 6, 1871, Mr. Corley married Amanda E. Johnston, daughter of William and Mrs. Johnston. While Mr. John Corley's principal business has been farming, yet

on two or three different occasions he has been engaged in merchandising. He was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1869, but had been a licensed preacher for several years before he was ordained. He was present at the death of the Rev. Leonard Tarrant, who made this statement to him, when he was asked if he had any message to any of his friends: "Last night I was in the cold waters of death up to my ankles; this morning to my knees, and now to my loins. This was in the month of February, and there was snow on the ground. The buttercups were in bloom, and my soul is like those flowers, blooming for immortality." John Corley had been many times solicited to accept office, but never would consent except during the war, when he accepted the postoffice at Harpersville, and served as postmaster during the war. He has been a Mason since 1866. He began life a poor boy, but when the war came on he was the owner of several slaves, which he lost, of course, through the war. He was then obliged to commence over again at the foot of the hill, but such has been his success since then that he now owns \$10,000 worth of real estate in Birmingham and 900 acres of land where he lives. He joined the church when thirteen years of age, and has never taken a drink of whisky in his life. He is thus a strictly religious and temperate man, and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

W. S. CROSS, merchant, Pelham, Ala., was born in 1851 in Shelby county, Ala. He is a son of Richmond and Martha (Lindsey) Cross, both natives of Alabama. Richmond Cross was a soldier in the late war, a member of John T. Morgan's command. W. S. Cross was reared upon the farm, and attended the common schools in the neighborhood for a short time, but when the war came on his opportunities for securing an education were, for the time, cut short. After the war he worked upon the farm until 1872, in the meantime going to school on days when he could not work. In 1872 he went to Chester, S. C., and there for one year he was a clerk in his uncle's store. He then returned to Alabama, and began teaching school, clerking in a store during school vacations. This course of life he continued until 1877, when he entered the normal school at Florence, Ala., but as the measles soon broke out among the students, he returned home and began teaching again. By hard work and close economy, he accumulated enough money by 1881 to start a small store at Pelham, and since then, by strict attention to business, he has built up a good trade. Beside conducting the business at his store, he also handled cotton, doing a fair business in this line. During the Birmingham boom he purchased some interests in lots in that city, and was wise enough to sell at the right time, thus realizing something in this speculation. This is but an illustration of the good judgment exercised by Mr. Cross in his business transactions, and is the secret of his success in life. He now owns some fine property in Pelham, which he has improved with dwellings and store houses. All the money he had when he began business, and all he

has now, he has accumulated by his own industry and good business tact and common sense. In 1880 he married Anna McWhorter, daughter of John and Nancy (Ward) McWhorter. Mr. McWhorter was a soldier in the late war. To the marriage of W. S. Cross with Miss McWhorter, there have been born five children, viz.: Edgar, Harvey, Leland, DeWitt, and Anna Lee. Their mother was born and raised in Butler county, Ala., and both herself and her husband are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

JOHN ELLIOTT DENSLE, deceased, was a native of Alabama, and was born December 12, 1840. He was a son of Dr. Henry L. and Mary (Elliott) Densler, who came to Alabama in January, 1840. They were both natives of Georgia, and of German descent. The paternal grandmother was a Virginian. John Elliott Densler was raised in Dallas county, Ala., and up to the time he was nineteen years of age he attended the common school in Burnsville, Dallas county. In 1861 he enlisted in company C, Fourth Alabama infantry, under Capt. Dawson, and served as became a brave and true private soldier during the war. After the war he returned to Dallas county, where he remained until 1871. During this period of six years he followed farming for the first four years, and then taught school one year. In 1871 he removed to Wilsonville, where he became engaged in merchandising, in which he was engaged until his death, November 16, 1889. August 12, 1874, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Arthur, daughter of Adam B. and Sina A. (Robison) Arthur. Adam B. Arthur was a native of Camden, S. C., born 1813, was educated at Lexington, Ky., Medical college, and on leaving college established himself in the practice of medicine at Claiborne, Monroe county, where he remained until the beginning of the war, when he removed to Pleasant Hill, Dallas county, remaining there four years, and then removing to Cahaba, Dallas county, where he died in 1872. His maternal grandfather, Adam Fowler Brisbane, was a general in the Revolutionary war. The mother, Sina A. Arthur, was a native of Florida, born in 1825, and came to Alabama in 1839. To the marriage of our subject there were born three children, viz.: Lula W., Johnnie May and Olive Arthur. The mother of these children was born and brought up in Alabama. John Elliott Densler was an ardent democrat and a recognized leader of the party in Shelby county. He was chairman of the executive committee for several years, and took an unusual degree of interest in politics. He was solicited time and again to become a candidate for the legislature, but always declined. He was a member of the Knights of Honor. His widow has continued the business in which he was engaged at the time of his death, besides managing a hotel. She is a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is highly respected by every one.

J. H. DURAN, liveryman at Calera, was born at Social Circle, Ga., April 6, 1838. He is a son of George and Millia (McSwane) Duran, both

natives of Georgia, but the parents of each of them were natives of North Carolina, and of Revolutionary fame. They were pioneer settlers of Georgia, coming there when that country was in a wild state. George Duran, the father of our subject, was a private soldier in the war of 1812. He was married in Georgia, and came to Alabama with his family in 1842, settling on Muckford creek, eight miles east of Goldsville. Mr. J. H. Duran was raised on the farm, and had no educational advantages until after he was eighteen years of age. He remained in Tallapoosa county until 1856, when he removed to Columbiana, Shelby county. His mother being then a widow and poor told him she could not give an education, and that if he could do anything for himself he had the liberty to do so; he therefore took up his little bundle of clothes and started for Columbiana, but when he came to the river he could not get across. He thereupon told the ferryman his condition and asked to put him across, which the ferryman refused to do for nothing. So young Duran offered him his pocket knife, which the ferryman took and kept for putting him across the river. It afterward gave Mr. Duran, when he was in business for himself, great pleasure to sell this same ferryman goods upon credit. After reaching Columbiana he went to Hardy S. Nelson, who is now his father-in-law, and applied to him for assistance to attend school. Mr. Nelson took him in, charged him \$6 per month for his board, which he was to work out, and afterward paid him \$8 per month for working on the farm. He remained with Mr. Nelson over two years. In the spring of 1859 he accepted a position as court bailiff under sheriff H. I. Sawyer, at one dollar per day. He rode twelve days, took his \$12, and went to Mobile, and upon arriving there he had only \$2 left. He then began to look for work, and at length accepted a position with Zeb. Hubbard, working four months for his board. He then worked for wages for about five months, and by the strictest economy managed to save up \$100. With this money he started an oyster saloon, which he ran about five months. He then taught school until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in company C. Twenty-fifth Alabama infantry, Capt. Wiley Pope, and served until 1863. He then returned to Columbiana, having been what was termed a "high private" in the war. This was because he was a cripple when he went into the army and was not under the same regulations as the rest. He was in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. Upon his return home he accepted a position as deputy sheriff under James Walton and served about two years, and was at Columbiana March 31, 1865, when a detachment of Gen. Wilson's raiders set the town on fire and set the prisoners free that were there confined. In 1865 he was appointed sheriff of Shelby county by provincial Gov. Parsons, serving only one year. While in business in Mobile before the war, he was accustomed when he got a \$20 bill to exchange it for gold. When he enlisted in the army he had \$380 in gold thus obtained, which he buried in a barrel for safe keeping. In 1866 he dug up his gold, exchanged it for Confederate

money at the rate of \$15 for one of gold, and with this money bought cotton. This cotton he held until 1867, when he sold it at a large profit, and with the money received for his cotton established himself in the mercantile business in connection with H. S. Nelson, which partnership was continued for sixteen years. He then retired from the firm and entered upon the charcoal business, which he continued four months, and then removed to Calera in June, 1882. Here he established himself in the mercantile business, but in 1884 he lost by fire all he had thus invested. He then established himself in the saw mill business, which he also lost by fire. On June 7, 1891, he established himself in the livery business and is thus engaged at the present time. On January 28, 1865, he married Elizabeth E. Nelson, daughter of Hardy S. and Sarah A. (Elliott) Nelson, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Walter, Lottie, Charles S., Claude B., Edgar D., and Alma. Their mother was born and raised in Shelby county, and both she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and have always been earnest and liberal workers in the Sunday school, and church. Mr. Duran is a Knight of Honor and an Odd Fellow. September 9, 1890, he was appointed manager of the Calera Charcoal & Chemical company, and on May 1, 1891, he was appointed manager of the Calera Land company, which has a capital of \$375,000, the capital of the Charcoal and Chemical company being \$105,000. Mr. Duran is an active member of the democratic party, and one of the best citizens of the county.

DAVID EDWARDS, M. D., one of the oldest physicians of Shelby county, was born in Lowndes county, Ala., November 23, 1832. He is a son of Zachariah A. and Elizabeth (Ivry) Edwards. Zachariah A. Edwards was a native of North Carolina, and came to Alabama in 1816, settling in Lowndes county, where he remained the rest of his life, with the exception of seven years spent in Talladega county. He was a farmer all his life, except three years that he spent in merchandising at White Hall, Ala., and two years at Benton, Ala. He was captain of a company organized to take part in the Seminole war, but the war came to an end without their services being required. David Edwards, the grandfather of Dr. Edwards, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Edwards was reared on the farm, and had the advantages only of a common school education. In 1859 he entered the Augusta medical college, at Augusta, Ga., and graduated in 1860. On leaving college he removed to Shelby county, locating about six miles south of Wilsonville, removing in 1861 to Wilsonville, establishing an office and beginning here the practice of his profession. He has since remained at Wilsonville, and has acquired a large and lucrative practice throughout the surrounding country. In 1862 he enlisted in company K, Thirty-first Alabama infantry, served as a private soldier six months and was then promoted to be orderly-sergeant, serving as such officer one year, when he was commis-

sioned third lieutenant, and was almost immediately afterward promoted to first lieutenant. During eighteen months of this time he was detailed as assistant surgeon. Returning to his command he continued on the line until November 29, 1864, when he was wounded in the right leg just below the knee, the ball going in the front and lodging in the leg, but the doctor cut it out himself without assistance. He was also wounded in the right thigh. Among the battles in which he was engaged may be mentioned the following: Chattanooga, Shell Mound, Tazewell and Cumberland Gap, and he was then in line of battle thirty-seven days while marching through Kentucky. He was then in the battles of Murfreesboro, Vicksburg, Chickasaw Bayou, Warrenton, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, Edward's Station, Black River and Vicksburg, where he was captured, and afterward paroled and exchanged. Upon the re-organization of his regiment he went to Chattanooga, and was with his company in all its engagements until the close of the war; Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Rocky Face Mount, Crows' Valley, Resaca, New Hope Church, Marietta, Atlanta, Jonesboro, the second battle of Resaca, Florence, Ala., Mount Pleasant, Tenn., and Columbia, Tenn., where he received the wound which terminated his fighting during the war of the rebellion. He was then transferred to Nashville, and thence to Louisville, where he was paroled, and thence came to his home. In 1852 he was married to Elizabeth B. McAdams, daughter of James McAdams. To this marriage there have been born ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: David F., William A., Mary E., Joseph A., Clarence and Jessie I. The mother was born in Shelby county, Ala., and is a member of the Baptist church. Dr. Edwards is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been justice of the peace of beat No. 9 the past fourteen years.

R. FELL, one of the most thoroughgoing business men of Helena, Ala., was born in Wheeling, W. Va. He is a son of Richard and Harriet (Standiford) Fell. Richard Fell's grandparents came to this country with Lord Baltimore, and at one time owned the Point, near Baltimore city, in which city Richard Fell was born. At an early day he removed to Wheeling, where, as stated above, R. Fell was born. Remaining in Wheeling only a short time, he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and took charge of a rolling mill for Hillinan, Van Leer & Co., remaining with them until after they removed the mill to Lyon county, Ky., on the Cumberland river. After working with them six or seven years there, he took charge of the Cumberland Iron works, about twenty-five miles below Clarksville, Tenn., and then went into a blast furnace in Hickman county, same state, where he remained three years. For the next three years he had charge of the rolling mill at Paducah, Ky., whence he went to St. Louis for a short time, and then removed to Alabama, where he took charge of the Shelby Iron works for about three years. He then built a mill for Huckabee & Shepherd at Brierfield, Ala., remaining with them

until it was confiscated by the government of the Confederate States during the war, when he went to Montgomery, Ala., and had charge of the rolling mill there until the close of the war. He then built a rolling mill at Atlanta, remaining there about eighteen months, and then removed to Memphis, built a rolling mill, remained a year, and then removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he was engaged five years as superintendent of iron works. He then came to Helena, Ala., in 1872 and organized a stock company with a capital of \$40,000, composed of R. W. Cobb, B. B. Lewis, Richard Fell and his three sons, Charles, Albert and Richard, Jr. From the time of its organization until 1889, this company was known as the Central Iron works, and then it was re-organized under the name of the Shelby Rolling Mill company, and was composed of G. H. Dudley, R. B. Miller and R. Fell. This company ran its works about a year and then closed down. Mr. Fell was with his father during all these different removals and changes from the time he left Wheeling to his father's death, November 25th, 1889. In the meantime, however, he received a good common school education, and attended Jackson college, at Columbia, Tenn. In 1882 he married Dora Cobb, daughter of Judge R. W. Cobb, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Fell are the parents of four children, viz.: Fannie, Marguerite, Charles and Rufus. Mrs. Fell was born in Shelby county. Mr. Fell, in 1861, enlisted in Seldon's battery, and was detailed to go to Brierfield to assist in building the iron mill. He served one year in the army. In politics he is a democrat, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Fell is an energetic, industrious man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

CAPT. M. H. FOWLER, a prominent and successful farmer of Shelby county, was born November 1, 1830, in South Carolina. He is a son of William B. and Elizabeth (Hainey) Fowler, both natives of South Carolina. The paternal grandfather of M. H. Fowler was a native of Ireland and lived to the remarkably advanced age of 104. The captain's oldest brother, Benoni Fowler, was a soldier in the Florida war. The captain was raised on the farm in South Carolina, attended the common schools in the neighborhood, and in 1852 married Sarah A. Shannon, daughter of Robert and Mrs. (Crawford) Shannon, both of South Carolina. To this marriage were born ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Louisa Jane, wife of William J. Dearman of Alabama; William W., Martin M., Arminda, James M., Robert Lee, Natie and the captain. Mrs. Fowler was born in South Carolina, in July, 1834. In 1853, M. H. Fowler moved to Georgia, and engaged in the blacksmithing business, which he continued until 1858. He then came to Alabama and followed farming until 1861. In 1862 he enlisted in company K, Forty-fourth Alabama infantry, as a private soldier, and was regularly promoted until he became captain in 1863, and commanded his company in twenty-three battles, among which may be named Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Sharpsburg, Chicka-

mauga, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania Court House, and New Market Heights. He was never captured, though he was in thirteen battles, while a private soldier, beside the twenty-three others alluded to above. He served under Gen. Lee most of the time, and was with that general at the time of the final surrender, and out of 100 men that had belonged to his company, there were eleven men paroled. He was always at his post of duty, and never lost a drop of blood during the entire war, although he was hit three different times with spent balls. After the war he returned to Alabama and followed farming one year. He then moved to Calhoun county, where for ten years he worked at his trade as blacksmith. During three years of this time, in connection with his trade, he engaged in merchandising, but discontinuing the latter business, he carried on blacksmithing alone until 1887, when he again returned to the farm in Calhoun county. Here he lived until the latter part of the year, 1890, when he removed to Shelby county, where he again retired to the quiet life of the farm. He has a well improved farm of 400 acres, within one-half mile of Wilsonville. He served one term as county commissioner of Calhoun county. He is an uncompromising democrat, and on two different occasions, he rode twenty miles to take the oath of allegiance, in order that he might vote the democratic ticket. He is among the straight-out leaders of the democratic party in Shelby county, and can always be relied upon to vote that ticket. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

C. J. HAZARD, secretary and treasurer of the South Calera Manufacturing company, and one of the oldest settlers of Shelby county, is a native of Washington county, Ala., having been born there in 1829. He is a son of John B. and Mary F. (Aylett) Hazard. John B. Hazard was a native of Connecticut, but at an early day came to Alabama, settling at St. Stevens. Originally he came to this state as a clerk, but soon afterward he engaged in merchandising for himself, and served also as cashier of the Tombigbee bank, at Fort Stevens. He remained at this place until his death. His father was Charles Hazard, a ship captain. Mary F. Hazard was a native of Virginia, and was a daughter of William Aylett, who at an early day came to Cahaba as a receiver of the land office, and was one of the prominent attorneys of the state. C. J. Hazard being left without a father when quite young, his mother removed to Tuscaloosa. There he attended the common school, and at the age of fourteen years he became a clerk in the store of Henry A. Snow & Co., at Tuscaloosa, where he remained six years. He was then engaged in the mercantile business for himself at Mobile, ten years. He was then for three years cotton commission merchant in New Orleans. In 1861, he enlisted in company C. Confederate regiment, raised for the defense of New Orleans and its approaches. Joseph Ellison was his captain, J. F. Girault his colonel, C. R. Bailey lieutenant-colonel, and John I. Noble major. On the breaking up of his

company he came to Shelby county, and accepted a position as book-keeper for the Shelby Iron company. In 1864 he was elected secretary of the company, and remained in their employ, in all, twenty-three years. In 1886 he went to Oxford, Calhoun county, remaining one year, and then to Texas, where he remained a short time, when he returned to Alabama. In 1888 he became interested in the South Calera Land and Improvement company, and in the South Calera Manufacturing company, of which latter he has been secretary and treasurer since he came to this place. In 1865, he married Elizabeth M. Davis, by whom he has one child now living, Walter C. Mrs. Hazard died in 1873. In 1878 Mr. Hazard married Margaret George, by whom he had four children, viz.: Mary F., George A., Belle G., and Anna M. The mother of these children is a native of Alabama, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Hazard is one of the most prominent democrats in the county, and has served as chairman of the county executive committee. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and stands high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

W. H. KIDD, a prominent citizen of Vincent, was born in Shelby county, Ala., in 1856. He is a son of John and Ann (Posey) Kidd. The father was born in Elbert county, Ga., in 1812, and was a member of one of the pioneer families in Shelby county, coming here in 1819, settling near Cresswell and remaining there until his death. He served as tax assessor three years, and as treasurer of Shelby county eight years. He was one of the leading and most worthy citizens of Shelby county. He enlisted in the Confederate service in the late war and was elected colonel of his regiment, but was on detached duty the most of the time. He married Avaline Moore, daughter of Col. E. Moore, who lived only a short time after the marriage. He then married Mary O'Neal, daughter of Benjamin O'Neal. Mr. Kidd was both a Mason and a Baptist. W. H. Kidd was reared in Shelby county, receiving but a limited education. He served as county surveyor for five years. In 1882 he was elected tax assessor of Shelby county, and holds that office at the present time. He is a prominent member of the people's party, and one of the leading citizens of the county. During most of his life he has followed farming. In 1879 he married Lula Pitts, daughter of Maj. Pitts, by whom he has six children, viz.: Ethel, Edgar, Anna, Mary, John and May W. Their mother was born and reared in Shelby county, and is in every way a very excellent lady. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, while Mr. Kidd is a member of the Baptist church.

NEEDHAM LEE, one of the oldest citizens and also one of the most prominent men of Shelby county, was born in east Tennessee, December 10, 1808. He was a son of Needham and Susan (Bailey) Lee. Needham Lee, Sr., came to Alabama in 1816, settling in Cahawba valley, Shelby county, where he lived until his death in 1820. The second year after his arrival he was a candidate for the legislature, and was defeated only

by a majority of one. He served as justice of the peace in the first court ever held in Shelby county, and held that office until his death. When he came to Alabama he floated down the Tennessee river in a flat boat to Gunter's Landing, and from there walked 100 miles to his place of settlement. He had two sons in the war of 1812, Thomas and William C. There were seventeen children in his family, all of whom attained their majority, and all of whom raised families but one, who died shortly after reaching his manhood. Of these children there are now living but four, three brothers and one sister. Needham Lee, whose name heads this paragraph, is eighty-four years old; Henry R. is eighty-two; Mary is seventy-six and James F. is seventy-two. Mr. Lee was raised upon the farm, and never had any opportunity of attending school, but notwithstanding the disadvantages of his early youth, he has, by constant attention to what is passing in the world, become a well-informed man. He was married May 13, 1829, to Miss Nancy, Wharton they finding it necessary to vary the monotony of life by an elopement. Miss Wharton was the daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Griffin) Wharton, both natives of South Carolina, who came to Alabama in the twenties. Stephen Wharton's father was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. By his marriage with Miss Wharton, Mr. Lee became the father of ten children: Edward F., Stephen W., Susan J., William, James L., Parthena, Anna P., Hellen N., Martha M., and Josephine. Of these only Edward F., James L., Anna P., Hellen N., and Martha M., are now living. The following ones served in the late war: Edward F., Stephen W., William, and James L. William entered the army as second lieutenant, but was soon promoted to a captaincy, and served in this capacity until wounded at Richmond, dying shortly afterward. The mother of these children was a native of South Carolina, was born August 10, 1809, and died December 24, 1869. She was a consistent member of and one of the most earnest workers in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. On February 2, 1871, Mr. Lee married Mrs. Martha Broadenax, daughter of Aaron and Susan Stripling. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lee are members of the Presbyterian church, he having been a member since 1828. In 1839 Mr. Lee was elected justice of the peace for Helena beat, No. 6, and served as such justice continuously until 1888. Very few of his decisions were reversed, and Mr. Lee prides himself upon being familiar with all the laws of the state, and upon having been called upon to write all kinds of legal instruments. In 1847, while still holding the office of justice of the peace, he was a candidate for tax collector, because the candidate of the opposite party was a man who could not otherwise be defeated. The result of the election was that Mr. Lee carried every beat in the county but one, and in that one he was beaten only six votes. He was urged many times to become a candidate for the legislature, for sheriff or for probate judge, but he always declined, preferring the quiet of the farm to the excitement and unsatisfactory results of holding office

When he was first married he was very poor; in fact, he had to borrow \$100 with which to make his first land entry, paying therefor twenty-five per cent interest. He soon afterward sold this farm at a good profit, and bought the farm upon which he has lived ever since. He was an extraordinarily strong man and a hard worker, and when the war came on he owned a strip of land three miles long and one mile wide, beside twenty slaves. The slaves of course he lost through the result of the war, and, as he had gone security for an other man's debts, his land had to go to pay them. He was therefore left without property, but not without energy and pluck, and he has since then bought back 300 acres of the old farm, which he now owns, and he is now one of the substantial citizens of Shelby county. He is a leading democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at the venerable age of eighty-four is a veritable pillar of society and a highly esteemed member of the community.

JOHN S. LEEPER, a prominent citizen of Shelby county, was born in April, 1843. He is a son of Samuel and Elanora (Stone) Leeper. The father of Samuel Leeper, James Leeper, was a native of Tennessee, moved to northern Alabama at an early day, and followed farming there the rest of his life. Samuel Leeper, after reaching his majority, moved to southern Alabama, and there engaged in mercantile business several years, afterward moving to Talladega county, where he engaged in teaching and studied law. In 1848 he removed to Columbiana and entered upon the practice of the law, and remained in that place until his death. He was a prominent man in his day, being elected three terms to the state legislature. He was the father of the Sunday school in Columbiana, organizing the first Sunday school and serving as its superintendent many years. When the war came on, he opposed secession, and canvassed the county in behalf of the candidates representing the Union side of the question. He was an old line whig, before the war, but after the war he allied himself with the democratic party, and strongly advocated its principles until his death. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church at Columbiana, and was an elder for many years. He was a Mason of the royal arch degree and was also an Odd Fellow. He was also a member of the Sons of Temperance, and had much to do in building up that order in the city. And it will surprise no one, in view of what has already been said of him, that he was a strong prohibitionist, perceiving no other way to bring about practical temperance throughout the country. John S. Leeper was raised in Columbiana, and received the benefits of a common school education. His father being a poor man, and the war coming on when it did, his opportunities for completing his education were not such as he could have desired. In 1861 he enlisted in company E, Tenth Alabama infantry, and served until the close of the war, except while in prison. He was in many battles, one of them being the second Manassas, others being Sharpsburg and Gettysburg. At the latter battle he was captured, and was a prisoner of war eighteen months.

He was then paroled, exchanged, and returned to his command, remaining in active service until the surrender of Johnston. He served all the way through as a private soldier. In 1873 he married Fannie Woodruff, a niece of Howard Ware, the pioneer iron man of Alabama. From this marriage there were born three children, Nora, George and John. The mother of these children was born in Bibb county, Ala., in 1843, and died in July, 1891. Both Mr. Leeper and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, he having been an elder for about ten years. He is also a Mason, a worthy member of society, a gentleman of high standing, and all the property he now possesses was acquired by his own enterprise and industry. Judge James T. Leeper, deceased, a brother of John S. Leeper, was born September 23, 1832, in Moulton, Lawrence county, Ala. While he was still very young his parents removed to Talladega county, where he grew to manhood and received a good education. After spending two years in Shelby county, young Leeper removed to Talladega county, and accepted a clerkship in the office of the probate judge, which he retained for eighteen months. He then returned to Shelby county and was employed in the same capacity under Judge Miles H. Pope. While not at work in the office he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1856 he was appointed register of Shelby county by Chancellor James B. Clark, of Eutaw, and in connection with his duties as register he entered upon the practice of law in partnership with his brother, Samuel Leeper. In 1865 he was elected a member of what is known in history as the "Parsons Convention" and the same year was appointed solicitor for this circuit. In 1868 he was appointed register in chancery for the district of Jefferson, Saint Clair and Shelby counties, and in 1869 he was appointed judge of probate. He was afterward elected to the same position three times, but died before the expiration of his last term. As judge of probate, Judge Leeper possessed the unbounded confidence of his constituency and his rank in that office was second to none before the supreme court of the state. He was frank, open, easy and social in manner, his courtesy being unvarying and attractive to men of all degrees. No man who ever lived in the county ever exerted a wider influence. He was an ardent prohibitionist, and it was by his firm, calm and determined espousal of that cause that it carried Shelby county. Prior to the war Judge Leeper was a whig in politics. He opposed the secession of Alabama and took no part in the prosecution of the war, but immediately after the close of the war he allied himself with the democratic party and remained an unflinching democrat until the day of his death. He had joined the Presbyterian church in 1867, and remained in that connection all his life. He was also a royal arch Mason and an Odd Fellow, and stood very high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

HON. A. P. LONGSHORE, one of the leading attorneys of Columbiana, Shelby county, was born September 16, 1854. His father was Levi Longshore, a native of South Carolina, who came from that state with

his parents when but a small child. He was brought up on the farm, and adopted farming as his vocation, following it until the breaking out of the war. He responded to the call for troops, and in 1862 enlisted in the Confederate service as a private soldier, serving until the close of the war. He then returned to his native county, where he remained only a short time, when he removed to Tallapoosa county, where he followed his vocation as a farmer until 1885, when he removed to Shelby county, settling in Columbiana, where, in connection with farming, he engaged in merchandising, and is now recognized as one of the leading merchants of Columbiana. Hon. A. P. Longshore received his primary education in the common schools of Chambers and Tallapoosa counties, having been born in the former, but removed to the latter when a small boy. In 1873 he entered Washington and Lee university, but, owing to his limited means at that time, he was compelled to leave, after two years, in order to raise the money necessary to pay his expenses in finishing his education. He did this by teaching school at Alexander City, where he remained two years, during which time he was extremely diligent in the study of the law. At the close of his last term here he entered the law office of Osceola Kyle, of Wetumpka, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar, returning at once to Alexander City, and establishing himself in practice there. He remained in Alexander City until 1881, when he removed to Dadeville, and accepted the position of county solicitor, filling the position with credit and honor until December, 1885, when he removed to Columbiana, where he has since devoted himself to the practice of the law. He has a strong legal mind, has a natural love for the law, and devotes himself to its study and practice as a searcher for the truth. Until 1888, he lived a more or less retired life, though he was always deeply interested in the public welfare, and the moral and intellectual progress of society. In the year last given, he was elected as a democrat to the legislature from Shelby county. He, however, did not consider himself as a mere party member of that body, but strove to serve the entire body of the people who had entrusted him with their interests. The people of Shelby county manifested their appreciation of his services by re-electing him to the same body in 1890, and although his right to the seat was contested, he was adjudged to have been elected, and served his second term. In 1883 he was married to Miss Fannie Jennings, by whom he had the following children: Lallage, Grover H., A. P., Jr., and Anna Laura. The mother of these children was a daughter of William Jennings, now a large and prosperous planter of Texas. He served as a soldier in the late war. Hon. A. P. Longshore is one of the foremost lawyers of Shelby county. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also a member of the Baptist church.

H. C. McADAMS, M. D., a prominent physician of Shelby, Shelby county, was born five miles from Columbia, on the farm, July 14, 1844.

He is a son of James and Sarah (Foreman) McAdams, the former of whom was a native of Newberry district, S. C., and the latter a native of North Carolina. They came to Alabama in 1818, and lived on a farm in this county till their deaths. They had ten children, five of whom are now living. James N. McAdams was a member of the Baptist church, and an earnest and continuous worker in religious matters. H. C. McAdams was reared on a farm and was educated at the common schools. At an early day his father intended him for the medical profession, and when any of his slaves were sick, would send him, when he was not more than twelve years old, with the doctor to attend them. But the war coming on just as he was prepared for college, he was deprived of the privilege of then making the needed preparation. He enlisted in company C, Twenty-fifth Alabama infantry, in 1861, under Capt. Polk, and served until the close of the war. He was in most of the battles in which his company participated, until the battle of Chickamauga, in which he received a wound that disabled him for duty afterward. Entering the service as a private soldier, he was, in 1862, appointed regimental clerk, and later in the same year he was appointed sergeant-major. After the war he returned home, and entered a literary institution, remaining one year, and then returned home on account of the ill health of his father, and for fifteen months watched by his bedside. During this time, however, he applied himself to the study of medicine. After his father's death, he went to Columbia, and accepted a position as clerk for Bruce Harris in a drug store, being too poor to attend college. In this position he continued the study of medicine for six years. He then returned to the old farm, continuing to study and beginning the practice of his profession in a small way. He also taught school two terms, and by the closest economy saved up enough money to enter college in 1879. He then entered Mobile Medical college, graduated therefrom in 1883, and immediately removed to Shelby, established an office, and began the practice of his chosen profession. He has remained in Shelby ever since, and, by close application to business, he has acquired a large and lucrative practice. He began life under very discouraging circumstances; but by his persistence in his chosen purpose he has at length overcome all obstacles, and has made his life a success. He now owns 670 acres of land, beside a good house and lot, which of itself is sufficient to indicate the kind of stuff he is made of.

GEORGE W. MCGOWEN, farmer and prominent citizen of Wilsonville, is a native of Shelby county, Ala. He was born October 8, 1834, and is a son of Edward and Priscilla (Bullock) McGowen. Edward McGowen was born in Scotland, and when quite young came with his parents to this country. They, upon first coming to America, settled in North Carolina, remaining there, however, only a short time, when they removed to Alabama and settled on a farm near where Montgomery now stands, and engaged in farming and milling. In 1830 they removed to Shelby county,

and in 1854 to Texas, where they lived until their death. Edward McGowen married in Montgomery, but remained with his parents until after they removed to Shelby county, where he settled down on a farm, remaining thereon until his death. The mother was born in North Carolina. Her father, Leonard Bullock, was, like the paternal grandfather of Mr. McGowen, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. George W. McGowen is the third of four brothers born to his parents, only one of whom, beside himself, being now alive. This brother is named James, and he was also in the late war. The father of George W. dying when the latter was quite young, and leaving his family in stringent circumstances, George became wholly dependent upon himself, and, although his education was quite limited, like that of most other self-made men, he has so far been successful in accumulating a sufficiency of this world's goods and comforts. In 1859 he married Miss Mary J. Bloxton, daughter of Edward and Lucinda (Peyton) Bloxton, by whom he has had eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: David N., Lulu J., Walter W., and George O. Mrs. McGowen was born and raised in Shelby county, and died in 1888. She was a most devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In 1889, at Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., Mr. McGowen married, for his second wife, Sarah E. Privett, a native of Jacksonville, and daughter of James and Elizabeth (Aderhold) Privett, both natives of North Carolina. Mr. McGowen in 1862 enlisted in company I, Eighteenth Alabama infantry, under Captain Peter Hunley, as a private soldier, and served as such throughout the war. He was engaged in numerous battles, and in the battle of Chickamauga received two wounds, which compelled him to retire from active service six months. On returning to his company he was detailed to the ordnance department, in which he remained during the remainder of the war. He was at Resaca, where his duty was to issue ammunition to the soldiers in the field. At Atlanta he also performed the same duty. After the close of the war, being left without property, he began life for himself as a farmer, which honorable vocation he has ever since followed, and his success and prosperity are indicated by the fact that now he possesses 700 acres of land, all in good condition for the production of crops. Mr. McGowen stands high in the community as a straightforward, honest and upright man.

A. E. MCGRAW, M. D., a leading physician of Shelby county, was born in Vincent, Shelby county, in 1840. He is a son of James V. and Harriet W. (Kidd) McGraw, the former of whom came from Fairfield district, S. C., to Shelby county, in 1821, and was the first merchant in Harpersville. He remained in business in Harpersville about seven years, and then removed to Vincent, where he engaged in the milling business in connection with merchandising, and became one of the largest farmers in this portion of Alabama, owning more than 2,000 acres of land. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Dr. McGraw

was reared within one-fourth of a mile of where he now resides. In his youth he received a good common school education, and then attended Auburn college three years. He came home and studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. A. McAlpin, of Talladega, one year, when he went to New Orleans and entered the medical college there, October, 1859, graduating in March, 1861. He then located at Abbeville, Ala., where he remained until February, 1862, when he enlisted in company K, Thirty-first Alabama infantry, but was immediately placed in the medical service, in which he remained until the close of the war. After the war, he returned home, and located where Vincent now stands, practicing medicine there until the fall of 1871, when he removed to Harpersville, remaining there until 1889, and he has since remained at his old home. On February 26, 1867, he married Lucy T. Fluker, daughter of Jabez and Sarah A. (Oden) Fluker, by whom he has six children, viz.: Ada E., James F., Lutie A.; A. E., Jr., Oscar P., and Mary A. Mrs. McGraw was born in Talladega county, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, while Dr. McGraw is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. For some time past, the doctor has been conducting a hotel at Vincent.

THOMAS J. MARTIN, merchant and proprietor of the only store in Harpersville, was born in Shelby county, Ala., May 29, 1842. He is a son of John and Sarah (Thweatt) Martin, both of whom came from Edgefield, S. C. John Martin, at first, when he left his native state, went to Tennessee; but remained there only a short time. He then came to Alabama and settled on Kelley's creek, in Shelby county, where he remained until his death in 1874, when he was seventy-six years of age. His father, James Martin, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Both John and James Martin were members of the Baptist church. Thomas J. Martin was reared on a farm and received a good high school education. In 1861 he enlisted in company I, Eighteenth Alabama regiment of infantry, under Capt. P. F. Hanley. In April, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh he was wounded in the right arm, which rendered him unfit for active service during the rest of the war. The sore was a running one for four years, and necessitated an operation in 1866. Returning home he superintended his father's farm until 1866, when he engaged with Mr. Corley in the mercantile business at Harpersville, where by strict attention to business, fair dealing and courtesy to customers, he built up a large trade, extending into St. Clair and Talladega counties. At the close of the war he purchased his partner's interest in the business and has since conducted it alone. He has also engaged in farming on an extensive scale, and also runs a steam gin and grist mill. He is, in politics, a stanch democrat, and always takes a prominent part at every election. He has been a delegate to state conventions at numerous times; but though solicited to do so, has never been a candidate for office, his business requiring all his time. On March 3, 1868, he married Evaly Kidd, daughter of Joseph W., and

Mrs. (Moore) Kidd, by whom he had six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Thomas A., Sallie J., Renfro, Joseph W. and Earl T. Mrs. Martin was born in Shelby county, October 18, 1843. Both Mr. Martin and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and, as showing what his capacity is in business, it may be said that when he began for himself, he had but \$50, whereas he now owns a large general store and has 3,100 acres of land. He also stands very high in the community and is a very popular man.

WILLIAM R. A. MILNER, clerk of the circuit court of Shelby county, Ala., was born in Cedar Bluffs, Cherokee county, Ga., August 30, 1845. His parents were Henry and Nancy (Underwood) Milner. The former was a native of South Carolina, and moved to Georgia with his parents when a young man. He was reared on the farm, but, upon attaining his majority, he engaged in merchandising, and later, in connection with Moses Stroup, erected the iron works at Iron Mountain, and continued in the business until 1858, when he retired, and removed to the farm, where he remained in the enjoyment of peace until the breaking out of the Civil war. In 1862, he organized a company, and as its captain marched to the front in Forrest's regiment. He remained in active service until 1863, when, being advanced in age, his health failed him and he returned home. While at home, however, he was not the man to be idle, when his country was in danger, so he raised a regiment, and was commissioned its colonel, but his health again becoming feeble, his regiment was under the necessity of marching to the field without him. Afterward his health improved and he lived to the ripe age of seventy-seven years, dying in 1892. William R. A. Milner received a good common school education, and was preparing to enter college, when the war broke out and blasted his fondest anticipations. During the years 1861 and 1862, though he had not enlisted in any company, he was with several companies, and was engaged in many skirmishes and battles. In 1863, he enlisted in company I, First Georgia regiment, and soon afterward was in the following battles: Chickamauga, Marysville, Dormand Gap, Knoxville, and several others of less proportions. The same year he was in the battle of Kingston, where he received three wounds which rendered him a cripple for life. On partially recovering he was taken to Loudon, where an examination of his wounds showed that he was incapacitated for further service in the field. On his way home, he was captured by a band of bushwhackers, by whom he was roughly handled, but was soon turned at liberty, only to be again captured by the Union army, and after being paroled, he finally, after many hardships, reached his home in Cartersville, Ga., where for about ten months he kept his bed. As soon as he was able to get around on crutches, he started out in search of his father, whom he found in Wilcox, Ala. In 1865, after the war was over, he and his father, with what they had left from the destruction of the conflict, bought an old boiler, which they repaired as well as they might, and started a saw

and grist mill, which he continued to run for three years, when he went back to the old farm in Marshall county, Ala., which he found in a badly demoralized condition, fencing all gone, in fact, everything but the old house. He remained on the farm till 1870, when he removed to Shelby county, and established himself in merchandising at Siluria, remaining here, however, but a short time, and in 1871, he removed his store to Bridgeton, and engaged in the milling business with his father, at the same time carrying on his store. But in 1872, a flood came and carried away his entire possessions, except a horse and buggy. His father, with some money he had left, rebuilt the mill; but William R. A. Milner, being without means, returned to the old farm where he raised a crop; but being so badly crippled, and, there being so little on the farm with which to work, or that he could do, he again gave up farming and returned to his father, remaining with him until 1877. In the meantime he had taught school somewhat. In 1877, he was elected by the democratic party treasurer of Shelby county, and held the position seven years, the law having been changed during his term of office, giving him four years for his second term. During a part of the time he was serving as treasurer, he was also postmaster, express agent, and bookkeeper for Milner & Co. In 1884 and 1886, he was engaged in the mercantile business in Columbiana, and in the latter year, he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Shelby county; during his term of office, he made a brilliant reputation for himself, and on this account was elected for a second term, by the democratic party, without opposition. Mr. Milner is himself an uncompromising democrat, and has always been trusted by the members of that party. He is also a consistent Presbyterian. In 1868, he was married to Mary R. McWhorter, a daughter of John McWhorter, who was a soldier in the late war, from beginning to end. By his marriage to Miss McWhorter, Mr. Milner is the father of four children, viz.: Ellen, Henry, John and Anna. Mrs. McWhorter was born and raised in Alabama, and is a very fine lady.

H. M. MILLSTEAD, a prominent citizen of Columbiana, was born in Shelby county, Ala., September 15, 1845. He is a son of William and Jennie (Leonard) Millstead. William Millstead was a native of Alabama. His early life was spent on the farm, but he served an apprenticeship at the stone mason's trade, which trade he followed for several years, in connection with farming. He was a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and he was known throughout the country as an earnest church worker and a liberal supporter of religion. He remained on the farm during his entire life, dying at the age of seventy-four. His wife was a daughter of James Leonard and was also a native of Alabama. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and lived to be sixty-five years of age. H. M. Millstead was reared upon the farm, and received a limited education. In 1863, when but eighteen years old, he enlisted in the Seventh Alabama cavalry, under Capt. C. S.

Mottier, but was on detached duty most of the time, serving until the close of the war. After the war he returned to Shelby county and began farming, which he continued until 1870, when he engaged in several different kinds of business until 1874. He then removed to Columbiana and became engaged in the grocery business, which he continued five years. He then embarked in the steam gin and milling business, which he has since continued. He began in life without a dollar, and it was only by the most rigid economy that he was enabled to succeed. He now has a fine piece of ground of sixteen acres and a beautiful home, which is surrounded with all the comforts of life. He deserves great credit for his rise in the world, and his life may be pointed to as an example to the young men of the day. His education was sadly neglected on account of the war, but after the war he applied himself, and he is now well informed on all general subjects. For the past twenty-four years he has been an earnest student of theology, takes great interests in the work of the church, and is a local minister of reputation. He has served as a missionary supply and has a regular appointment, which he has been filling since the beginning of the year. In 1865, he married Mary J. Johnson, daughter of John and Mary (Nelson) Johnson, both of Irish parentage. From this marriage there were born five children, four of whom are now living, viz.; John W., James F., Lulu and Mary Emma. Their mother died in January, 1880, and in 1880, Mr. Millstead married for his second wife, Olive Price, daughter of William and Sarah (Robinson) Price. By this marriage Mr. Millstead is the father of five children, Henry A., Ethel, Mamie, Edgar and Nena. Their mother was born and reared in Shelby county. Mr. Millstead is a Mason, and the proprietor of the only grist mill in Columbiana. His family stands high in social position.

HENRY C. MOSS, one of the leading business men of Calera, Ala., was born in Talladega county, August 21, 1847. He is a son of William and Drucilla (Ferrell) Moss. William Moss was a native of Virginia, came to Alabama at an early day and settled in Shelby county, where he remained until after his marriage. He moved to Texas in 1865, remained there two years, and returned to his old home in 1867. He then removed to Talladega county, there remaining until his death. He had five sons in the late war, four of whom gave up their lives for the lost cause. Mrs. Moss was a native of Shelby county. Henry C. Moss was raised in Talladega county, and lived there until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he removed to Calera and began merchandising. This was in 1874. As his father had lost everything by the war, he was obliged to commence with nothing but his own energies and pluck. By close application to business he soon began to accumulate property, and in 1876 he erected a gin and mill in Calera, to which he afterward added a flouring and grist mill, which he has conducted in connection with his merchandising up to the present time. He also manages a farm, which is under a high state of cultivation, and is one of the best improved farms in the

county. In 1872 he married Mary E. Parker, daughter of Elijah and Susan (Bowles) Parker. Mr. Parker came from Georgia to Alabama with his widowed mother at an early day, and when the war came on enlisted in the Confederate army. Henry C. Moss, by his marriage with Miss Parker, became the father of six children, five of whom are now living: Walter, Robert, Augustus, Lucia and George P. Their mother was born in Louisiana, but was raised partly in Talladega county, Ala. She died December 15, 1891, and was a member of the Primitive Baptist church. Her last words were, "Blessed Jesus." Mr. Moss is an active member of the Missionary Baptist church. He is a faithful and hard worker in all church and Sunday school work, and his services in these lines were so far recognized as to lead to his being made superintendent of the Sunday school, which position he held for three years. Though he has always affiliated with the democratic party, yet he has never aspired to office. He is a man who is highly esteemed by all the community, and deservedly so, for his greatest ambition is to do good, and labors to accomplish this mainly in connection with religious work.

JOHN W. PITTS, a prominent farmer of Shelby county, was born in Dallas county, Ala., August 5th, 1836. He is a son of Noel and Clara (Dunn) Pitts. Noel Pitts was a native of North Carolina, came to Dallas county in 1833, and died in Selma in 1874. He was one of the leading farmers of the county during his life time. John W. Pitts was raised on the farm, but at the age of sixteen he began civil engineering, which profession he followed five years. His education was secured at Summerfield, where he attended school seven years. In 1859 he married Calvinia Condon, daughter of Calvin and Louisa (Singleton) Condon. By her he was the father of three children, viz.: Lulu, wife of W. H. Kidd; John S. and Claude. Their mother died April 19, 1865. On April 2, 1867, he married Carrie H. Pitts, daughter of Giles C. and Mary F. (Adams) Pitts, by whom he had four children, viz.: Peyton T., Giles and E. D., beside one deceased. The mother of these children was born September 21, 1838, and died August 19, 1880. Mr. Pitts then married on September 10, 1882, Miss Mary L. Creswell, daughter of Samuel and Louisa (Walton) Creswell, who were among the early settlers in this state. By this marriage Mr. Pitts has three children, Walter C., Zemula W. and Clara L. Their mother was born in October, 1848, and died December 31, 1890. In August, 1861, Mr. Pitts enlisted in company I, Eighteenth Alabama infantry, but as he was colonel of the state militia, he was ordered to return to his command. In March, 1862, he organized company K, Thirty-first Alabama infantry, and entered the field as its captain. He served as captain of the company until December, 1862, when he met with an accident which caused him to resign and return to his home. In December, 1863, he organized company C, Sixty-second Alabama infantry, again entering the service as captain, holding the position until January, 1864, when he was elected major, and served as

major until the close of the war. Among the severest battles in which he was engaged may be named Spanish Fort, Tazewell and Murfreesboro. In April, 1865, he was taken prisoner and taken to Ship Island, where he remained until the close of the war. After returning to his home he began farming, a vocation he has followed ever since. He represented Shelby county in the legislature in 1878-79, but has never since accepted a nomination for any office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Pitts is a member of what is called the third or peoples' party, is one of its recognized leaders, and it was through his earnest efforts that the party was organized in Shelby county. He has since that time been an earnest supporter of its principles. It is always true of new movements that they are at first unpopular, but this movement has passed through its first unpopular stage, and has resulted in a permanent political party in the southern and western states. Whether it can ever secure the control of the several state governments, however, has not yet been demonstrated. But it must necessarily serve to modify and change to a considerable extent the ideas and principles of the other parties, and to the extent that this shall be accomplished, will credit be due to John W. Pitts.

JOHN B. RANDALL, a prominent lime manufacturer of Calera, Ala., was born in Montevallo, Ala., March 25, 1852. He is a son of Benjamin F. and Nancy H. (Wilson) Randall. The former was a native of North Carolina, born September 6, 1806. He ran away from home when twelve years of age, and came to Shelby county, Ala., where he began herding cattle. He afterward became engaged in farming and the stock business, which he followed until his death in 1860. In 1834, he was elected sheriff of Shelby county, and also at other times, four times in all. He was accidentally killed July 3, 1860. The paternal grandfather of John B. Randall was a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Randall, his mother, was a native of Virginia. Her father, Benjamin F. Wilson, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father was a soldier of the Revolution. John B. Randall was raised in Shelby county, Ala., received a fair common school education, and on January 9, 1883, married Minnie K. Nelson, daughter of Alexander and Mary E. (Powell) Nelson. Her father, was a native of Tennessee, and removed to Alabama in 1836, settling in Montevallo and following farming the rest of his life. To the marriage of Mr. Randall with Miss Nelson there were born five children: Herman Hendrix (deceased), Millia B., Nannie E., Johnnie L., and Minnie B. Their mother was born in Montevallo, in October, 1857. Both Mr. and Mrs. Randall are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and are liberal supporters of and take great interest in both church and Sunday school work. At first, he began life as a farmer, and on October 3, 1880, he went on the road as a traveling salesman, and in the fall of 1883 he became engaged in the manufacture of lime at Hales's Kiln, three miles west of Calera, Ala., in which busi-

ness he has since been engaged. In 1885, he began the saw mill business in connection with his lime business, which he also continues to the present time. He is a Knight of Pythias, a Knight of Honor, a member of the farmers' alliance, and one of the leading citizens of the county.

HENRY C. REYNOLDS, a leading merchant of Montevallo, was born in Warren county, Tenn., March 11, 1838. He was a son of Elisha and Nancy (Petty) Reynolds, both natives of the same county in Tennessee with himself. Elisha Reynolds remained in his native state until 1841, when he removed to Alabama and settled in Montgomery, where he remained three years. He then lived at Greenville, Ala., six or seven years, when he returned to Montgomery, and after a year or two removed to Selma, where he remained until the breaking out of the war. All this time he was a mail contractor, which necessitated these frequent removals. During the war of the rebellion he lived on a farm in Shelby county, and at its close removed to Montevallo, where he engaged in mercantile business, and also conducted a branch store in Mississippi. Upon the failure of his health he returned from Mississippi to Shelby county, Ala., and lived in this latter county until his death. He was a Mason and a Baptist. His father was a native of North Carolina, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Henry C. Reynolds was raised in Selma, Ala., where he received a good common school education. He then attended the military school in Georgia one year. Early in 1862 he enlisted in company I, Fifty first Alabama infantry, under John T. Morgan, assisted him in raising the company and went to Gov. Watts for arms for the regiment. He immediately began scouting duty, which he continued during the war, on one occasion taking a prisoner within the Union lines and bringing him out. In a sketch of him, published some time since, it was said: "A more perfectly brave man, more shrewd and careful scout never wore the uniform of a soldier. It is safe to say that not a night passed during the great retreat of Joseph E. Johnston from Dalton to Atlanta, that Lieut. Reynolds, and his few trusty men, did not enter the enemy's lines and come out with such information as was absolutely necessary to Gen. Johnston's successful disposition of his troops." It was Lieut. Reynolds who served as guide to Gen. Wheeler when Gen. Kilpatrick's headquarters were captured in North Carolina. Lieut. Reynolds was the last man to leave Columbia before the burning of that city. He had already ridden out of the city before it was set on fire, and upon riding up to Gen. Hampton, that general said to him: "Lieut. Reynolds, I wish you would ride back and see what troops those are firing the city." Selecting a comrade to go with him, they went back into Columbia, and on returning they each took a prisoner to Gen. Hampton. After the war he located at Montevallo and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has continued until the present time. In 1861, he married Miss Mary Boyd, of Selma, daughter

of Hugh and Mrs. Boyd. To this marriage there have been born ten children, viz.: William B., Bessie, Eugene, DuBose, Herbert E., Fred K., Belle, Harvey C., Maude and Lucia, nine of whom are living. The mother of these children was born in Chester district, S. C., and died June 29, 1890. She was a member of the Baptist church. December 2, 1891, Mr. Reynolds married Mrs. Hattie Meredith, a daughter of a Mr. Simpson, of Atlanta, Ga., whose mother was taken sick during the siege of Atlanta, in a bomb proof, and was sent north to Boston by Gen. Sherman. Mr. Reynolds is a Knight of Honor. On his return from the war he began life without property, but by his industry and energy he has accumulated a competence. He stands deservedly high in the esteem of his neighbors and friends, who almost idolize him for his bravery and patriotism during the late Civil war.

WILLIAM R. SINGLETON, M. D., a leading physician of Shelby county, but who is now, however, retired, was born September 1, 1823. He is a son of John and Sarah (Kidd) Singleton, the former of whom was born and reared near Knoxville, Tenn. He was educated at Maryville college, and afterward practiced medicine until his death in 1854. William R. Singleton was born and brought up on the farm where he now lives. He attended the common schools of the county, and in 1847 entered the university of Louisiana at New Orleans, remaining there two sessions, and, returning home, began practice in 1849. Since then he has been until recently continuously engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. In 1846, he married Miss E. P. Mitchell, daughter of William and Deborah (Haughton) Mitchell, by whom he had six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Ibrey T., Mary R., wife of T. J. Giles, and Cora, wife of J. A. Williams. The mother of these children was born in 1828 and died in 1870. In April, 1875, Dr. Singleton was married to Miss B. V. Mallory, daughter of Col. William and Mary Mallory of Talladega county. To this marriage there was born one child, William M. Mrs. Singleton was born in August, 1850, and died in October, 1880. Both of Dr. Singleton's wives were members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Commencing at the close of the war without property, he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome competence. He owns 160 acres of the old homestead farm, which was originally entered by his maternal grandfather. Dr. Singleton is a splendid specimen of what a man can make of himself by application to a determinate purpose, and stands high among his fellow-citizens.

COL. WILLIAM T. SMITH, one of the leading agriculturists of Shelby county, is a native of Petersburg Va., born January 4, 1844. He is a son of William and Mary (Jones) Smith. The mother was a native of Virginia. The father, while connected with the P. & W. railroad, was so badly scalded that he died. Col. Smith came to Alabama with his widowed mother when but six years old. She settled in Talladega county, where she died five years later. After her death Col. Smith went to St.

Clair county and engaged in farming two years, when he became clerk in a drug store, remaining thus engaged until 1861. In 1861 he received letters of credit from J. L. Elston, and with these letters went to Charleston, S. C., bought a bill of goods, and began business on his own account at Cropwell, St. Clair county, Ala. It was said at that time that he was the youngest buyer of a bill of goods that had ever been in Charleston, he then being only seventeen years of age. He conducted his business until June 4, same year, when he enlisted in company F, Tenth Alabama infantry, under Capt. J. D. Trass. At first he was first sergeant of the company, serving in that capacity until the death of First Lieut. R. N. Allen, when he was elected by the company to the vacant position, receiving all the votes in the company except five, which were given to the second lieutenant. He served as first lieutenant about two years, when he was promoted to the captaincy of the company, and served in that office until 1864, when he was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, holding this position until the close of the war. In 1865 he married Martha Hendricks, daughter of Rev. M. Hendricks, of De Kalb county. She became the mother of four children, viz.: Clara F., George, Cora, and Will, and died in 1876. Col. Smith in 1878 married Miss Henrietta Fields, of Marengo county, Ala., daughter of William Fields. To this marriage there have been born four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Alonzo, Leroy D., and Oland D. On the termination of the war Col. Smith began life again as a farmer, and as the stock of goods which he had left in charge of a clerk at the time of his enlistment had all been swept away, he was left in debt \$4,000. But in 1866 an uncle assisted him to purchase another stock of goods, and he began business at the same place where he had begun before the war. Here he remained in business until 1871, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Wilsonville with John W. Jones. In 1872 he sold his interest in the firm to his partner, and retired to the farm. In 1873, however, Mr. Jones died, and in 1874 Col. Smith re-purchased the business and conducted it until 1884, when he closed it out and again returned to the farm. During this latter period, however, he extended his business into Marengo county, was at the same time there engaged in the saw mill, grist mill, ginning and farming business. He was also conducting a mill at Wilsonville, and was at the same time depot agent and postmaster. It will be seen from the above sketch that he began not only without money, but instead of that in debt, and it may be truthfully said that his success in life has been truly phenomenal. In 1886 he was called upon by the democratic party to stand for the legislature, and was elected by a very handsome majority. At the previous election the county had been carried by the independents, but by this success of Col. Smith it was restored to the democracy. In 1888 he was again nominated for the same position, but declined to make the race in the hope that such declination would restore peace and harmony to the party. One incident connected with

the politics of St. Clair county, in which Col. Smith played a conspicuous part, is worthy of record. In 1866, what was known as the Springfield gang was in possession of that county. This gang was holding a meeting in the court house at Ashville. The court house was filled, and the Rev. Mr. Finley was the orator of the occasion. The crowd present was composed of the gang and Federal soldiers, and the orator was vilifying secession and the southern people, when Col. Smith, upon entering the house and ascertaining what was going on, soon determined in his own mind what course he would take. He thereupon called to the speaker to stop, made him leave the stand, and denounced him and his meeting and kept up his denunciation until he broke up the meeting. In 1867 he was one of the leaders who held the first democratic convention after the war, in Ashville. On their way to this convention they were intercepted by the Springfield gang, and Jack Springfield shot Frank Harrison off his horse. On account of the killing of Harrison the convention was postponed for about one month, and then it was held at Boulton's Cross Roads. At this convention Leroy Box was nominated for the legislature, and he was elected by a handsome majority, Col. Smith taking an active part in the campaign. It will thus be seen that while Col. Smith prefers the quiet life of a farmer, he yet, upon occasion, when the public interests seem to him to require it, can take an active and successful part in the politics of his state. Col. Smith is thus equally prominent in agriculture and in politics, and stands high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens of this portion of his state.

REV. DR. E. B. TEAGUE, of Columbiana, Ala., was born in Newberry district, S. C., January 20, 1820, but removed with his parents, in the spring of 1822, to Greene county, Ala., and in the fall of the same year to Shelby county. He remained on the farm with his parents until he was sixteen years of age, his educational opportunities having been very limited, and beside this his father's circumstances were such that his services were needed on the farm. However, in 1836, with an insatiable thirst for knowledge, he entered the state university at Tuscaloosa, and, with little financial assistance, paid his own way through his entire course, and graduated in December, 1840, with the second honors of his class, noted all the way through for his intense desire for knowledge and his aptitude for learning. He began life for himself by teaching grammar schools in southern Alabama, and was thus engaged six years, during which time, feeling called to the ministry, he began preparing himself for this as his life work. In 1844, he was ordained a Baptist minister and preached at different churches in Alabama for the next ten years. He then assumed pastoral charge of the Baptist church at LaGrange, Ga., and for ten years continued there as the beloved pastor of this church. He was made president of the board of trustees of the Southern Female college, lecturing for a time on natural, moral, and mental science in the college. He was then elected president of the East Alabama Female

college at Tuskegee, Ala., and remained in this position three years, serving also a portion of the time as pastor of the church at Tuskegee. His next regular pastoral charge was at Selma Ala., where he remained eight years. Since then he has been pastor of different churches in middle Alabama, but for two years of this time he has administered to the spiritual necessities of the people at East Lake, a suburb of Birmingham. He was mainly instrumental in removing the Howard college from Marion to Birmingham. While Dr. Teague is prominently known, and universally esteemed, in his state as an able minister of the gospel, and as possessing to an eminent degree the culture and acquirements necessary for such a position, yet it is through his contributions to religious papers for many years that his distinguished abilities are more generally known and recognized throughout the southern Baptist church. He has also contributed liberally to literary periodicals. For many years he was trustee of Howard college, and from which college he received the degree of doctor of divinity in 1872. From his childhood up, Dr. Teague has been thoroughly imbued with the principles of democracy, and has been a firm believer in the states' rights doctrine, as he conceived it to be taught by Jefferson and Calhoun. It is said of him, that in 1860, when the "war dogs were howling," he made the first secession speech in western Georgia, the war coming on, he was made chairman of the relief committee from LaGrange, Ga. He was with the army of Tennessee from Chickamauga until Hood's expedition into Tennessee. To Dr. Teague may be given credit for the first publication of the Alabama Baptist. Dr. Teague, in connection with Drs. Winkler and Renfro, edited the Baptist without pay for the first two years of its existence, and thus put it upon its feet. He has, since that time for two short periods, written its main editorials. In 1844, Dr. Teague was married to Sophia Blount, and to this marriage six children were born, three of whom are still living, viz.: M. B. Teague, who is in the mercantile business in St. Louis; Mary, wife of W. H. Shank, a farmer of Smith county, Tex., who has charge of music and is teacher of music in the female school in Hopewell, Smith county, Tex., and Blanche, wife of H. F. Wood, a contractor and builder of East Lake, Ala. The mother of these children died April, 1858. She was the daughter of Capt. J. G. Blount, who attained his title by raising a volunteer company and taking them to the Florida war. He also served as sheriff and as a member of the legislature. In 1861, Dr. Teague was married to Miss L. E. Philpot, of Tuskegee, Ala., by whom he has had ten children, four of whom are still living: Elburda, W. C., a conductor on the New Orleans & Northeaston railroad; Louella, and E. B., Jr. The mother of these children is a daughter of W. H. Philpot, a planter of Alabama. John W. Teague was the father of Rev. Dr. Teague. He came to Alabama with his family in 1822, and followed the vocation of a farmer the rest of his life. In early times, when it was the height of every young man's ambition to

be well trained in military tactics, he was captain of a company in Newberry district, S. C. He was a deacon in the Baptist church for many years. Dr. Teague is highly valued as a citizen for other than his clerical qualities. He has a high sense of honor, and numbers his friends by the hundreds. He has always labored hard for the welfare of the church, and for the benefit of his people, sometimes at his own expense.

C. C. VANDEGRIFT, a prominent business man of Montevallo, was born in St. Clair county, in 1838. He is a son of John and Lydia (Hardwick) Vandegrift. John Vandegrift was a son of Christopher Vandegrift, a native of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors came to this country with William Penn, and whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Lydia Vandegrift, mother of C. C. Vandegrift, was a daughter of James Hardwick, a Revolutionary soldier, a son of a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of Lord Hardwick of England. He represented St. Clair county in the legislature twelve years, and a soldier in the Creek war. C. C. Vandegrift was raised on the farm, had the benefits of a common school education, and prepared for college at Montevallo Male institute, but instead of entering college he accepted a position as clerk for Sylvester Steel, and held this position until April, 1862, when he enlisted in the Second Alabama cavalry under John P. West, serving in that regiment until the close of the war. He was with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston on his famous retreat. On returning from the war to Montevallo Mr. Steel took him into full partnership and the firm continued to conduct business until 1871, when Mr. Steel retired, since which time Mr. Vandegrift has continued it alone, at the same time being largely interested in agriculture. In 1880 he began the business of banking, which he is still conducting in connection with his merchandising. In 1865 he married Annie E. Steel, daughter of Sylvester and Marinda (Camp) Steel, by whom he has two children, Maylene and Imogene. Mrs. Vandegrift was born and brought up in Alabama. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vandegrift are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He has always affiliated with the democratic party, but has never sought office. Commencing with but little of this world's goods, he has, by his industry and strict attention to business, become one of the wealthiest men in Shelby county, and no man stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

C. G. WAGNER, one of the prominent lawyers and citizens of Shelby county, Ala., was born in Charleston, S. C., and lived in his native state until 1845. He pursued his preparatory studies in the private schools in the city, which were of a high order, and completed his education at the Charleston college. In beginning life he first engaged in the mercantile business; but in 1839 he began the study of law, having the good fortune to have as his preceptor his uncle, Hon. Henry Bailey, who occupied a very enviable position among the members of the bar in South Carolina.

and was attorney general of that state for six consecutive years. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and began the practice of the law in the southern judicial district, making his home in Aiken, S. C. Here he remained till 1853, when he removed to Charleston, retiring temporarily from the practice of the law. In 1854 he went to Washington to accept the position of secretary of the judiciary committee of the United States senate, which had been tendered him. He served but a short time in this position, having accepted a more lucrative and prominent position in the interior department, which he retained till the secession of South Carolina. Resigning soon after this event, he returned to his political mother to share with her whatever should be the result of the strife for the maintenance of states' rights and the general prosperity and fortune of his much loved south land. He remained but a few days at Charleston, and then proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., having been tendered the position of clerk of the war department of the Confederate States, over which Hon. L. P. Walker presided as secretary of war, by President Davis. Maj. Wagner organized the several bureaus of the then most important department, and had charge of the telegraph office during the time the Confederate government was located at Montgomery, and the telegrams to Gen. Beauregard, ordering him to open fire on Fort Sumter, passed through his hands, as well as the one announcing the fall and surrender of that fort, an honor he holds, in very pardonable pride, in high estimation. After the telegram announcing the fall of Sumter had been read by President Davis and the members of his cabinet, it was then handed to Maj. Wagner with instructions to make its contents public. This duty was cheerfully performed in a neat speech, after which the first states' rights flag was thrown to the breeze by Maj. Wagner, assisted by Alexander B. Clitherall, a prominent and much loved citizen of Alabama, and was saluted by the firing of a battery belonging to the Montgomery Blues, a volunteer company of Montgomery. Maj. Wagner remained connected with the war department of the Confederate States until the close of the war. On the removal of the capital to Richmond, Va., he was stationed at Montgomery with instructions to build an arsenal. How efficiently he performed that duty is too well known to all who had occasion to call upon him for supplies. At the close of the war he again resumed the practice of the law, and continued to do so until his health forced him to retire from all active employment. Maj. Wagner has always been an active worker in the democratic ranks, and is an uncompromising adherent to the doctrine of states' rights and state sovereignty.

W. W. WALLACE, a leading agriculturist of Shelby county, Ala., was born in Scott county, Va., January 14, 1832. He is a son of Samuel and Ann F. (Ballou) Wallace. The former was a native of Pennsylvania and removed to Virginia when about twenty-one years of age, and remained there until 1834, when he removed to Alabama, and settled where W. W.

Wallace now lives, remaining there until his death. He was always a farmer. His wife was a native of Virginia and a member of the Baptist church. W. W. Wallace was raised on the farm. He attended the common school, and for two years, Emory college, Georgia. He then returned to the farm where he has since remained. In 1852, he married Mary Singleton, daughter of Dr. John and Mrs. (Kidd) Singleton. The doctor was one of the most prominent physicians of Shelby county. By his marriage with Miss Kidd Mr. Wallace had one child, which died when three months old. Its mother was born and raised in Shelby county, and died in 1854, a member of the Baptist church. In January, 1866, Mr. Wallace was married to S. Victoria Pitts, daughter of Noel Pitts, by whom he had one child, Sallie V. Mrs. Wallace was a native of Dallas county, and died in December, 1866. In 1873, he married Miss Kate H. Henderson, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Eliza (McGee) Henderson. Her father was a native of Tennessee, and a soldier in the Seminole war. He was a member of the Baptist church, and devoted over fifty years of his life to the ministry. Her mother was a native of North Carolina. To this latter marriage have been born seven children, viz.: Rosa W., Taliaferro, Wales W., Samuel H., Janie F., Jessie B., and Roberta. The mother of these children was born in Talladega county, Ala., September 4, 1846, and both she and her husband are members of the Baptist church. In 1863, Mr. Wallace enlisted in company K, Thirty-first Alabama infantry, being mustered in as first sergeant. One month later he was made third lieutenant, and was afterward promoted to the captaincy in 1864, and served as such during the rest of the war. One of the severest campaigns he was in was the defense of Vicksburg. After the capitulation of Vicksburg he resigned his position in his company, and joined company A, First Alabama reserves, known as the Boy company. He was captain of this company until the close of the war. His new company was under fire at Spanish Fort and behaved themselves so well that they received great and merited praise from the entire regiment. After the battle of Spanish Fort they went to Blakely, and there fought on April 9, 1865, the very day on which Gen. Lee surrendered. When he returned home everything was in confusion, and his property destroyed. He, like most others who had served in the Confederate army, had to begin life anew with nothing but determination and energy; but such has been his success that he now owns over 3,000 acres of land, which is well improved. In politics he has always been an uncompromising democrat; but would never accept office. He is of high social standing and is one of the leading men of the county in which he resides.

EDWIN T. WITHERBY, assistant treasurer of the Shelby Iron company, was born at Millbury, Mass., March 18, 1845. He is a son of Thomas Huston and Mary Goddard (Forbes) Witherby, and received his education at the Worcester high school, in Massachusetts. At the age of sixteen

he entered, as a private soldier, the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts infantry, company K, Capt. Denny, and was with his company in seventeen engagements without receiving serious injury. He declined promotion, and after four years of active service, was honorably discharged at Boston, July 21, 1865, a veteran in experience, but yet a minor in years, for he was then but twenty, and not a voter. He then became interested in the boot and shoe business, and was thus engaged in Boston until 1870, when he removed to Shelby, Ala., and accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Shelby Iron company. This position he retained until 1877, when he was elected assistant secretary of the company, and upon the reorganization of the company, in 1890, he was elected assistant treasurer. In May, 1891, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Shelby Manufacturing and Improvement company, of Shelby. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school of the Church of the Covenant (Congregational), since 1872, and clerk of the church since 1882. He has been notary public at Shelby since 1875, and was township superintendent of education from 1885 to 1890. He was married September 4, 1873, in the Shawmut Congregational church, Boston, Mass., Rev. E. B. Webb, D. D., pastor, to Mary Francis Cleveland, daughter of Rev. Charles and Lucy (Francis) Cleveland, who was born in Boston, Mass., November 20, 1845, and graduated from Mount Holyoke college in the class of 1864. Their children, born in Shelby, Ala., are as follows: Cleveland Forbes, Jr., born January 1, 1875; Lucia Crafts, born November 27, 1879, and Edwin Thomas, Jr., born November 10, 1882. Mr. Witherby's success in life is well worthy of contemplation by younger men. It shows what can be done by persistent application to a determined purpose, and could all young men realize that only by individual effort is such success to be obtained, there would be less dissatisfaction with what are sometimes considered hard conditions, and less socialistic teaching in the world. His labors in the church, Sunday school, and in the public schools are also worthy of all praise and commendation.

SUMTER COUNTY.

DR. DUDLEY S. BROCKWAY, one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of Livingston, Sumter county, Ala., was born in Gaston, Sumter county, in 1853. His father, Dr. Augustus E. Brockway, was born in Connecticut in 1817, went to Kentucky when a young man, and in 1845 graduated in medicine from the Transylvania university at Lexington. The same year he came to Alabama and for a while practiced his profession in Choctaw county, but later moved to Sumter county. He married Miss Martha E. Horn, a native of North Carolina, born in 1830, and a daughter of Jacob Horn, who came from North Carolina to Alabama at an early day, first locating in Choctaw county, but subsequently settling in Sumter county, where he reared a large family and followed the voca-

tion of planting until his death, in 1862. The Brockway family is of English origin, and came to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Dr. Augustus E. was the fourth son of a large family, and the only member of the same to come to Alabama, where he died in Sumter county, in 1868. He was a physician of great ability, a man of much intelligence, a citizen of prominence and integrity, and a bright Freemason. Mrs. Martha E. Brockway survives her husband and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. She is the mother of one daughter and two sons, born in the following order: Lenora, wife of S. H. Sprott, judge of the sixth judicial circuit of Alabama; Charles J., an attorney of Livingston, and Dr. Dudley S. The last named received his preparatory education at Mount Sterling, Ala., and, in 1874, graduated from the university of the state. He then read medicine with Dr. R. D. Webb, now of Birmingham, Ala., and in 1878 graduated from the Alabama Medical college at Mobile, and in 1881, from the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia. For eight years he practiced at Coatopa, Sumter county, and then located at Livingston, where he stands among the foremost of the profession, sparing no pains to keep abreast with its progress. He stands as high in the esteem of his fellow-practitioners as he does in that of the public, and is grand senior councilor of the Alabama state Medical association; is secretary and treasurer of the county society, and is an earnest worker at all meetings having in view the advancement of the science of medicine. He is also worshipful master of Livingston lodge, No. 41, F. & A. M., and is past dictator of K. of H. lodge, No. 3,557, as well as being a member of Sumter lodge, No. 116, K. of P. His religion is found within the pale of the Presbyterian church, of whose teachings he is a strict observer.

WILLIS CURL, of the firm of Curl & Altman, general merchants of York, Sumter county, Ala., was born in Edgecomb county, N. C., in 1820. His parents, Redmond and Nancy (Williams) Curl, were natives of the same district, where Mrs. Curl died at the birth of Willis; Redmond also filled out his days in the district of his birth. The father of Redmond was also named Willis, and was probably a native of Virginia, but died in North Carolina before his grandson, Willis, was born; there also, the maternal grandfather, Drew Williams, passed away when Willis was a boy. Redmond Curl was twice married and had born to him four children by his first wife and several by his second. Of the four born to the first marriage, Willis is the youngest and the only survivor, the eldest, Kinchen, having died at Athens, Miss., before the war, and Sarah and Mary, next in order of birth, having died in North Carolina. Willis Curl was reared on a farm and never had an opportunity of attending school but very little. At his majority he began to work for himself as a farm hand and then engaged in overseeing until shortly before the opening of the Civil war. He had come to Alabama in 1842 and had resided in Greene county until 1852, since which year he has resided near York,

in Sumter county, or within the limits of the town. After he had abandoned overseeing, he followed farming almost exclusively until about 1889, when he entered into mercantile business with W. A. Altman, the firm now doing an extensive trade, as well as conducting large planting operations. In 1852, Mr. Curl was united in marriage with Miss Penelope McAlpin, a native of Georgia, who has borne him eight children, two only of whom now are living: Alonzo and Lela, wife of Allan Cameron. Mr. Curl started in life as a poor young man, but by his industry, economy and shrewd business tact, he has made a competency. He has led a busy, although an uneventful life, and is still an active man. During the late war, he was ardent in the cause of the Confederacy, and rendered patriotic service in more ways than one. He has always held the respect of the community, and, when it had an existence, was a member of York lodge, A. F. & A. M. He and his wife are still faithful workers in the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

WILLIAM EDMONDS, one of the most prosperous of the merchants of York, Sumter county, Ala., was born in Lancaster county, Va., in 1845, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (George) Edmonds, both natives of Lancaster county, who died in 1865 and 1850 respectively, members of the Baptist church. Robert Edmonds, of English descent, was a gentleman of no small ability, and for many years was an officer in the custom house. Zamoth George, the father of Mrs. Elizabeth Edmonds, was a native of Virginia, was a planter, and died when William Edmonds was a boy. The latter was the fifth born of a family of six children, the others having been named Virginia and Roberta, both now residing in Virginia; Luther, who died before the opening of the late war; Rebecca, twin of William, died in infancy, and Mary, who is also deceased. William Edmonds was but a schoolboy of seventeen when he joined company L, Fifty-fifth Virginia infantry, and fought at Chancellorsville, and through all the campaigns of northern Virginia, under Gen. Lee, and had been separated from the main command but a few days when the final surrender was made by his general at Appomattox. In 1865 and 1866, Mr. Edmonds was employed as a clerk in Baltimore, Md., and was then engaged in the oyster business, in Virginia, until 1869, when he came to Alabama, and located a Coatopa, where he followed his vocation of clerk for one and a half years, until 1871, at which time he went in business for himself, for one year, at Brewersville, then moved to York, and clerked for one year, since which time he has been in business for himself, and has done a prosperous trade, having made himself quite popular. He also has large planting interests that have proved to be remunerative, and has succeeded in securing a fine property, with nothing to begin with excepting business foresight, and a determination to succeed. In 1870, Mr. Edmonds was united in matrimony with Miss Agnes E. Stewart a native of Virginia, who survived until 1873; in 1875, he married, Miss Alice Morris, a native of Georgia. His family now comprises five chil-

dren. Mr. Edmonds served his fellow-citizens, some years, as justice of the peace, and filled the position very satisfactorily; he is a Knight of Pythias, York lodge, No. 77, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

DR. JOHN W. EPES, retired merchant of Epes Station, a thriving little town of Sumter county, Ala., named in his honor, was born in Lunenburg, Va., May 8, 1836, a son of John C. and Sarah A. (Smith) Epes, the former a native of Prince George county, Va., born January 8, 1801, and the latter a native of Lunenburg county. Mrs. Sarah A. Epes died in 1836, when the doctor was but a few months of age, and Mr. John C. Epes died in 1859, a well-to-do planter. The latter was a captain in one of the earlier wars, was a justice of the peace several years, and was a person of considerable importance in his community. His father, Peter Epes, was born in England, came to America with his people in 1717, and located at City Point, Va. He died, however, in Lunenburg county, the father of four sons and four daughters. The maternal grandfather of the doctor, James Smith, was a Virginian by birth, was a very wealthy planter, and for twenty-one years represented Lunenburg county in the Virginia general assembly. Dr. John W. Epes is the younger of the two children born to his parents—the elder one, Sarah L., now deceased, having been the wife of William E. Randolph of Virginia. The doctor was reared on the old plantation, attended Hampden-Sidney college, Va., and then the South Carolina Medical college at Charleston. In 1858 he graduated from Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia, and the same year came to Alabama and located at Jones Bluff, now Epes. Being possessed of strong proclivities for traffic and having a natural inclination toward trade, he engaged in mercantile pursuits and farming until 1862, when he responded to the call to arms by his adopted state and joined company A, Thirty-sixth Alabama regiment, as a private, and served on the coast for some months; in 1863 he joined Forrest's cavalry, and saw service in northern Mississippi. When the war had terminated, he resumed merchandising, which he followed many years before retiring, a wealthy man and one of the most extensive land-owners in the county of Sumter. The marriage of the doctor took place in October, 1858, to Miss Martha J., daughter of W. R. and Melicent Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were natives of Edgecomb county, N. C., but in 1833 came to Sumter county, Ala., lived here many years, and finally moved to Meridian, Miss., where they died. Mrs. Martha J. Epes was born in Sumter county, and is now the mother of six children viz.: John P., James V., Una E., wife of George P. Kinkle, of Birmingham, and mother of two children, viz.: Una E., and Mattie May; Mattie S., Minnie M., and Junie W. The family are highly honored in the community, and the father is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. The doctor is a royal arch Mason and a Knight of Honor, in politics is a staunch democrat, and is a valued and public-spirited citizen.

DR. DARBY HENAGAN, of Epes Station, Sumter county, Ala., one of the oldest and most experienced physicians of the county, was born in Marlboro' district, S. C., in April, 1831, and has been a resident of Sumter county, Ala., since 1860. His parents, Ephraim L. and Ann (McInis) Henagan, were natives, respectively, of Marlboro' and Marion districts, S. C., and were of Scotch-Irish and Scotch descent—their ancestors having come to America prior to the Revolutionary war. Ephraim L. Henagan was a farmer of some considerable consequence in his district in his day, took an active part in public affairs, and was, for a number of years, sheriff of Marlboro' district, where he died in 1845. His widow, a daughter of Malcolm McInis, came to Alabama in 1865, and here died, in Sumter county, in 1883. She reared a family of seven sons and six daughters. The sons, with three sons-in-law, were all gallant Confederate soldiers, and were born in the following order: John W., who was colonel of the Eighth South Carolina infantry, was captured by the enemy near Winchester, Va., and died a prisoner on Johnson's Island; Angus, now of South Carolina, was a cadet at West Point, N. Y., and was cavalryman in the Confederate army throughout the war; Charles S., now an extensive planter of Sumter county, Ala., was a major in the Thirty-sixth Alabama regiment, was captured at Missionary Ridge, and was imprisoned on Johnson's Island until the close of hostilities. Dr. Darby Henagan, the fourth son, joined company A, Thirty-sixth Alabama, as company surgeon, was made assistant surgeon of Bay batteries, Mobile, and early in 1865, was made surgeon of the Bay batteries, which position he filled until the close, operating chiefly on the coast; Malcolm I. was appointed quartermaster of the Eighth South Carolina regiment in the beginning of the war, served one year and died; then James M. was appointed to fill his place and served in that capacity till the close of hostilities; Ephraim L., died in an ambulance on the retreat from Yorktown; he was elected lieutenant while in the hospital and never lived to join his command in Hampton's legion; the sixth son, James M., mentioned above, now of Texas, was a quartermaster in the Eighth South Carolina. The three brothers-in-law of these seven sons are Dr. Allen E. Moore, of New York, and W. H. Brown of Sumterville, Ala., and Augustus Evans of South Carolina. Dr. Darby Henagan was reared on the home plantation, received a high-school education, and in 1856 and 1857 attended Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia; in 1858, he graduated from the South Carolina Medical college at Charleston, and until 1860 practiced his profession at Rockingham, N. C., and then located at Sumterville, Ala. After the Civil war was closed, he resumed his practice at Sumterville, where he continued to reside until 1868, since which time he has made Epes Station his abiding place, where he is physician and surgeon to the entire community, and also holds large planting interests. He is universally respected, and is recognized by the profession as a skillful and well-informed practitioner; they have shown

their appreciation of his standing by electing him presiding officer of the county Medical society, a position he held for one term. The doctor was married, in 1870, to Miss Catharine, daughter of James and Martha Etheridge, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Alabama. The father, a farmer, died in Clarke county, Ala., and the mother in Sumter county, of which latter county Mrs. Henagan is a native. The doctor is a member of Livingston lodge, F. & A. M., and, with his wife, of the Presbyterian church. An uncle of the doctor, Barney K. Henagan, was elected lieutenant-governor of South Carolina on the ticket with Patrick Noble, and on the death of Gov. Noble, April 7, 1840, succeeded to the gubernatorial chair; another uncle of the doctor, John McInis, once served as a member of the Alabama legislature from Sumter county.

JEZIEL P. HILLMAN, one of the prominent planters of Epes Station, Sumter county, is a native of Orange county, Va., born in 1819, the younger of the two sons born to Joseph and Frances Hillman. These parents were also born in Orange county in 1783 and 1786, respectively, the father of Welsh and the mother of English lineage. The father was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and was an energetic and progressive planter. He was twice married; by his first wife he became the father of four sons and two daughters, and by his second wife, Frances, of two sons, the elder of whom, William, died in Sumter county, Ala., in 1862. The younger, Jeziel P., was reared on the home plantation, received five years of good schooling, and then learned to be a blacksmith. In 1839, when twenty years of age, he came to Alabama and settled in Sumter county, whither several of his older half-brothers had preceded him. Near where Epes now stands he set up a forge for the conduct of his business, and for thirty-six years wrought industriously at his trade, realizing \$34,000 as his reward, and is still active and robust, although he has retired from manual labor and devotes his attention to the management of his agricultural interests, owning, as he does, 1,100 acres of fertile land. In 1867 he for awhile conducted a mercantile establishment at Jones' Bluff, but commerce did not prove congenial to his tastes, and he turned the store over to his son, who still follows the business. As far back as 1857 Judge Hillman, as he is familiarly called, being a pioneer of the county and ever anxious to advance its material prosperity, became a stockholder in a railroad company that was then being built, but the construction of which was checked by the disastrous war that intervened. The road has, however, been since finished, and is now known as the Alabama Great Southern railroad, but it was Judge Hillman, and such as he, that strengthened its sinews in its incipency. Indians, in the earlier days of the judge's coming, were still numerous, and he became well acquainted with their manners and customs, and could readily converse with them in their own language, and was consequently always on terms of friendship with them. In March, 1844, Judge Hillman was united in matrimony with Miss Mary J., daughter of Patrick V. and Charlotte

(Griswold) May, who were, respectively, natives of North Carolina and Georgia, but very early settlers of western Alabama, and who passed away in Sumter county. Mrs. Hillman was born in this county, March 23, 1819. She bore her husband two children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Joseph J., is the prosperous merchant of Epes Station, who succeeded his father in the business as mentioned above, so many years ago, when the place was known as Jones' Bluff. Mr. Joseph J. Hillman was not yet seventeen years of age when he joined the Hampton legion, and served in the army of Virginia until sometime in 1864, when he was ordered south. In a battle in North Carolina he was shot through the face, the result being that he was confined in a hospital until the close of hostilities permitted his return to his home. He married Miss Emma Garrett, daughter of Dr. Garrett, and is one of the most respected citizens of Sumter county, and, like his father, is looked upon as one of the most reliable and public-spirited members of the community.

CAPT. JAMES H. HOLMES, the well known merchant of Cuba, Sumter county, Ala., is a native of the county, and was born in 1838, a son of Thomas N. and Margaret (Hall) Holmes, natives of North Carolina, but who both came to Alabama when young, the latter with her parents, and were here married. Mr. Thomas N. Holmes was a well-to-do planter, descended from a notable family and the only member of it who came to Alabama. His father, Gabriel Holmes, was a distinguished politician and statesman, a member of congress and once governor of the "Old North State;" he was a brother of the gallant general, Theodore Holmes, and was of Irish extraction. Archibald Hall, the maternal grandfather of Capt. James H. Holmes, was also a native of North Carolina, but came to Sumter county, Ala., at a very early day. Miss Margaret Holmes, having lost her husband in 1842, was subsequently married to W. B. Rew. By her first marriage she had three children, viz.: Siddle E., widow of a Mr. Cannady, Capt. James H., and Thomas N. Mrs. Rew died in 1884, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Capt. James H. Holmes was reared on the farm and received his early education at the neighborhood schools, subsequently attending the junior class of Summerfield college until April, 1861, when he joined company G, Fifth Alabama infantry—the first company to leave Sumter county—and served in the Virginia army, fighting at Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, and in the valley campaign with Gen. Early, at Spottsylvania Court House, the Wilderness and South Mountain, at which latter point he was captured, and for two months imprisoned at Fort Delaware. Later he fought at Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, around Petersburg, etc. He ranked first as a private, then as second lieutenant until the battle of Winchester, when he was promoted to be captain, and commanded his company until the final surrender. After the war had closed he farmed a few years, and then engaged in merchandising, the firm now being

McGowen & Holmes. The business has been a profitable one, and the captain is now owner of about 1,000 acres of land, in different tracts, all earned through his own efforts. In 1866 the captain married Miss Fannie M. Ward, daughter of Solomon and Ann Ward, and a native of Greene county, Ala.; of her six children four are still living. Capt. Holmes has never sought political honors, but, in 1871, was prevailed upon by friends to accept a nomination for the general assembly, to which he was triumphantly elected, and in which he served, in the session of 1871-72, as member of the committee on military affairs, agriculture, and on corporations. Socially he is very popular, and at one time was worshipful master of the now defunct Western Star lodge, No. 222, F. & A. M., of Cuba.

WARNER H. LEWIS, a prominent retired citizen of Cuba, Sumter county, Ala., was born in Raleigh, N. C., in 1822, a son of Warner and Winnifred (Wimberly) Lewis, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. The father died in 1822, before Warner H. was born; the mother survived until 1840, when she died in the Methodist faith. She was a daughter of Malachi Wimberly, a planter, who died in Wake county, N. C. Warner Lewis, Sr., was a printer and died in the prime of life. He was twice married and had born to him one son, Merriwether, by his first wife, and two sons by his second. His father, John Lewis, was a native of Virginia, and was of the first generation of the family born in America. Warner H. Lewis is the younger of the two sons borne by Mrs. Winnifred Lewis. The elder, Alfred, went to California during the gold fever of 1849, was engaged in mining for some years, and in 1850 was also tax assessor of Sacramento county. He never married, and is now probably deceased. Warner H., when young, served a few years as an apprentice to a tailor in Raleigh, and in 1842 came to Alabama, and worked about one year in Vienna, Pickens county, at his trade; thence he moved to Pleasant Ridge and later to Eutaw, Greene county, he then went to Mississippi and was one of the first to locate at Lauderdale Springs station, where his earnings of the past years, amounting to several thousand dollars, were destroyed by the Federal army. He then joined Capt. Williams' Sumter county troop of cavalry, Armistead's brigade, and was in active service till the close of the war, operating chiefly on the coast, escaping wounds and capture. After the war he engaged in farming near Cuba, and in 1869 entered into mercantile business, which he followed most of the time until 1887, when he retired, and has since devoted his time to the care of his estate, consisting of farming interests in Alabama, and various interests in Mississippi and other states. He has led a very active and industrious life, and has been remarkably successful. He has never aspired to public office, but has, nevertheless, been postmaster for forty years at Pleasant Ridge, at Lauderdale station, and now at Cuba. Mr. Lewis has been four times married, first in 1845 to Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, daughter of Col. John Ward, of Pickens county, Ala. This lady died in 1851, the mother

of three children by her first husband and five by her second husband, of whom three only are now living, the eldest of whom, John A., is a progressive and leading resident of Meridian, Miss., and projector of the first cotton oil mill at that place, and now superintendent of all the company's mills in Mississippi. When a mere boy of thirteen he joined the state troops, and served for a time at Pensacola in 1861, and then returned and joined the Forty-first Mississippi infantry, attached to the army of the Tennessee, in which he served until during the Georgia campaign, when he was furloughed home from Dalton for a short time. His father then took advantage of the circumstances and had him released on a writ of habeas corpus, and placed him in his (the father's) command. At LaFayette, Ga., John A. was captured by the enemy in 1864, and confined at Camp Morton, Ind., until the close of the war, and when he was released, reached his home one day after his father did. In 1857, Warner H. Lewis married Eliza Canterbury, who died in 1861, leaving three children, two of whom, Pinckney and Samuel, are still living. Mr. Lewis next married Miss Paralee Canterbury, a sister of his late wife, and this lady died in 1878, the mother of six children, viz.: Marselous B. engaged in railroad business; Floyd G., a lawyer of Meridian, Miss.; Paul A., a machinist of the same city; Howard E.; Warner Louis, Jr., a seafaring man; Essie and Anna. In December 1878, Mr. Lewis chose for his present wife Mrs. Kittie J. Davis, née Allen. Mr. Lewis was formerly a Freemason and an Odd Fellow, and for many years a member of the Baptist church, but now, with his wife, worships with the undenominational and unsectarian Holiness people.

DR. JOSEPH T. NASH, a native of Livingston, Sumter county, Ala., was born March 24, 1858, and is a son of Judge Preston Garland and Lam (Whitfield) Nash, who were respectively born in Virginia in 1829, and Nash county, N. C., in 1822. Both these parents were brought to Alabama while yet children and were here married. Judge Nash was one of the most prominent public men and lawyers of his day. He was probate judge before the Civil war, and during the progress of that struggle was attorney for the southern district of Alabama under the Confederate government. His death took place at Livingston in 1883, and he was followed to the grave by his widow in 1885. The father of the judge, Daniel Nash, early came to Alabama from Virginia, and after passing a short time in Sumter county, went to Arkansas, but in a few years returned to Virginia, where he and wife passed the remainder of their days. The father of Mrs. Lam (Whitfield) Nash also removed to Alabama and died there at an early day. Several of his sons rose to distinction—one, Arthur, becoming governor of the state; another, Philip, was a prominent merchant at Columbus, Tex. Dr. Joseph T. Nash is the third son in a family of eight children, viz.: Rev. Preston Nash, rector of the Episcopal church in Richmond, Va., is a graduate of Emory and Henry college, and served in the Confederate army during the late

war; Eva, the wife of A. W. Cockrell, a distinguished lawyer of Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Joseph T., of Sumter county, Ala.; Augustus C., is chief clerk of the International Railway company at Monterey, Mex.; Dr. Daniel is a skillful dentist of Jackson, Miss.; Price Williams is an expert bookkeeper; Nata is the wife of John King Edmondson, of Meridian, Miss. Dr. Joseph T. Nash received his early education in Livingston, read medicine with Dr. R. H. Arrington of the same place, and in 1876-77 attended the Alabama Medical college at Mobile, was too young to receive a diploma, and traveled until he was of age, and in 1880 graduated from the medical college at Louisville, Ky.; since which time he has been actively practicing in Livingston, Ala. In 1891 he married Miss Lizzie, daughter of John and Lou McGowan, both of whom died when Mrs. Nash was a little girl. She was educated at Pulaski, Tenn., under the care of her uncle, who was principal of the college. The practice of the doctor is already a lucrative one, and he is being recognized as the most skillful physician and surgeon in the county.

HON. SAMUEL H. SPROTT, judge of the circuit court in the sixth judicial circuit of Alabama, was born in Sumter county, his present home, June 24, 1840, a son of Robert and Mary (Bothwell) Sprott. His parents were born in Ireland, and were of Scotch-Irish lineage, and were Scotch Presbyterians. They came to the United States in 1838, and one year later found their way to Alabama, settling in Sumter county, where they ended their days. Unto these parents were born three sons and two daughters. Of these children, Samuel H. and the daughters are still living. The three sons participated in the Civil war as Confederate soldiers. One was killed in battle, 1864; another died a few years after the close of the war. Samuel H. went into the army as a private, and in the fall of 1863 he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and soon after was made captain of company A, Fortieth Alabama regiment, under Gen. Joe Johnston, with Brig.-Gen. Alpheus Baker. As captain of this company, Judge Sprott surrendered at the close of hostilities at Salisbury, N. C., being at that time in the brigade of Gen. E. W. Pettus. The parents of Judge Sprott were poor, the father a farmer, but they were unable to give their children the best of educational advantages. Young Sprott first attended the country schools, and then attended the Barton academy of Mobile; when the war came on he had gained a fair academic education, and upon the close of the war he began school teaching, which became a stepping stone to the profession of the law, and to a brilliant career as an advocate, and to distinction as a judge. Soon after the war he began the study of law, to which predilection lead him. To his character of mind, the profession of law has proven well adapted. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and at once became a partner at Livingston, Ala., in the practice of law with Maj. (now Chancellor) Cobbs, of Alabama, who was his preceptor in the law. The partnership with Maj. Cobbs was discontinued in 1871, and for two years thereafter Mr. Sprott

and W. G. Little, Jr., were partners. From 1875 to 1883, Mr. Sprott and J. J. Altman were associated together in the practice of their profession. In March of the latter year Mr. Sprott was appointed judge of the sixth judicial circuit of Alabama, to succeed Judge W. S. Mudd, who had resigned that office. In 1886, Judge Sprott was elected to the same judgeship, defeating Judge James B. Head, now of the supreme court of Alabama. In 1892, he was renominated and elected without opposition. His continuance in office is cited as an evidence of his popularity with the people, and with the practitioners of law, and by the profession he is regarded as fair, impartial and profound, and perhaps there is not a more learned and popular circuit judge than he in Alabama. It is much to the credit of the judge that, though he began in life under somewhat adverse circumstances, by means of close study, integrity, together with a legal mind, he has advanced to a high station as a jurist. In 1868 the judge was fortunate in securing in marriage the hand of Miss Leonora Brockway, daughter of Dr. A. E. Brockway, of Gaston, Ala. To the marriage have been born two sons and four daughters. Of his daughters, the eldest is the wife of Hon. T. L. Long, of Walker county, who was a Cleveland and Stevenson elector in 1892. Judge Sprott is a member of the Old School Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. He is a royal arch Mason, and is high priest of his commandery at Livingston. As a speaker Judge Sprott is logical, forcible and learned; and is no less talented as a writer, and particularly in history has he manifested interest and deep research. He is a leading member of the Sumter County Historical society, and has done much to compile and preserve an interesting record of the events of his native county.

DR. H. B. WARD, a rising physician and surgeon of Cuba, Ala., and still in the very prime of life, was born in what is now Hale county, Ala., in 1852. His parents, Solomon and Ann (Hall) Ward, were natives of North Carolina, born respectively in 1810 and 1821, came to Alabama when young, were reared in Hale county, and in 1857 settled in Sumter county, where Solomon died in 1874. The father of Solomon was Solomon, son of Enoch Ward, a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and for his services in that heroic struggle, received a large grant of land, located where Nashville, Tenn., now stands. By birth, he was a Scotchman. James Hall, the maternal grandfather of the doctor, came from North Carolina to Alabama, when a young man, followed farming as a vocation, and died in 1835. The wife of Solomon Ward is still living, the mother of ten children, three of whom died in infancy; David S., a merchant, served as a Confederate soldier throughout the late war. He first married Miss Tommie Holmes, deceased. He afterward married Miss Mollie Hall; Fannie, wife of Capt. J. H. Holmes; James W., a druggist, who married Miss Hattie Rew; Dr. Henry B.; Charlie, deceased, also a merchant, was married to Miss Fannie May; Lizzie married to R. Y. Rew; Annie married to W. E. McGowen, a merchant

of Cuba. Dr. Ward was reared on a farm in Sumter county. In 1878, he graduated from the Medical college of Alabama, at Mobile. His first year's practice was had at Intercourse; since then it has been at Cuba, where he has also been a merchant, and where he has large farming interests. He is one of the counselors of the State Medical association, once served as president of the county Medical society, and was the first mayor of Cuba, Ala., and is recognized equally by his professional brethren, and the public, as an able and reliable physician. In 1877, the doctor married Miss Laura Dean, a native of Sumter county, and daughter of Nathan Dean, deceased. This lady died in 1883, and in 1886, the doctor chose as his second-spouse, Miss Mollie Davis, a daughter of Thomas Davis, of Warrior, Ala., deceased. She was born in Linden, Clarke county, Ala., and graduated from Judson institute, at Marion, in 1885. The family are highly esteemed, and move in the best society of Sumter county.

DR. DAVID H. WILLIAMS, a prominent retired physician of Gainesville, Ala., was born in Greene county, Ala., October 25, 1827, the son of Benjamin and Edna (Hitt) Williams, who were born in Beaufort district, S. C., in 1797, and Lawrence district in 1806, respectively. In 1818, a young man of twenty-one years, Mr. Williams came to try his fortunes in Tuscaloosa county. Mrs. Williams came with her parents to Greene county, where Mr. Williams and she were married and spent the remainder of their lives. She died in 1862, and he in 1880. They had both been connected with the Methodist church since 1824, and were active in their Christian duties in connection therewith. He was a well-to-do farmer, and was a captain of the state militia at its first organization, and for many years thereafter, and was a justice of the peace for forty years. He was a man of high character, and his reputation among his neighbors was that of a general arbitrator and peacemaker, and in private and public spheres alike, he was regarded as a man of marked usefulness. His father was also named Benjamin Williams, and was a distinguished soldier of Virginia, being a colonel in the United States army; he was sent on military duty to South Carolina, and was killed in an engagement with hostile Indians near the Savannah river in 1797, a few months prior to the birth of his son who bore his name. It is related that he was killed by a wounded squaw, who lay upon the field crying for water, and upon the approach of Col. Williams with the coveted draught, she shot him with a bow and arrow. He was of English parentage, and his wife was Miss Mary Abercrombie, of a distinguished Irish family. After the death of her husband she removed to Tennessee, and thence to Pickens county, Ala., where she died. David Hitt, the maternal grandfather of Dr. David H. Williams, was born in South Carolina, and, about 1874, came to Greene county, Ala., where he died, aged ninety-three years. His wife was Jane Meek, who died many years before. He was a man of large family, a planter and great hunter. Dr. Williams had a younger

brother who was a distinguished Methodist divine, and was at one time presiding elder of the Tallahassee (Fla.) district. He raised a company in 1861, and was made major of one of the first Florida regiments, and was wounded through the lungs at the first battle of Bull Run; before recovering he returned to his command, was taken sick, returned home and died. The three sisters who lived to womanhood were Mary C. A., widow of James C. Bissell; Jane Meek, wife of Rev. S. M. Adams, a Methodist minister of California, and Isabella Edna, wife of Abram S. Adams, a Methodist minister. Dr. David H. Williams had his academic training at a preparatory school in Alabama, and took a three years' course at the South Carolina Medical college, at Charleston, graduating in 1851. After several months spent in the hospital at Charleston, his health became impaired and he went back to his home in Greene county, where he practiced successfully until 1857, when he decided to take up his home in Gainesville, where he practiced medicine and surgery until 1862, and where he has since resided. At the opening of the war, after aiding the Confederacy in several conspicuous ways, he raised a company, of which he was made captain, was assigned to Armistead's cavalry, fought through the campaigns until the close of the war, and after the fall of Atlanta made a feint on Rome, which detained Sherman, and gave Hood an opportunity to get well on his way to Tennessee. They were afterward ordered to Mobile, where they fought for several months. Dr. Williams was a gallant soldier and officer, and was made, in consideration of meritorious services and professional ability, a full surgeon of the brigade, and was never once derelict in his military or professional duties. After the war, Dr. Williams resumed his practice, but has never accepted any compensation for his services. In 1872, he went to Mexico and engaged in speculating in real estate, and now owns half a million acres there, where he spends most of his time looking after his stock-raising interests. He also has quite an apple orchard in Howell county, Mo. He has traveled throughout the south and west, and has acquired a large fund of information as to the resources of the country. He is genial, neighborly and kind, and has realized a large measure of success in all the undertakings of his life. He was married, in 1853, to Eugenia Floride, daughter of Aquilla and Elizabeth (Tutt) Hutton, natives of South Carolina, but who spent most of their lives in Alabama. Dr. Hutton was a successful physician. Dr. Aquilla Hutton's father was Gen. Joseph Hutton, who married Nancy Calhoun, first cousin of the illustrious John C. Calhoun. Gen. Hutton came from South Carolina to Greene county, Ala., about the year 1822, where he died two years after. Mrs. Williams was born in Greene county, and is the mother of seven children, four of whom died very young, and the three following survive: Judge Eugene, a prominent lawyer of Waco, Tex., for several years on the Waco circuit bench, graduated from Lexington (Va.) Military institute, and graduated in law from the university of Virginia; Dr. David H., now

a professor in the medical college at Knoxville, Tenn., graduated first from Vanderbilt university, and afterward in medicine from Bellevue Medical college, at New York, with first honors; Gesner, a prominent lawyer of Demopolis, Ala., graduated from Lexington Military institute, Virginia, and in law from the university of Virginia. Dr. Williams is a master, and a chapter, Mason, and he and his wife have been active members of the Methodist church for forty years. He has never sought office or public favor whatsoever. He is a faithful worker for, and exponent of, the democratic party.

TALLADEGA COUNTY.

JOHN T. ADAMS, one of the oldest citizens of Talladega, was born in Winchester, Franklin county, Tenn., May 25, 1833, and is a son of John M. and Frances (McLaughlin) Adams, the former of whom was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America in 1816. He was by occupation a machinist, and built one of the first cotton factory's in the state of Tennessee. He met his death by being bitten by a rattlesnake. His wife was a native of Donegal, Ireland, but was married in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815. At the death of her husband, his partner swindled her out of every dollar that should have passed to her from the business, leaving her penniless with six children to support. She almost immediately afterward, in November, 1833, took her family to Alabama, and settled in Talladega, where she lived the rest of her life. She was a good and industrious woman, and true to her children. She was well educated, and was an expert with the needle, and, with her needle, earned support for some years, for her family. In 1837, she was married to William Kating, who was a good husband to her, and a kind and indulgent father to her children. She lived to the good old age of eighty-six. John T. Adams was raised in Talladega. His education in early life was almost entirely neglected, from the necessities of the case. When, however, he was old enough, he worked and earned money with which he paid his expenses at school, and in this way managed to pick up a smattering of knowledge of things necessary for him to know in practical life. In 1850, he began to work at the wagon and carriage maker's trade, after serving his apprenticeship, he went to Montgomery, and there he worked at his trade for two years, he then went to Lowndes county, where he worked two years more at his trade, then returned to Talladega again, and attended school for two years. He then entered into contract with Rhodes, Cotton & Co., carriage and wagon manufacturers, of Talladega, with whom he remained seven years. In 1855, he was married to Miss Charlotte Miller, the daughter of William and Rebecca Miller. After his marriage he bought a small tract of land in the woods, about two miles from town, and, after working at his trade during the day, cleared, fenced and improved forty acres of land, working by torch light at night. After

two years he sold this place he had improved, and bought another, four and one-half miles from town, at which place he was living when the war came on, when he was one of the first to enlist, becoming a member of company G, Thirty-first Alabama infantry, under Capt. William S. Catman, serving through the war. At first he was a private soldier, but soon was appointed drill master, and afterward color bearer, and while in this position, had the flag several times shot out of his hands. He was then commissioned second lieutenant, and served through the defense of Vicksburg and was captured there. He was afterward captured, the second time, at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., after which he was taken to Johnsons Island, in Lake Erie, where he was held nearly one year a prisoner. Except while he was in prison, he was with his company during all of its engagements. After the war was over, he returned home to his family, and began life anew, having lost all he had accumulated, prior to the long and bloody conflict. He at once began work at his trade, manufacturing carriages, wagons, etc., on his own account, and continued at this for sixteen years, during a portion of this time, however, being also engaged in merchandising. After sixteen years as a manufacturer of vehicles, he discontinued this part of his business, but came before his trade as a dealer in the carriage and wagon business, he the same time carrying on the dry goods and grocery business. In these lines he has been very successful, and is still engaged in following them. To his marriage with Miss Miller, ten children have been born, eight of whom are living, viz.: William J., Laura A., wife of W. R. Huey; Junious O., Frances R., wife of Dr. W. F. Slaughter; Virgil L., Marvin R., Renna I. and John T. Jr. The mother of these children was born in Pendleton district, S. C., but was raised in Talladega. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Adams has been alderman of the city of Talladega several years, is a democrat, and has always taken an active interest in politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a chapter Mason, and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge. He has been collecting steward in his church for twenty-five years. He is one of the leading citizens of the county, and although he began without property, and then had his accumulations once scattered by the war, yet he is now one of the most substantial citizens of the county, all of which shows what it is possible to do, by persistent industry, and well directed efforts, in a country where men of industry and effort are free to follow the bent of their inclinations. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams are highly useful members of society, and are both highly respected and esteemed.

C. G. ALMAND, a most worthy citizen of Talladega, was born in Atlanta, Ga., in 1847. He was a son of Azman R. and Jane (Hayes) Almand, the former of whom was a Baptist minister for twenty-five years of his life, and managed a large plantation in connection therewith. C. G. Almand was reared on the farm, and had but limited educational

advantages, because of the breaking out of the war when he was only fourteen years of age. In 1863 he enlisted in company I, Second Georgia state troops, and served until Lee's surrender. He had fought in some very severe engagements, being with Gen. Johnston on his great retreat, fighting at Kennesaw Mountain and at Marietta, and in the skirmishing down to Atlanta. At Atlanta he was taken sick and furloughed home. While he was in the severe battles mentioned and others, beside many skirmishes, he was wounded only once, and then but slightly, and had his clothing shot through on several occasions. After the war he returned to Georgia, and began life as a farmer. In 1871 he married Mrs. Ada C. (Rainey) Cox, daughter of Etheldredge and Elizabeth (Johnson) Rainey, both of whom were natives of Georgia. To this marriage of C. G. Almand there were born three children, viz.: Albert R., Estelle and Harry. The mother of these children was raised in Georgia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Almand are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor and Odd Fellows. In 1881 he removed to Talladega and established himself in the lumber business. He manufactures his own lumber, having a large saw mill, and employing twelve men. Mr. Almand is one of Talladega's best citizens, thoroughly honest and reliable in every way.

S. W. BEAVERS, a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of Talladega county, was born in this county, July 27, 1855. He is a son of M. W. and Emily (Cunningham) Beavers, the former of whom was born in Saint Clair county, February 22, 1822. His education was limited and he devoted his life to farming. He served as justice of the peace for several years in the early days. He was a Mason and a Baptist. He was a son of Major and Melvina (Clack) Beavers, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. The mother of S. W. Beavers was a daughter of Samuel and Miss (Jent) Cunningham. The father of S. W. Beavers cleared up a farm in the woods on the Coosa river, and lived on this farm for many years. In 1872, Mr. S. W. Beavers married Miss Virginia Morgan, daughter of Philander and Martha (Ragland) Morgan, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Spencer, Catherine B., Winston and Myrtis. The mother of these children was born in 1865, and was reared in Talladega, her native county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beavers are members of the Baptist church. He received but limited education and, like his father, has devoted his attention to farming. He now owns 780 acres of good land, a large portion of which is under a high state of cultivation, showing that Mr. Beavers is one of the progressive farmers of the county, where he is well known and highly respected by all who know him.

A. W. BELL, one of the most prominent business men of Lincoln, Ala., was born in Chester, S. C., in 1841. He is a son of George W. and Jeannette (Curry) Bell, both of whom were natives of South

Carolina. George W. Bell was born in 1800, and was a son of John and Mary Bell. Grandfather Bell was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and George W. Bell was one of the leading politicians of the day. He was an uncompromising democrat, and one of the strongest nullifiers of his time. He was always a farmer, and was regarded as authority on all subjects connected with farming. He was a member of the Baptist church. The mother of A. W. Bell was a daughter of Joseph H. and Elizabeth (Cunningham) Curry, both of whom were of Scotch-Irish descent. A. W. Bell was reared in his native state until he reached his fourteenth year, when he came with his widowed mother to Alabama, she settling in Lincoln, Talladega county in 1856. Here she remained until her death in 1866. She was a member of the Baptist church, took great interest in the church, and did the best she could to live a religious life. She was always a great help to those who were afflicted, and when any one was sick in the neighborhood the first thing to be done was to send for Mrs Bell, who was always ready to go to the bedside of the sick and minister to their necessities. The education of her son was very materially shortened by the war. At the age of eighteen he left school and enlisted in company E, Tenth Alabama infantry, under Capt. John J. Woodward, in 1862, and served until the close of the war. He was in some very hard-fought battles, among them the second Manassas, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness, beside many smaller engagements. At the second battle of Manassas he was wounded, and also at the battle of the Wilderness, his cartridge box saving his life the first time, and his blanket the second. After the war, he returned to Lincoln, and accepted a position in the store of David Anderson, at Talladega, remaining there about one year. He then went to Mobile, and formed a partnership with J. M. Renfro, and engaged in the commission and forwarding business. Soon afterward, he returned to Lincoln, and purchased half interest in the business conducted by Hardin & Ragland, purchasing Mr. Ragland's interest on time. Until 1872, this firm, named Hardin & Bell, conducted a large and prosperous business, when the firm was dissolved. By a change then made, the name of the firm became Bell, Burnes & Gray, and this firm conducted the business until 1878, when Mr. Bell bought out his partners, and was alone in business until 1889. He then accepted as a partner, J. T. Law, and since then the firm name has been Bell & Law. In November, 1870, Mr. Bell married Miss Nancy E. Coleman, daughter of Sidney and Elizabeth (Truss) Coleman. To this marriage there have been born six children, viz.: Minna, a graduate from Judson college; Katie, Charles R., French and Fred, twins, and William T. The mother of these children was born in Saint Clair county, Ala., in 1854. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bell are members of the Baptist church, of which Mr. Bell has been a deacon for fifteen years. He is also a great Sunday-school worker, and has been superintendent many years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a worthy citizen of the county, and highly

respected by all who know him. It should have been stated that he was one of the organizers of the Anniston Mercantile company, and has been its president since 1888.

T. J. BREWER, postmaster at Lincoln, Talladega county, is one of the oldest pioneers of the state of Alabama. He was born in Clarke county, Ala., in 1820, and remained in that county until he was eleven years of age. He then lived in Dallas county three years, and then went to Wilcox county and remained there one year. He then removed to Talladega county and settled at Estaboga, where he remained one year. He then removed to Lincoln and has since lived in beat No. 1, Talladega county. He was a son of James L. and Margaret A. (Walker) Brewer, the former of whom was born in Wilkes county, Ga., in 1795, was a soldier under Gen. Jackson, was in the battles of Talladega, Horseshoe, and Fort Mims. He was at the great battle of New Orleans January 8, 1815. He was discharged at Mobile, and remained there about four years, when the family, with the exception of T. J., removed to Mississippi, in which state the father and mother both died. T. J. Brewer never attended school but one day in his life. This was not, however, his intention, for he started to school one Monday morning, intending to go for a considerable time; but he got into a fight with another boy and had to leave. Although his school days were so exceedingly short, yet he improved his time as well as he could privately, and became well informed upon all subjects of general interest, and a good business man. His father, James L. Brewer, was a son of Lewis and Mrs. (Reaves) Brewer, both of whom were of Welsh descent. The mother of T. J. Brewer was a daughter of Thomas and Rosanna (Davidson) Walker, both natives of Ireland, and who came from Chesterfield district, S. C., to Alabama in 1818. In 1819 Mr. Brewer's father was married, and in 1820 T. J. was born, as stated at the beginning of this sketch. The maternal grandfather was born on the voyage across the Atlantic from Ireland. The ship on which his parents sailed was cast away and they were about eight months in reaching America. On December 18, 1839, at night Mr. Brewer stole his wife and ran away, being married the same night to her; she was Miss Martha Jane Clark, daughter of Abner and Lucinda G. (Rosemond) Clark, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, and he came to Alabama in 1833. Abner Clark was a son of Matthew and Abigail (Baldwin) Clark. To Mr. Brewer's marriage with Miss Clark, there were born ten children, four sons and six daughters. Two of the children died in childhood, and seven lived to mature years, viz.: Elizabeth P., James A., Margaret L., Lavinia, H. J., Thomas A., Laura B., and Mattie G. The mother of these children was born in Chesterfield district, S. C., November 11, 1820, became a member of Methodist Episcopal church in 1840 and lived consistently with the teachings of that church until her death, October 24, 1889. Mr. Brewer joined the church in 1848, and has been steward and class leader forty-seven years, with the same church

and with the same class. He served as justice of the peace in beat No for seventeen years consecutively, and never had an appeal taken to a higher court. The first vote Mr. Brewer cast was for William Henry Harrison for the presidency in the year 1840; the next was for Henry Clay in 1844, and from that time on he voted for every whig candidate for the presidency until 1860, when he voted for Bell, of Tennessee. It will thus be seen that Mr. Brewer was an uncompromising old line whig and never voted any other ticket. He opposed secession and so voted; but when Alabama seceded he could not leave his native state. He then did what he could for the Confederacy, except going into active service. He was over age at the beginning of the war and what he did afterward to keep out of the service was done honorably. His eldest son enlisted when about seventeen years old and fought all through the war, in Wheeler's cavalry, till the surrender. One of Mr. Brewer's sons-in-law also fought for the Confederacy, enlisting in the Thirtieth Alabama regiment of infantry. He was killed at the battle of Baker's Creek, just before the siege of Vicksburg, Miss. He was appointed by President Harrison postmaster of Lincoln, and now has held this office three years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined in 1847, and served as worshipful master seventeen years. He owns a large plantation, which he has conducted in connection with his other business. His trade is that of a machinic, at which he worked from 1844 until 1867, since when he has devoted himself to other lines of business. He is one of the leading citizens of the county, and has the esteem of all who know him.

THEODORE R. BURNS, one of the pioneer settlers of Talladega county, was born in Saint Clair county, in 1823. He is a son of Benjamin and Susan (Smith) Burns, both natives of South Carolina, but who came to Alabama in 1821, and settled in Saint Clair county, in the woods, on the public land. Here Mr. Burns cleared up a farm and remained until 1833, when he removed to Calhoun county and settled among the Indians, remaining three years, then coming to Talladega and settling at Eastaboga, where he remained until his death. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. The paternal grandfather of Theodore R. Burns was a soldier in the Revolutionary war for a short time, being killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. The mother of Theodore Burns was a daughter of James Smith, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Mississippi, where he lived the remainder of his days. Theodore R. Burns was reared from childhood in Talladega county, and received but a limited education, attending school but five months in his life. In 1849 he married Adelaide Young, daughter of Henry Young, who was a native of Tennessee, and was with Gen. Jackson in the battles of Talladega, Horseshoe and Fort Mims. The latter was a native of Mississippi, was a member of the Baptist church, and died in 1850. In 1851, Theodore R. Burns married Elizabeth Worthing-

ton, daughter of Samuel and Terrissa (Gorman) Young. The former was a native of Tennessee, and was among the early settlers of Jefferson county, Ala. To the marriage of Mr. Burns and Miss Young were born five children, four of whom are living: Samuel P., Mary W., Robert B., and Fannie. The mother of these children was born in Alabama in 1834. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burns are members of the Baptist church. Theodore R. Burns followed his trade, that of a blacksmith, about thirty-five years. In 1864 he enlisted in company F, Fifty-first Alabama regiment, under Capt. N. D. Johnson, and served until February 14, 1865. After the war he returned home, all he had being a wife and four children, and an old cavalry mare. He first began to work at his trade, also renting some land which he managed in connection with, or in addition to, his trade. He continued in this way until he purchased a farm of his own and at the present time he is conducting what is known as an "eight horse farm." He is also interested in a store at Lincoln, having been in the mercantile business at Lincoln about seventeen years. At one time he was appointed commissioner of Talladega county by Gov. Seay, but declined the appointment in pursuance of his invariable rule not to accept office of any kind. He has been a Mason about forty-five years, and is also a member of the Golden Rule. He is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of Talladega, and few stand higher in the estimation of the general public.

JOSEPH E. CAMP, a prominent young farmer of Talladega county, was born on the farm on which he now lives, in 1850. He is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Cobbs) Camp, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, and the latter of Virginia. Joseph Camp came to Alabama in 1832, and bought the land where the town of Ironaton is now situated. Later he purchased and settled on the farm where Joseph E. Camp now resides. He was a son of Joseph Camp. He was married in 1833 and had twelve children, six sons and six daughters. His sons are all living. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Joseph E. Camp was reared on the farm where he now lives. The war coming when it did, his opportunities for receiving an education were interfered with, and so his education was somewhat limited. After the war, on account of the liberation of the slaves, he was kept at home to work. He attended college, however, a short time. In 1875 he married Miss Annie Hausard, daughter of Maston H. and Elizabeth (Mynnatt) Hausard. They were natives of Tennessee, but came to Alabama in 1859. Mr. Hausard was a soldier in the late war. He was captain of a company, having enlisted in 1861, and serving till he was wounded in 1863, and thereby rendered unfit for further active service. It is worthy of remark that all his relatives were in the Union army. To the marriage of Mr. Camp and Miss Hausard, there were born seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Mamie, Maud, Lillie, Daisy, Knox and Sarah. The mother of these children was born in Alabama, January 13, 1859. She and her husband are members

of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, royal arch degree, of the Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Knights of Honor. He joined the Masons in 1871, and in 1873 his father joined the same lodge, so that he had the pleasure of initiating his father into the mysteries of Masonry. He has been tax collector of Talledega county for eight years, having been first elected in 1884, filling the office to the satisfaction of his constituents, and being re-elected in 1888. He has always been an ardent democrat in politics, and a fearless advocate of its principles. He is now engaged largely in the milling business, besides managing his farm, conducting a large grist mill and cotton gin at McElderry station. He is also interested in a large mill at Talladega, which is a very prosperous concern. He has a very beautiful home, and is one of the prominent and successful young men of the county.

W. J. CANNON, a retired business man of Sylacauga, was born in Lauderdale county, Ala., October 5, 1839. He is a son of Jabez and Sarah (Reeder) Cannon, both natives of Newberry district, S. C., who came to Alabama in 1820, settling in Lauderdale county, where they opened up a farm, upon which Mr. Cannon died in 1867. He was a son of Daniel Cannon, who was one of the early settlers of South Carolina. W. J. Cannon was raised to manhood in his native county, received a good common school education, at the age of fifteen began the superintendence of his father's farm, and continued thus engaged until 1859. He then went to Louisville, Ky., and there served as a clerk in Garvin, Bell & Co's store until April, 1861, when he enlisted in company D, Ninth Alabama infantry, serving in that regiment through the war. He left home on May 5, 1861, and returned home May 5, 1865. He served in the company of Capt. Butler Huston, going out as fourth lieutenant and being promoted to the captaincy of his company before the war closed. He was in A. P. Hill's corps under Gen. Robert E. Lee, and when Lee surrendered at Appomattox there were left but fifty-two of his regiment. He was always at his post of duty, although he was wounded slightly on three different occasions. Among the battles he was in were the following: Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Frazier's Farm, second Mannassas, Chancellorsville, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Richmond, Petersburg, etc. After the war he returned home without a dollar in money, and had to work for money with which to buy changing clothes. He first began by selling goods on commission. In 1865 he borrowed some money and went into business at Artesia, Miss., remaining there six years. In 1873 he went to McKenzie, Tenn., established himself in business there and remained until 1881. He then removed to Sylacauga and there continued in the mercantile business about three years, when he sold out and retired to the farm. In 1867 he married Mary E. Phillips, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Sadler) Phillips, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, and was one of the leading Methodist Episcopal ministers of the state of Alabama. At the time of

of his death he had served probably more years in the ministry than any other man in the state. He died at the great age of ninety-three. To the marriage of Mr. Cannon with Miss Phillips there were born nine children, four of whom are living, as follows: W. Curtis, Mary E., Jabez P., and Willard J. Those who died were: Charles Q., Carrie, Reuben, one unnamed, and Ruth O. The mother of these children was born in Jefferson county, Ala., February 22, 1849, and died February 22, 1889. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. On March 20, 1890, Mr. Cannon married Katie L. Crumpler, daughter of Albert J. and Elizabeth Ann (Morris) Crumpler, both of whom are natives of Alabama. To this marriage there has been born one child, Sunie I. Mrs. Cannon was born and raised in Coosa and Talladega counties, Ala. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cannon are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was a Mason during the war, but since the war he neglected to keep up his connection with the order, and he has not renewed it to this time. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Cross. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cannon are useful and highly esteemed members of society.

D. R. COLLIER, a prominent young business man of New Fayetteville, was born October 15, 1860. He was reared in this country, and is the son of William and Melissa (Hood) Collier, both of whom were natives of Georgia. William Collier was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in a regiment of Alabama infantry. He enlisted in 1861 and served through the entire war. He was wounded once, the shot taking out a part of his back bone; but he survived the wound and is now one of the leading farmers of the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and while he is not a member of any church, he is yet a liberal supporter of religion, as well as all other laudable causes and enterprises. The mother of D. R. Collier was reared in Georgia, and is a consistent member of the Baptist church. D. R. Collier was reared on a farm and received a good common school education. On November 25, 1883, he was married to Miss Ella Averiett, daughter of William Averiett, whose memoir appears in conjunction with this. Mrs. Collier was born and reared in Talladega county. After his marriage, Mr. Collier began farming, an occupation which he has ever since continued to follow. In September, 1891, he also engaged in the merchandising business in company with Wallace Averiett, and since then has done a good business. He is now one of the leading young business men of New Fayetteville, and is everywhere recognized as a worthy citizen.

William A. Averiett, a prominent citizen of Alabama, was born in Lowndes county, July 17, 1830. He was a son of Benjamin and Sarah M. (Grubbs) Averiett, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, born about 1805, and came to Alabama with his parents when about twelve years old. These parents were Benjamin and Elizabeth Averiett, were among the pioneer settlers of Alabama, and located in Autauga county, where Benjamin Averiett remained until his death. Benjamin Averiett,

the father of William A., removed from Autauga county to Lowndes county about 1828, and was one of the first settlers in the county. He made his way to the farm upon which he settled, through cane brakes, and unbroken forest, and when he came to a slough he would have to cut trees, roll them in and then put skid poles on top of the logs and slide the wagon over by hand, and then swim the team through the slough. The woods at this time were full of Indians and wild game, and at one time, when Mrs. Averiett was left at home with an old darkey, her husband being out in the field at work, a bear came near the house and caught a pet pig and carried it off. When Mrs. Averiett saw the bear carrying off her last pig, she, with true pioneer courage, seized a gun, followed the bear to the swamp, and when near enough, took deadly aim, and laid Mr. Bruin low. This was just three days before William A. was born, and when Mr. Averiett came home and heard all that had happened, he said to his wife: "Sarah, what in h-ll do you mean? One of these days I shall come to the house and find you killed!" She was a woman who knew no fear, and yet was of a gentle disposition, and a kind and indulgent wife and mother. On another occasion, when she and the same old darkey woman were left alone in the house, the hounds chased a deer, bringing him to bay in the cow pen. Mrs. Averiett and the negro woman secured a plow line with which they lassoed the deer and tied him to a tree, where Mr. Averiett found him upon coming home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Averiett were members of the Baptist church. Mr. Averiett was a Mason. He was one of the early traders with the Indians, keeping a store for that purpose. This store he conducted for several years. With this exception he was always a farmer. He was a man of great determination. It was said of him that he never undertook anything that he did not carry through. During the presidential campaign of 1860, Mr. Averiett was in favor of Douglas, and Gov. Fitzpatrick was for Breckinridge; a convention was held at which both were present, but a part of those present were for Douglas and a part for Breckinridge, the result being a disagreement. Mr. Averiett and Gov. Fitzpatrick were the leaders of the two sides, and they finally agreed to meet in a deer hunt, and the party that killed the fewest deer should support the candidate of the other party. When the contest came off, as it did, almost according to agreement, Mr. Averiett's party killed thirteen deer to Gov. Fitzpatrick's party's six, and so won the contest. Mr. Averiett lived to the good old age of seventy-four. During the war he was too old to enter service, but he did become a member of the home guards. William A. Averiett was raised on the farm, received a good common school education, besides attending college at Selma, and began life for himself at eighteen years of age. He began on the farm where he now lives, and has been on this farm fifty-nine years. He is known as one of the most successful farmers in the county. In 1854 he married Margaret Hamilton, a daughter of Moses and Susan (Maul) Hamilton. By this marriage

there were born three children, one of whom is now living, viz: Ella J., wife of D. R. Collier. The mother of Mrs. Collier was born in Lowndes county, was a member of the Baptist church, and died in 1860. On June 22, 1862, Mr. Averiett married, for his second wife, Mary A. Wallis, daughter of Daniel and Louisiana (Welch) Wallis. To this marriage were born a large family, six of whom are living, viz.: Lillian L., W. W., Ruby R., Mary F., Onela, and Benjamin W. The mother of these children was born in 1846, and reared in Talladega county. She is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Averiett is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has always been a successful farmer, and is one of the leading democrats as well as one of the leading citizens of the county.

REV. THOMAS A. COOK, one of the pioneer teachers of Talladega county, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, in 1812. He was a son of Thomas and Maria (Cook) Cook, the former of whom was a sea captain, and was lost at sea with his ship in 1815. He was lost on what he designed to be his last voyage, and he had promised his wife that when he returned, he would quit the sea. After Capt. Cook's death, his widow determined to come to America. The first attempt to cross the Atlantic was frustrated by shipwreck in the English Channel; the second was defeated by shipwreck on the Isle of Man. In this disaster, the widow lost all her earthly possessions, except a looking-glass, which Rev. Thomas A. Cook now has in his possession, as a relic of heroism and disaster. The widow's third attempt was successful, and she landed at Charleston, S. C., in 1819, with her son. She had been educated in Scotland, and had there studied medicine; had been assisted to go through college by Mrs. Gladstone, and upon landing at Charleston, she began the practice of medicine, continuing to follow her profession till her death in 1857. Rev. Thomas A. Cook was educated, first at the schools of Charleston, second, by his mother, and in 1827, he entered Dr. Muhlenberg's institute at Flushing, L. I., where he remained three years. While at this institute, he was known as No. 2, and has a silver cup with that number engraved thereon. Upon leaving the institute, Dr. Muhlenberg presented him with a small gold cross, requesting him to wear it in remembrance of his preceptor. M. Cook, in compliance with this request, put the cross on in 1829, and has worn it continuously ever since, a period of sixty-three years. After leaving Dr. Muhlenberg's institute, he entered the college at Charleston, S. C., where he completed his classical education. In 1831, he entered the Episcopal Theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., remaining there three years. He then returned to South Carolina, and first directed his attention to the building of a church at Edgefield. During the illness of the rector, he took charge of a church at Buford, remaining about six months. He came to Alabama in 1836, settling in Florence, and was the pioneer Episcopal minister of Alabama. He built a church at Florence, and remained there three years, when he removed to La Fayette, Chambers county, where he organized a church

and remained three years. He then removed to Forsyth, Monroe county, Ga., remaining about one year, and then to Decatur, Ala., where he remained two years. He then came to Talladega, erected a school for young ladies, and taught this school for nearly thirty years. During his school teaching career, he and his wife have at times had as many as ninety pupils at the same time. In the latter part of 1874, he retired to the farm, where he now resides, and all the preaching he has done since that time has been without compensation. During his entire life, Mr. Cook has been a hard worker in the cause of religion and education. During the war, he organized a company with a view to entering the active service of the Confederacy; but was taken ill and had to abandon the design. In 1834, he married Miss Ann Eliza Jones, daughter of Elias and Tabitha (Johnson) Jones. To this marriage there were born twelve children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Maria Richard E., Julia, William A., Henry, Mary W., Florence V. and Nathaniel B. The mother of these children was born near Charleston, S. C., and, although brought up a Presbyterian, is now a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Cook is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is in full sympathy with the Scotch-Irish in this country. At a meeting of the Scotch-Irish, held at Atlanta, April 28, 1892, he was present, having got up from a sick bed to attend. Although he is now in the eightieth year of his age, he is remarkably strong, but says he is only waiting hopefully for the great change. While Mr. Cook has done much in the way of developing religious sentiment, yet his greatest work has been in the way of the education of young ladies, he having done more in this cause than any other man in Talladega county.

RICHARD E. COOK, one of the leading citizens of Talladega county, was born in Lauderdale county, Ala., October 1, 1837. He is a son of Thomas A. and Ann Eliza (Jones) Cook, the former of whom was a native of Scotland, and came to the United States about 1820. Richard E. Cook was reared on the farm, and received a good common school education. On June 24, 1861, he enlisted in company E, Tenth Alabama infantry, under Capt. J. J. Woodward, and served during the war as a private soldier. At one time he had his gun barrel shot in two and a splinter of the stock driven into his thumb. The scar of this wound, which was the only one he ever received, still remains. After the war he returned to Talladega county and began farming, which he continued many years. On December 10, 1866, he married Miss Mary E. Landers, daughter of James M. D. and Melvina (Russell) Landers, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, and the latter of North Carolina. They removed to Talladega county in 1846. He served as a justice of the peace many years. To the marriage of Mr. Cook to Miss Landers, were born nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Thomas L., Annie E., William Hunter, Windsor Russell, Julian and Gustave. The mother of these children is a native of Georgia, and is a member of the Methodist Episco-

pal church, south. Mr. Cook served some twenty-five years as a justice of the peace, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Although he began life with nothing, he now owns 1,500 acres of land, upon which he has an immense quantity of iron ore, and also a large quantity of clay, suitable for the manufacture of queensware, beside other valuable minerals. He is also interested in 2,000 acres of land in Clay county, Ala., which tract is also rich in minerals, and upon which gold has been found. He is now mining ore. He is an uncompromising democrat in politics, and in the gubernatorial campaign of 1892 was in favor of the re-election of Gov. Jones.

JOSEPH C. CUNNINGHAM, one of the oldest pioneers of Talladega county, was born in Jackson county, Ga., in 1832. He is a son of Joseph T. and Agnes (Montgomery) Cunningham, the former of whom was born in Virginia, in 1799. By profession he was a civil engineer, and he was a captain in the war of 1812. He came to Alabama in 1844, and settled on the farm where Joseph C. now resides. He was one of the largest land owners in the state, owning 3,000 acres in one body here in Talladega county, and also 2,500 acres in Georgia. After coming to Alabama he was stricken with paralysis and was an invalid for many years before his death. He was a rigid Presbyterian in his religious belief. The mother of J. C. Cunningham was born in Georgia in 1781 and was a daughter of Hugh Montgomery, a native of Tennessee. He was a colonel in the war of 1812. Joseph C. Cunningham came with his parents to Alabama when he was twelve years of age, and grew to manhood on the homestead farm. He received a very limited education, and to get that he had to walk three miles to the little log school house which he attended. In 1852 he married Miss Martha R. McClelland, daughter of William and Martha (Roby) McClelland, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, came to northern Alabama, was probate judge of Morgan county and represented Talladega county in the legislature when the capital was at Tuscaloosa. To the marriage of Joseph C. Cunningham with Miss McClelland were born four children, three of whom are living and are named as follows: Amanda S., John R. and Martha R. The mother of these children was born in Talladega county, in 1836. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a Mason, of the royal arch degree. In 1862, he enlisted in the late war in company C, Thirtieth Alabama infantry, under Capt. David Anderson. He began his service as second lieutenant, remained in his company until 1864, when he resigned and came home. He was in Hardy's battalion and was at Selma when the Union forces captured the place, but he himself made his escape. At the close of the war he returned to his plantation, and has since then continued to follow farming. He now owns 720 acres of land, a portion of the old farm on which his father settled. He is also largely interested in real estate in Texas. The land upon which his father settled is all in possession of different members of the family,

except 160 acres. Mr. Cunningham is now recognized as one of the leading farmers of the county, as well as one of the most prominent and substantial citizens.

JOHN DIXON, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Talladega county, was born in Tennessee in 1832. He was a son of James and Cynthia (Driskille) Dixon, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Tennessee. James Dixon was a tanner by trade, and after coming to Talladega county in 1832, followed his trade for seven years. He then removed to Texas, where he remained the rest of his life. Dr. Dixon came to Talladega county in the year of his birth, and remained here till he was eight years of age. He then went to Coosa county and lived with his grandparents, John Driskille and his wife, until he reached his majority. After receiving a good education he began reading medicine in 1856. In 1858 he entered the medical college at Philadelphia, graduating in 1859. Upon leaving college he located at Rockford, Coosa county, Ala., and there began the practice of his chosen profession. But the war coming on he enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Alabama infantry, at first known as Hilliard's legion, commanded by Col. Hall, was made assistant surgeon, and served in that capacity through the war. At Chickamauga he was put under Longstreet, went with that general to Virginia and was there at the surrender of Lee. After the war he located at Fayetteville, where he has since remained, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice and the confidence and esteem of all. In 1865 he married Matilda Kelly, daughter of James A. and Margaret (McNeil) Kelly. Of the children born to this marriage six still survive, viz.: Margaret B., James K., Catherine, Duncan P., Matilda and John. The mother of these children was born in Coosa county, Ala., in 1840. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. It has been said that Fayetteville has but two physicians; but it may be said, in offset, that these two are among the best in the state. Dr. Dixon is a member of the Masonic fraternity, stands very high as a man and as a citizen, and believing that every man ought to show his colors and carry his own principles into practice he voted for St. John for the presidency of the United States, being a very strong prohibitionist.

J. T. DONALDSON, M. D., the oldest and most prominent physician of Easta Boga, Ala., was born in Greenville, S. C., in 1842. He is a son of Nimrod and Sallie R. (McCollough) Donaldson, the former of whom was a farmer and merchant, and a son of Thomas and Mary (Cook) Donaldson, both of whom were of Scotch descent. Thomas Donaldson was in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war, and was in the battles of Cowpens, Eutaw Springs and King's Mountain. The mother of the doctor was a daughter of William and Jeannette (Anderson) McCollough, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Dr. J. T. Donaldson was raised in South Carolina, receiving a good common school education, but had not com-

pleted his studies when the war began, and in 1861 enlisted in company D, Hampton's legion. He was in the first battle of Manassas and most of the principal engagements in Virginia, was shot three times, and served until Lee's surrender, when he took a detachment of men and with them made his escape, riding from Lynchburg, Va., to South Carolina, more than 400 miles, in eight days, bringing the first news of Lee's surrender. He entered the army a private soldier, and by promotion was a first lieutenant at the close. During the last year of the war he commanded a party of scouts, in the Longstreet corps. After the close of the war he began reading medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. B. P. West, and in the winter of 1865 he entered the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, where he remained one term, and then during the years 1866 and 1867 he attended the Medical college at Charleston, S. C., graduating in the latter year, and immediately afterward began the practice of medicine at his old home, Greenville, S. C., where he remained until 1870. He then removed to Eastaboga, Ala., where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1875, he married Emma C. Turner, daughter of E. C. and Emma R. (Rutledge) Turner, the former a native of Georgia, the latter of Tennessee. Her father was a son of Matthew and Eliza (Thomas) Turner; and her mother, a daughter of Henry A. and Mary (Nichols) Rutledge. Her great-grandfathers, on both sides, Rutledge and Middleton, were signers of the Declaration of Independence. To the marriage of the doctor with Miss Turner there have been born eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Sallie T., Henry R., Mana Lieze, Hattie L., Milton L., and Boyce C. The mother of these children was born and raised in Talladega county. Both Dr. and Mrs. Donaldson are members of the Baptist church. The former has been a deacon in his church for twenty years, is a Mason, of the royal arch degree, and a Good Templar. In politics he is one of the staunchest of democrats, and one of the most influential citizens of the county, ever bold and fearless in advocating what he deems to be for the best interest of his country.

JAMES EMBRY, one of the oldest of the pioneers of Alabama, was born in Clarke county, Ga., June 5, 1820. He is a son of Elijah and Frances Noell Embry, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, but who came to Alabama with his family in 1839. He was a son of Joseph and Rachel (Olive) Embry, both natives of North Carolina. James Embry's father was in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of the Horseshoe. In politics he was an uncompromising old line whig. His mother was a daughter of Robert and Mary Noell. James Embry was reared in his native state until he reached his nineteenth year, and he then came to Alabama with his parents. All the education he ever received was at a six months' school, but he has been a great reader, and is well informed on all subjects of passing interest. On October 15, 1842, he married Louisa F. Collins, daughter of Jeremiah and Patsy (Moore) Collins both

natives of South Carolina, but who came to Alabama in 1819. The former was a great politician in his day. He lived to be ninety-four years of age. To the marriage of Mr. Embry with Miss Collins there were born seventeen children, thirteen of whom are now living, viz.: Joseph J., Jesse C., Martha F., Elizabeth, Mary A. J., James A., Harriet, Maggie, Ella, J. C., J. R., Alonzo, and Amanda. The mother of these children was born in Alabama, February 20, 1826, and both she and her husband are members of the Baptist church. The only office he ever held was that of bailiff for his precinct, to which he was elected in 1863. As he was an anti-war man, he wanted the office in order to keep out of the war, but he was not then and never has been an office seeker. After his marriage he settled on the farm where he now lives, cut the first stick of timber and made the first rails on the farm. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined in 1846. He is one of the substantial citizens of his county, and one of the most progressive and representative farmers of the state. Since the war he has been one of the leading democrats of the county. He supported Reuben F. Kolb in the last election for governor of Alabama.

W. E. FRANKLIN, a progressive young farmer of Talladega county, was born January 25, 1863. He is a son of James and Susan (Harmon) Franklin, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky, born March 19, 1819. He was the son of Thomas Franklin. The father of W. E. Franklin came to Alabama with his parents in 1821, they settling in Jefferson county. He was deprived of all educational advantages from his youth, but being a natural mathematician he was able without school training to transact all his own business. He assisted his father to clear up a farm in Jefferson county, and when the proper time came made his own start in life by working by the month, and by splitting rails. He was married and became the father of three children, of whom one only is now living—W. E. He was a Mason, a democrat, and a member of the Baptist church. During the war he rendered great service to the Confederate cause by hunting up deserters and returning them to the army. At the time of his death, which occurred September 1, 1887, he was highly respected by the citizens of the county. The mother of W. E. Franklin was a daughter of Jacob and Lucinda (Gann) Harmon, both natives of Tennessee. They came to Alabama, settling in Talladega county, and remained on the old farm until Mr. Harmon's death in 1884, when Mrs. Harmon moved to the home of W. E., and now lives with him. W. E. Franklin was reared on a farm, received a good common school education, and in 1879 entered Oxford college, Ala., remained there two years, taking a literary course. He then returned home, and since that time has given his entire attention to farming and his cotton gin, which he runs in connection with his farm. He now owns the old home place of 900 acres, which is under a high state of cultivation.

W. M. FRANKS, proprietor of the shingle manufactory at Stemley, Ala., is a native of Georgia, was born in 1866 in Bartow county. He is a son of S. M. and Eliza J (Templeton) Franks, both natives of South Carolina, the former born in 1826, and being a son of Charles and Alcy (Burdett) Franks. The grandfather of W. M. Franks was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father of W. M. Franks enlisted in the late war in the Eighteenth Georgia regiment, under Capt. Roper. W. M. Franks' mother was a daughter of William and Rebecca (Martin) Templeton, and her father was also a soldier in the war of 1812. W. M. Franks' father was a Mason, and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. He was a planter until after the war, but having contracted rheumatism while in the army, he was compelled to abandon farming and embark in merchandising, which he did, at Euharlee, Ga., where he remained in business until his death, in 1879. W. M. Franks was reared in Georgia, and received a good common school education there. After he came to Alabama, he spent three months in Moore's commercial college at Atlanta, and in 1884, he and his elder brother, F. A. Franks, came to Alabama, and were, for five years, in the employ of D. W. Rogers & Co., at Renfroee, engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles. In 1889 they embarked in the same business on their own account, at Stemley, which they conducted in partnership until the death of the elder brother, in 1891, since which time Mr. Franks has conducted it alone. He owns a large mill, having a capacity of 60,000 shingles per day, and employs thirty men. He also has five miles of railroad upon which logs are delivered to the mill. He also conducts a large general store in connection with his milling business for the convenience of his employees. Mr. Franks is a member of the Masonic fraternity, royal arch degree, and also a Knight of Pythias, and he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is one of the most enterprising young business men of Talladega county, and is one of the self-made men of the state.

BENJAMIN FREEZE, one of the pioneer settlers of Alabama, was born September 14, 1811. He is a son of Jacob and Martha (Tatum) Freeze, both natives of North Carolina, and Jacob Freeze was a son of Michael and Mary Freeze, early settlers of North Carolina. The family came to Alabama in 1818, first settling in the Cahawba valley, where Mr. Freeze opened up a farm, upon which he remained several years, when he removed to Talladega county. He settled near where Talladega now stands, and cleared up another farm. At that time the woods were full of Indians and wild game. Both he and his wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was a highly respected man, and lived to a good old age. Benjamin Freeze was brought up on a farm, attending school only when there was nothing to do on the farm. In 1861 he married Mrs. Margaret (Patterson) Florence, daughter of Reuben and Ruth (Waddle) Patterson, who were both natives of Tennessee. The

former was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Shirley) Patterson, and the latter was the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Huskey) Waddle. To the marriage of Mr. Freeze and Mrs. Florence, two children, James M. and Martha, were born. Their mother was born in Tennessee in 1828, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while her husband is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is one of the substantial citizens of Talladega county, and has always had the entire confidence and respect of all who know him. James M., the only son, was born in 1863, and grew to manhood on the old farm. He received a good education and has always remained with his parents. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight of Pythias. While yet a young man, he occupies a high place in the estimation of the community in which he lives.

GEORGE W. GREEN, one of the pioneers of Alabama, was born in Harris county, Ga., October 27, 1826. He is a son of Villit and Mary (Hallmark) Green, both of whom were natives of Georgia. The father of George W. Green immigrated to Alabama in 1830, settled at first in Chambers county, remaining there, however, only two years, when he returned to Georgia, living there the remainder of his life. His wife, the mother of George W., was a daughter of John and Amy (Satewhile) Hallmark, both of whom were natives of Georgia, but who emigrated to Texas, sometime in the twenties, where the former remained till his death. While he was always a farmer he had a fondness for hunting, which was the reason for his going to Texas, where he could continue his favorite sport. George W. Green came to Alabama with his parents, and although the family returned to Georgia after two years, he remained in Alabama, casting his lot among the Indians. After a while he hired out among the farmers, as they came to Alabama, and in 1853 he married Mary D. Thompson, daughter of John and Elizabeth M. (Taylor) Thompson. The former of these two people was born in Georgia, the latter in South Carolina. In January, 1835, they started to Alabama, but were driven back by the Indians. They therefore returned to Georgia, and remained there until the Indians were removed west of the Mississippi. They then returned to Alabama, where Mr. Thompson opened a farm, and lived upon it until his death. He was one of the old Indian fighters of this country. To the marriage of Mr. Green with Miss Thompson, there were born fifteen children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Mary E., John T., William H., Martha A., and James L. Their mother was born in Georgia in 1835. She is a member of the Baptist church. George W. Green enlisted, in 1862, in company A., of one of the Mississippi regiments, under Capt. A. C. Jones, and was detailed to the civil engineering and pontooning force. He was with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston on his famous retreat to Atlanta, and assisted to build the pontoons for that general to cross creeks and rivers on his way south. Although he was in several hard-fought battles, among them the battles

around Atlanta and at Jonesboro, he was never wounded. While in these last mentioned battles, his clothing all wore out, and he was reduced to a shirt, a pair of drawers and an old hat. He served to the close of the war, and then returned to Alabama, settling in Chambers county, where he began farming, and has since continued. He remained in Chambers county till 1867, when he sold his farm and removed to Tallapoosa county, where he remained until 1870, when he returned to Talladega, where he remained two years. He then lived eleven years in Coosa county, when he moved to the farm upon which he now resides. In his removals he made considerable money, by purchasing a farm, improving it, and selling at an advance, then purchasing, improving and selling another farm, and so on until he made enough money to pay cash for the farm he now owns. In this way he made his money, and at the present time he is one of the substantial citizens and prominent farmers of Talladega county.

B. W. GROCE, M. D., one of the oldest physicians, now retired, of Talladega county, was born in Lincoln county, Ga., February 12, 1820. He is a son of Shepherd and Susan (Steel) Groce, both natives of North Carolina. The father was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The doctor was raised an orphan, and his early educational advantages were very limited. In 1839 he began reading medicine with Dr. E. Lamar as his preceptor. He afterward attended the Georgia Medical college at Augusta, and graduated in March, 1842. March 22, 1842, he came to Talladega county, where he established himself in the practice of medicine, and continued in the practice forty-eight years. In 1849 he was elected by the whig party to the legislature, and served one term. He was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and in 1861 he was elected senator from Talladega county, and served until 1865. In 1888 he was elected state lecturer for the farmers' alliance, and served three years and in 1892 he was elected president of the farmers' alliance of Alabama. It will thus be seen that Dr. Groce is, and has been for many years, one of the most prominent political leaders in the state. It is evident to all who understand the nature of this remarkable movement, that those concerned therein, have gone into it from conscientious motives, and it is not necessary, in recognizing this fact, to pronounce judgment on the question, as to its necessity or policy, and it is very largely to the credit of such men as Dr. Groce, that they should have taken the stand they have, in many cases against strong public opinion. On June 1, 1841, Dr. Groce was married to Jane Lamar, daughter of Capt. Peter Lamar, a very prominent family of Georgia. Mrs. Groce was born in Georgia, and died in the August succeeding her marriage. On October 3, 1843, Dr. Groce married Miss Caroline B. McElderry, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Boteler) McElderry, by whom he had eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Thomas J., George C., William M. and John S. The mother of

these children was born in Morgan county, Ala., May 4, 1824, and died December 24, 1858. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. October 12, 1859, Dr. Groce married Miss Ann E. Boteler, daughter of Alexander and Matilda (McElderry) Boteler, by whom he had seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Mary L., Robert Lee, Martha C., and Ida McElderry. The mother of these children was born in Morgan county, Ala., May 15, 1836, and both she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Dr. Groce is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and, as has already been stated, he is one of the leading alliance men of Alabama, and a most earnest worker for the cause of that party. During the three years when he was state lecturer, he organized a great number of lodges in all parts of the state. In this alliance movement he is engaged, as in everything he undertakes, with his whole heart and soul, and he is one of its most able advocates.

W. BEN GROCE, one of the farmers of Talladega county, was born in Lincoln county, Ga., March 20, 1840. He is a son of Jared E. and Sarah (Simmons) Groce, both of whom were natives of Georgia, who came in 1840, to Alabama, and settled in Talladega county, at Curry station, where Mr. Groce remained until his death. He was a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church for more than forty years; his wife was also a member of the same church. He was also a Freemason. The mother of W. Ben Groce was a daughter of John and Mary (Mathewson) Simmons, both natives of Georgia. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. W. B. Groce was reared within one mile of where he now lives. He received a good common school education, and in 1860 married Cornelia Jackson, daughter of Daniel H. and Julia E. (Montgomery) Jackson, both natives of Georgia, who came to Alabama in 1836. Mrs. Groce was born and married in Talladega county. She was born October 20, 1840. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, while her husband is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the farmers' alliance. In 1861 he enlisted in company A, Eighth Confederate cavalry, under Capt. G. K. Miller, the regiment serving under Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and was wounded in October, by a gun shot through the foot, which rendered him unfit for further active service. After the close of the war, he began with nothing, and has gradually accumulated property until he now owns 500 acres of good land which is well improved. He is a prominent and leading citizen of the county, and one of its representative farmers. He has served as justice of the peace of the beat two years, and twelve years as superintendent of the schools of the county. He takes great interest in politics, and has always been a straightout democrat. Taken all in all, he is one of Talladega county's most prominent and reliable citizens.

MOSES HAMILTON, one of the pioneers of Talladega county, was born in Lowndes county, Ala., in 1828. He is a son of Moses and Susan

(Givan) Hamilton, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, who came to Alabama in 1822, and settled in Lowndes county, where they remained until their death. When Moses Hamilton came to Alabama, the country was in its primitive state; the woods were full of wild beasts, Indians and game. He lived to be sixty-three years of age. Moses Hamilton, whose name heads this paragraph, was reared in his native county, received a common school education, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. He then began life for himself. In 1849, he married Miss Sylvia A. Watson, daughter of Emsley and Mary (Ellis) Watson, both of whom were natives of Georgia. To this marriage three children were born, two of whom still survive, William A. and Moses A. Their mother was born in Lowndes county, Ala., in 1832, and died in 1859. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1860, Moses Hamilton married, for his second wife, Miss Harriet J. McPherson, daughter of William and Susan (Spear) McPherson. Mr. McPherson, a native of New York, came to Alabama at an early day. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. To the marriage of Mr. Hamilton and Miss McPherson were born ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Daisy E., Stella, Hudson, Ida, Jeannette, Jessie, Margaret and Robert. The mother of these children was born in Talladega county in 1842. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and they both take a deep interest in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Hamilton, after his marriage, remained in Lowndes county till 1857, when he came to Talladega county, and settled on the farm where he now lives. When he first came here, being a lover of shade trees, he planted some twenty oaks, and he has lived to see them grow to their present noble proportions, some of them being two and a half feet in diameter. He was not in the late war, but remained at home on his farm, working it for the benefit of the soldiers. All he raised on his plantation, except a living for his family, he devoted to the southern cause. After the war he was left without anything but his plantation, his forty-three slaves having been of course set free, and his plantation was badly grown up to bushes and briers. He however began hard work himself and now has his farm in a high state of cultivation. In politics, he has always been a democrat, and he is now one of the leading and most influential citizens of Talladega county, highly respected by all who know him. Certain breastworks are on his farm which are believed to have been erected by DeSoto, when on his way from Florida to the Mississippi river. At any rate they are very ancient, the oldest citizens having seen them there in their early boyhood, and Mr. Larkin Watters, one of the oldest inhabitants of the county, ploughed corn over them more than forty-six years ago, notwithstanding the works were far higher than at the present time.

J. T. HARRISON, one of the oldest medical practitioners in Talladega county, was born in Madison county, Ala., April 20, 1834. He is a son

of J. T. and Melinda (Stone) Harrison, both natives of Jamestown, Va. The former came to Alabama in 1818, landing in Huntsville, and assisted to survey the lands around Huntsville, near which city he located on a farm, and lived upon it until his death. He was a soldier of 1812, and was in the Indian war, being in the skirmishing which drove the Indians across Coosa river. His father, the grandfather of J. T. Harrison, was a native of England, and was a relative of President Benjamin Harrison. The mother of J. T. Harrison was a cousin of Chief Justice Stone, of Alabama. J. T. Harrison was reared in Madison county, Ala., and not having the advantages of a common school education in his youth, is what may be truly and appropriately called a self-made man. In 1852 he began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. W. B. Harrison, of Guntersville, Ala., and in 1855 he entered the Nashville Medical college, of Tennessee, remaining there eighteen months. He then returned to Marshall county, Ala., where he established himself in the practice of medicine, and remained there, thus engaged, thirteen years. In 1869 he removed to Talladega county, to the farm on which he now lives, and has, since that time, been actively engaged in the practice of medicine, as well as in the management of his farm. He has a large plantation, and from the two sources of income he is well situated, so far as this world's goods are concerned. In 1858, he married Belinda Cowan, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., daughter of Varner D. and Susan Collins. She was born in 1836, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and died in 1864. In 1868, Dr. Harrison married Sarah S. Groce, daughter of J. E. and Sarah (Simons) Groce. To this marriage have been born six children, four of whom are living, viz.: William G., Linda, W. Ben, and Matie. The mother of these children was born in Talladega county, in 1846, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Dr. Harrison is president of the board of censors of Talladega county, and he is also president of the board of health of the county. During the war he was for one year, post surgeon at Guntersville. Dr. Harrison has a high appreciation of the value of the education of the young, and is striving to so educate his children that, when they grow older, they may find themselves equipped, mentally, for the great struggle of life, and have no regrets that they were neglected in this particular. His son, W. Groce, was born in 1871, graduated at the A. and M. college, at Auburn, Ala., in 1890, and then began the study of medicine with his father. He then attended and graduated from the medical department of the university of Maryland, April, 1892. In August, 1892, he was assistant physician at Bay View, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Harrison's daughter, Linda, is a graduate from the Huntsville Female college, and also of a conservatory of music, in Baltimore, Md. In this way the doctor is performing, perhaps, the most important duty a parent owes his children, after supplying their bodily wants, while they are dependent upon

him; for it is certain that an uneducated person cannot judge of the past, or the present, or be equipped for the present or future.

J. W. HEACOCK, M. D., one of the leading physicians and planters of Talladega county, was born December 21, 1837, in the beat in which he now resides. He is a son of Dr. Joseph D. and Rachel M. (Garner) Heacock. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Alabama about 1833, settling in Talladega county, where he resided until his death. He practiced medicine in all forty years, and in Talladega county thirty-six years. His death occurred in 1869. J. W. Heacock was raised where he now lives, was educated in part in the common schools, finishing his education in the high school at Talladega. In 1861 he enlisted in company E, Tenth Alabama infantry, under Capt. John J. Woodward, and served until the close of the war. He was in the army of northern Virginia, and fought in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. He enlisted as a private soldier, and when the war closed he had been promoted to a first lieutenancy. He was only slightly wounded, notwithstanding his many battles. After the war he returned to his home and resumed the study of medicine, which he had dropped to go to the war. In 1866 he entered the medical department of the university of Louisiana, at New Orleans, graduated in 1868, returned to Talladega county, and there began the practice of his profession at his old home, where he has thus been engaged ever since. During the year last mentioned above he was married to Miss Belle Riser, daughter of George and Paralee (McElroy) Riser, by whom he had two children, Joseph D., who is a graduate of the Tulane university of New Orleans, the same college at which his father graduated from in 1868, the name only being changed. He is also a graduate of Howard college, at Birmingham. He began his practice in May, 1892. The other child is Alda Belle. The mother of these children was born in Talladega county, was raised in her native county, and died in 1874. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In 1875 Dr. Heacock married, for his second wife, Miss Lou E., sister of his first wife, by whom he has eight children, viz.: Georgia M., John W., Rachel P., Minnie, Walter J., Irene and Kathleen, twins, and Nannie M. The mother of these children was raised in Talladega county, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Dr. Heacock is a member of the Baptist church and of the Masonic fraternity. He served as a member of the lower house of the legislature four years, commencing in 1878. He is and always has been a straight-out democrat, and takes great interest in the success of his party. In connection with his medical practice he manages a large plantation, owning 2,500 acres of land. A large per centage of this land is under a high state of cultivation, and is well improved with all the necessary out-buildings and fences. Thus it will be seen that Dr. Heacock is one of the most prominent and also one of the most wealthy of the citizens of

Talladega county, as well as being held in the highest esteem by all classes of society.

R. H. HEASLET, one of the pioneers of Talladega county, was born in Madison county, Ala., May 13, 1822. He is a son of Benjamin C. and Ellenor K. (McCullough) Heaslet, the former of whom was a native of Tennessee, and a soldier in the Creek war. He was a son of William and Mary (Clark) Heaslet, the former of whom was a soldier under Gen. Washington all through the Revolutionary war. At least one incident in his career in this war is worthy of record in this sketch. Gen. Washington desired to send a dispatch across the Potomac river, but as the river was frozen over no one could be found to carry it across, until William Heaslet mounted his horse and volunteered to make the venture. He had but just landed safely on the other side of the river when the whole mass of ice broke up and floated down the river. The father of R. H. Heaslet came to Alabama in 1812, settled in Shelby county, and erected the first cotton gin in that county. He served in the war of 1812-15 under Gen. Jackson, and while living in Shelby county was a justice of the peace sixteen years. He removed to Talladega county in 1830, settled on a claim near the Coosa river, cleared it up and built upon it the first log cabin in Talladega county. He was married in 1799, and by this marriage he had ten children, seven of whom lived to maturity and became useful citizens, but two of whom now survive—R. H. Heaslet and Benjamin C. Heaslet. He was raised in Tennessee, was a cabinet maker by trade, followed his trade during the earlier years of his life, but later turned to farming, which vocation he followed then the rest of his life. Both he and his wife were members of the "Old Blue Stocking" Presbyterian church and took great interest in the cause of religion. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and died September 2, 1837. His wife died October 2, 1833. She was a daughter of Joseph and Mrs. (Kennedy) McCullough, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. Joseph McCullough was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was a surveyor and civil engineer by profession, and surveyed the lands in east Tennessee. He was also a school teacher, and had the honor of teaching his letters to Andrew Jackson, afterward president of the United States. R. H. Heaslet was raised in Alabama, and though he had but limited opportunities for securing an education in his boyhood days, yet in later life, by means of books and papers, he became unusually well informed on all subjects of general interest. On October 23, 1875, he married Mrs. Laura J. Parks, widow of Leonidas Parks, and daughter of James and Mary (McMillan) Graham. To this marriage there has been born one child, Laura L., a mute. In 1864 Mr. Heaslet enlisted under Capt. Hardie, in the Alabama infantry, and being a cripple he was assigned to the commissary department. He was however, not in active service. After the close of the war he began life without property or money, but has been so successful that now he is surrounded by all the necessities and comforts of life. His

daughter, Laura L., is a student at the Deaf and Dumb institute at Talladega. At a meeting of the directors, held June 25, 1892, she recited a piece of poetry on her hands, which Dr. J. H. Johnson, the principal, interpreted, and which Miss Atwood, one of the oral teachers, sang, Mr. Williams, a blind student, playing the accompaniment on the piano. Taken altogether it was considered a wonderful performance. Mr. Heaslet is one of the leading citizens and one of the most substantial planters. He can well remember when the Indians lived here. At one time it was reported that the Indians were coming upon the settlers, and Mr. Heaslet and his father remained in their cabin, while the rest of the family, and, indeed, the entire neighborhood, left the county, some of them never stopping until they reached Tuscaloosa. After all it proved to be a false alarm.

R. M. HENDERSON, the pioneer druggist, and one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Talladega, was born in Tennessee in 1827, February. He is a son of Samuel and Mahala (Blair) Henderson, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, and was brought to Tennessee when about a year old and followed the occupation of a farmer all his life. The latter was a native of Tennessee. R. M. Henderson remained on his father's farm till he was eighteen years old, and he then accepted a position as clerk in the drug store of Dr. Cannon, of Madison, Tenn., in which position he remained three years. In 1852 he removed to Talladega, Ala., and opened a drug store—the first in the place. In this store he has remained ever since. In 1860 he married Miss Mary D. Castleberry, daughter of Joseph H. and Nancy (Beavers) Castleberry, the latter of whom is still living at the age of eighty-three. To the marriage of Mr. Henderson and Miss Castleberry were born four children, viz.: Samuel H., R. W., Ida M. and Mammia. The mother of these children was born and reared in Alabama, was a member of the Baptist church and took great interest in the Sunday school, and died in 1870. In 1875 Mr. Henderson married Jane C. Cunningham, daughter of William J. Cunningham, a native of Georgia. His father, Ansil Cunningham, was a soldier all through the Revolutionary war. To the second marriage of Mr. Henderson have been born two children, viz.: Carrie and Nannie B. The mother of these children was born in Georgia, came to Alabama with her parents when ten years old, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Baptist church and is a royal arch Mason. During his long life in Talladega he has always been looked upon as one of the most substantial and reliable business men, honored and respected by all who know him for his many manly and social qualities.

H. G. HENDRICK, a prominent planter of Talladega county, was born in Lawrence district, S. C., in February, 1827. He was a son of Hansel and Rachel (Ragan) Hendrick, the former of whom was born in South Carolina in 1797. Hansel was brought up in his native state, but without

education. After he attained his majority, however, he learned to read and write and became a well informed man on all subjects of general interest. He was in the Creek war under Gen. Andrew Jackson, who kept him in his mess as a cook for a long time. In 1833, he came to Alabama, and settled in Talladega county, when his nearest neighbor, except the Indians, was eight miles away. The Indians were his warmest friends, as by dealing fairly with them he gained their confidence, and thus made them his friends. While he lived in South Carolina he served two terms in office as sheriff of Laurens county, and after removing to Alabama he served as justice of the peace for eighteen years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church for thirty years previous to his death, and he was for many years an elder in the church. He was a son of William and Margaret (Burgess) Hendrick the former of whom was a native of Virginia, and came to South Carolina at an early day. He was always a farmer, and came to Alabama with the father of H. G. Hendrick, and died here in 1836. Mrs. Rachel Hendrick was a native of Georgia, in which state she was brought up and educated. H. G. Hendrick was raised on the farm, and received only a country school education, but living as he did among the Indians, he learned their language. In 1848, he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. Pelham. He attended a medical college in Charleston, and then went to a medical college in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1852, and located in Talladega county, in the practice of his profession. He practiced in the eastern part of this county ten years, when he removed to Dallas county, Ala., and remained there nine years, enjoying a large practice. His practice here was so extensive and exacting that he broke down in health, and was compelled to retire for a time, and he then spent four years in seeking health and recreation. In 1854, he married Celestia Ann, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Montgomery) Cameron. To this marriage was born one child, Thomas H., who died at the age of nine years, and Mrs. Hendrick died in 1866. Mr. Hendrick then, in 1872, married Sallie Higgans, daughter of Joel and Sophronia (Turner) Higgans, and in the fall of 1873 he removed to the farm upon which he now resides, and has, since that time, devoted himself to farming. He was for a long time a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he is now a member of the Knights of Honor. He is also a member of the Presbyterian church. The doctor has a fine plantation situated one mile south of Talladega, which is well improved, and has upon it a fine residence and comfortable and convenient out-buildings. He is one of the substantial citizens of the county, and a highly respected man.

JAMES M. HENDRICKS, a leading business man of Fayetteville, was born in Marshall county, Ala., May 3, 1849. He is a son of Madison and Elizabeth (Nobles) Hendricks, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. The former was a Baptist minister, beginning his ministerial work, when eighteen years old. He was a son of James and Mrs. Hendricks,

James Hendricks being a native of Maryland and a soldier in the war of 1812. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. James Hendricks came to Alabama about 1827 or 1828, settling in Cherokee county and remaining there until within a few years of his death. Madison Hendricks was reared in Cherokee county from a small boy, having come to that county with his parents when quite young. He received a good education for those days and rose to be one of the most prominent men of the state. He represented DeKalb county in the state legislature six different terms. He was naturally a leader of men, and was one of the prominent politicians of his day. He was a public-spirited man, was the very soul of honor, and was a supporter of all legitimate enterprises. He lived to be seventy-three years old. James M. Hendricks rose to manhood mostly in DeKalb, Cherokee and St. Clair counties. He had the advantage of a good common school education. In 1876 he married Miss Virginia Wallis, daughter of William and Missouri (Welch) Wallis. William Wallis, deceased, one of the pioneers of Alabama, was born in South Carolina in 1823. He was a son of John and Sinia (Bloyse) Wallis. He was reared in South Carolina until he was about sixteen years of age, when he came to Alabama and settled in Talladega county, where he remained until his death. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and also Civil war, being a member of company A, Thirtieth Alabama infantry. He went out as a lieutenant, but soon rose to the rank of captain, and held that position until the time of his death, which occurred at the siege of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, where he was killed. In 1857, he married Miss Missouri Welch, daughter of Daniel and Mary (George) Welch. Daniel Welch was born in North Carolina, but removed to Tennessee, when a boy, and there grew to manhood. He was a soldier under Gen. Jackson for three years during the war of 1812. He was with Jackson when he marched through Talladega county, and he made up his mind that as soon as peace was restored, he would locate in what is now Talladega county. After the close of hostilities, therefore, in 1816, he came to Alabama and settled where Wetumpka now stands. There being very few white settlers here at that time, he moved in about one year to Jackson county, remaining there until 1823, when he removed to what is now Talladega county, his wife being the first white woman that ever stood upon the soil of the county. He remained in Talladega, near the Welch springs, which take their name from him, until the day of his death. Here he soon made friends with the Indians, and soon was capable of wielding a great influence over them. He remained friendly with them until their departure. He was a great admirer of Andrew Jackson; was an ardent democrat; was an officer in the militia; was for many years, drill master, and died September 1, 1840. He was married August 7, 1816, and was, by this marriage, the father of five children, two of whom are still living, viz.: Alabama and Missouri. The mother of these children was born in Jefferson county, Tenn., June 7, 1797, and came to Alabama the

same year. She was one of the true pioneer women of those days. Often when the Indians were on the war path, she would take her children and go to the woods, lying out all night until the danger was past. It often happened, that when there was trouble with the Indians, her husband was able to so influence them, that it was soon over, or in case of anticipated trouble, it was often prevented by him. On one occasion, an Indian came to her house when her husband was away from home, angry because of the killing of another Indian, sat down in the door for some time, but finally went away without doing any harm; she, herself, though, being afraid of him, took her children and went to the woods and awaited her husband's return. To the marriage of Mr. Wallis with Miss Welch; there were born four children, viz.: Mary Alabama, Virginia, Louisiana W. and Willie. The mother of these children was born in 1827, and is believed to have been one of the first white children born in Talladega county. Both he and wife were members of the Baptist church, he being a deacon in the church from 1853 until his death. When he came home from the Mexican war, he brought with him four pieces of Mexican money, and when he was killed in 1863, he had four silver dimes in his pocket. He had four daughters, and each of his daughters has one of these pieces of Mexican money, and also one of the silver dimes. He was well-known all over the county as one of the best citizens, always favoring temperance and every other cause, that, on his opinion, was for the good of the community. To the marriage of Mr. J. M. Hendricks and Miss Wallis, there were born four children, viz.: Otis, Bertie, Cammie and Nobles. The mother of these children was born and reared in Fayetteville. She was born April 26, 1856, and is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Hendricks began traveling in 1870, as a commercial man, in the grocery line, and continued until 1875. This year he left the road and established himself in the business of general merchandising at Fayetteville, and has been in this business ever since. In 1877 he circulated a petition for a postoffice at this place, and through the assistance of Gen. W. H. Forney, secured the office, and was appointed, by President Grant, as the postmaster. He has held the office ever since, and has worked it up to a money order office. He is one of the leading and progressive men of the county. He is a democrat in politics, as was his father.

T. L. ISBELL, a prominent farmer of Talladega county, was born in the same county in 1837, and on the farm where he now resides. He was a son of James and Rutelia (Huston) Isbell. The former was born in Buncombe county, N. C., came to Talladega county early in the thirties, and settled on the farm where T. L. Isbell now resides. This was the old battlefield where Gen. Jackson fought the Creek Indians, and eighteen of Jackson's men are buried within 300 feet of the house. He was a merchant in Lowndes county for a few years, was one of the leading merchants in Talladega for many years, and organized the first bank in

Talladega. He remained in the banking business until his death. He was also president of the First National bank of Selma at the same time. His father was a native of North Carolina. The mother of T. L. Isbell was a native of Tennessee, having been born at Knoxville, and was a daughter of Judge Robert Huston, who was probate judge of Knoxville for many years. T. L. Isbell was reared on a farm, and had but little education in his youth; but later in life he became a great reader, and informed himself, through books and papers, on all subjects of general interest. At the age of twelve he entered his father's store, and later, he entered the bank. Afterward he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued for six years. During the first year of the war, he acted as overseer on his father's farm, and, in 1862, enlisted in his brother's company, First Alabama infantry. He was in the forty-nine days' fight at Port Hudson, was taken prisoner, paroled, and sent home. Soon afterward his regiment was re-organized at Cahaba, Mr. Isbell being placed on detached duty at Selma, and placed in the machine shops, where he was again captured and held a prisoner for seven days. He was then again set at liberty. The war ended shortly afterward, and he again entered the mercantile business, and continued there, in connection with banking, till his health failed and he retired to the farm. In 1883, he married Mattie J. Norris, daughter of James and Sarah (Moss) Norris. Her father is one of the leading merchants of Selma, having been connected with the mercantile and banking business for many years. To Mr. Isbell's marriage with Miss Norris there have been born four children, three of whom are living: Thomas H., Mossie and Rutelia H. Their mother was born in Selma and reared there. Both Mr. and Mrs. Isbell are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is an earnest and liberal supporter of both church and school. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He owns 600 acres of good farming land one-half mile from Talladega, and his home is surrounded by all the comforts and necessities of life, the yard around the house being especially beautiful with evergreens and shrubs. He belongs to one of the oldest and best families of the state, and is everywhere recognized as one of its foremost citizens.

JOSEPH H. JOHNSON, M. D., leading physician of Talladega, and principal of the institute for the deaf and dumb, the academy for the blind, and the academy for the colored deaf and blind, was born in Georgia, in 1832. He was a son of Seaborn J. and Minerva (Fannin) Johnson, both of whom were natives of Georgia. The former was a prominent attorney of Floyd county, Ga., where he practiced law and followed planting on a large scale. Joseph Fannin, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Johnson, was also a native of Georgia, in which state he remained until his death. Col. Fannin, a cousin of Mrs. Johnson, was massacred at the Alamo, and a county in Texas is named after him. Joseph H. Johnson was raised on the farm, with the advantage of the neighborhood schools, and he was



also educated at Hern school in Georgia. He began teaching the Georgia Institute for the deaf and dumb, remaining there nine consecutive years. In 1854 he left the institution and entered Charleston Medical college, one course of lectures. He then went to Philadelphia, graduated in 1856, and returned to Georgia, where he taught another year. In 1858 he came to Talladega and opened a school for the deaf and dumb. Of this school he had charge until 1861. In March of that year he organized company G, First Alabama infantry, of which he became captain, serving as such officer one year. He then met with an accident which rendered him unfit for active duty, and he returned to Talladega. Again he assumed charge of the institution for the deaf and dumb, and has since that time been in control. In 1836 he secured the establishment of a department for the blind, in connection with the institute for the deaf and dumb, and in 1891 he was the prime mover in the establishment of the asylum for the deaf and blind of the colored race. He has superintended all the improvements made in and about the asylum, and has it beautified all around with shade trees and flower gardens, so that at the present time this institution is not only one of the most beautiful in the state, but it has a capacity of accommodating 250 patients. Too much credit can not be given Dr. Johnson for his labors in behalf of the unfortunate of both races and of both sexes in this noble institution, and it will be many a year before his work in this direction will be forgotten. He was married, in 1853, to Emily Darden, daughter of Judge Abner and Nancy (Morris) Darden. Judge Darden was a native of Georgia, was an eminent jurist and an intimate friend of Alexander H. Stephens. For fourteen years he was in the legislature, either in the house or in the senate. Mr. Stephens and he were from the same county, and when one would go to the senate the other would go to the house. His obituary was written by Mr. Stephens, as was most fitting, as they had been devoted friends during life. To the marriage of Dr. Johnson with Miss Darden were born four children: Seabora, Joseph H., Jr., Annie and Helen. She was a native of Georgia, and both she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is the only one now living that has presided in all the grand Masonic bodies in the state. He is a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows and is a Knight of Honor. He has served about ten years as alderman of Talladega, and is one of the most prominent and best of the citizens of Talladega county.

D. C. KELLER, M. D., one of the oldest physicians of Talladega county, was born August 25, 1824. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Cromer) Keller. John Keller was one of triplets, and was born in Marlborough, Va., in 1788. He moved with his father to Newberry, S. C., in 1792. He received a good education, and began life as a teacher in the common schools, following that vocation for many years. He afterward settled on a farm, and followed farming the rest of his life. His death occurred in

1852. He was a son of Jacob and Susanah Keller, the former of whom served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Dr. Keller's mother was born in Newberry, S. C., in 1793, and both his parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father was an earnest worker in the Sunday school, and organized a great number of schools of this kind. Dr. Keller was born in Abbeville, S. C., and was raised on the farm. He attended a school for several years at Greenwood, S. C., taught by Prof. James Giles and James Leslie. Here he received his preparatory education, and, in 1840, he entered the university of the city of New York, graduating in 1844, and during the vacation traveled through the New England states. In 1844, he commenced reading medicine, Franklin Branch, M. D., being his preceptor, and he graduated, in 1847, from the Philadelphia college of medicine. On leaving college he entered upon the practice of his profession, in partnership with his preceptor, and remained one year. He then removed to Lexington, Ga., where he remained three years, when he removed to Auburn, Ala. Here he remained until the war, and in 1861 entered the Southern hospital, and was of great assistance to the sick and wounded during the war. He also did a great deal of work for the government of the Confederate States, in the way of making purchases, and in establishing a detective agency in Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia and Tennessee. While not engaged in work for the Confederacy, he devoted his time to his profession. He has now been continuously in the practice of medicine for more than forty-five years. On October 15, 1859, he married Sarah Clark, daughter of Hon. Z. H. and Elizabeth (Mattox) Clark. The former was a prominent citizen of Georgia, serving many terms in the legislature. Mrs. Keller died February 19, 1852, and on February 22, 1855, Dr. Keller married Mary E. Carlton, daughter of James and Rebecca (McGuire) Carlton. James Carlton was born in Virginia in 1799. To this second marriage of Dr. Keller there have been born five children, two of whom are living, viz., Eola R., wife of Middleton Hubbard, and Dr. W. C., who is in the practice of medicine in Texas. The mother of these children was born at Union Point, Ga. Both the doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the order in 1864. He is one of the public-spirited citizens of the county, and has educated many children beside his own. He is always ready to assist in any enterprise that will build up the town, and in politics he has always been a democrat. He assisted in the organization of the Medical society of Talladega county in 1884, and has ever since then been a member. He attended the first meeting of the National Medical association in Philadelphia in 1847, Dr. Arnold of Savannah being president, and he has always taken great interest in whatever tends to advance the medical profession.

T. J. LAW, a son of one of the pioneers of Alabama, was born in Marengo county, this state, September 7, 1831. He was a son of Isaiah

and Sarah E. (Goldson) Law, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, but who came to Alabama about 1830. They settled in Marengo county, and remained there until the death of Mr. Law, after which the widow removed to Dodge county, where she remained until her death. Both Isaiah Law and his wife were members of the Baptist church. When they came to Alabama they settled in the woods, where Mr. Law cleared up a farm. He was of Irish descent. His father was also named Isaiah, being a native of Ireland and coming to America at an early day. T. J. Law was reared on a farm and attended school only six weeks in his life. He has always followed the occupation of farming, but, in addition to this calling, he has during the last three years kept a hotel at Fayetteville and another during the summer months at Talladega Springs. In 1861 he married Mrs. Catharine Nunn, daughter of Mr. Lasetter. She was a native of Alabama, was a member of the Baptist church and died in 1883. In 1884 Mr. Law married Mrs. Sarah A. Law, daughter of Dent and Mary (Moss) Lamar. She was also a native of Alabama, and was brought up in this state. In 1861 he was detailed as a contractor and worked thus through the war. At the beginning of the war he owned twenty-eight slaves and had just bought a plantation on credit, having his money invested in slaves. As a natural consequence of the war he lost his slaves and so could not pay for his plantation. He therefore lost all he had had and had to begin over after the war with nothing, and in addition to this greatly in debt. He has, however, succeeded in accumulating considerable property, and now owns a large plantation which is under a high state of cultivation. He has always been a democrat in politics and has always taken a great interest in elections. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and stand high in the social scale.

THOMAS J. LEE, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Talladega county, was born in October, 1861, in North Carolina. He is a son of Joshua and Eliza (Doster) Lee, the former of whom was a second cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and commanded a regiment as colonel, during the late war, serving in Stonewall Jackson's division through the entire war. He was, by profession, a school teacher, but also followed farming in connection with his teaching. Dr. Lee was reared in Georgia, received a good education, and taught one term of school. He began reading medicine in 1879, and in 1880 entered the literary department of Vanderbilt university. After spending ten months in this department, he entered the medical department, from which he graduated in 1883. He then located at Stilesborough, Ga., where he began the practice of his profession, and where he remained until 1887. He then located at Childersburg, Ala., and formed a partnership with Dr. T. J. Powell. This firm has a very large practice, covering a very extensive territory. In 1885, Dr. Lee was married to Miss Josie Fowler, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Moseley) Fowler. The parents of Miss Fowler were both natives of South Carolina. To this marriage there were born two children.

Mary and Joshua. The mother of these children was born in South Carolina. She is a member of the Baptist church. Dr. Lee is a member of the Odd Fellow lodge in his town, and was one of the charter members. He is one of the prominent younger physicians of the county.

A. LESSOR, a prominent citizen of Talladega county, was born in Vermont, in 1831. He is a son of Joseph and Mary Lessor, the former of whom was of French descent and was born in Quebec. A. Lessor received a very limited education, for at the age of twelve years he was bound out as an apprentice to a bridge carpenter, and remained with him nine years. During this time he went to school but a short time in the winters. After becoming of age he worked for the same man with whom he had served his apprenticeship one year more, and then he accepted a position as foreman for another year. During the time he worked at his trade he was employed on the following railroads: the Vermont Central; Vermont Southern; a railroad in Canada; Marietta & Cincinnati; Ohio & Mississippi; New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern; New Orleans & Opelousas; Mobile & Ohio, and East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia. On the latter road he was foreman of the bridge crew, and was supervisor of the track. He was at work on the latter road when the war came on and the company would not let him off to enlist in the army. In 1861 he married Dollie Cavanaugh, who died about four months after marriage. In 1866 he married Mrs. Susan A. Caldwell, daughter of Miner J. and S. A. (Smith) Cleatt. To this marriage there were born seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Anna, Henry, George, Caroline, Maud and Earnest D. Their mother was born in Georgia, and came to Alabama with her parents in 1838. She is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Lessor served as justice of the peace while living in Kymulga beat, six years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He joined the Odd Fellows at Chillicothe, Ohio, but discontinued his relations with this order after coming to Alabama. While he began life very poor, yet, by hard work, which he was compelled to perform, he has not only made a good living for his family, but he has also accumulated a comfortable competency for his old age. He owns 400 acres of land in Talladega county and is one of the best citizens of the county. In politics he is a straight out democrat, but has never been an office seeker.

N. C. LOONEY, a prosperous farmer of Talladega county, was born in St. Clair county in 1835. He is a son of John and Cinderella (Cooper) Looney. John Looney is a native of Tennessee and his wife was a native of South Carolina. He came to Alabama about 1822 with his parents. He was a son of John and Elizabeth Looney, both of whom were of German descent. Mr. N. C. Looney was reared mostly in Coosa county, coming here in 1836 with his parents, and settling within one mile of where he now lives. The country was then new, and the work upon the farm so necessary that he had but little time to devote to securing an education. He had to help his father make a living for the

family. In 1859, he married Mary E. Blakely, by whom he had eight children, seven of whom are now living. viz.: Nettie, Viola, Eliza, Ruby, Iscie, Claudius and Emma. The mother of these children was born in Alabama, and reared in that state. Both Mr. and Mrs. Looney are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In 1862 Mr. Looney enlisted in company B, Thirty-fourth Alabama infantry, under Capt. John H. Slaughter, and served throughout the war. He participated in some very hard fought battles, among which may be named Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. At the last battle he was captured and taken to one of the northern prisons, where he was held until June 22, 1865, when he was released. He then came home to begin life anew. At first he embarked in the tanning business, which he continued three years. He then engaged in farming, milling, running a saw mill, grist mill and a cotton gin. He has thus been engaged ever since, and has made his business a success. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a representative farmer of the county, a prominent democrat and a leading and most worthy citizen.

WILLIAM MCPHERSON (deceased) was one of the pioneers of Alabama and one of the early settlers in Talladega county. He was a most remarkable man in many ways. He was born in the state of New York in 1785, and died June 24, 1891. He was of Scotch descent, both his parents having been born in Scotland. They came to this country at an early day. Their names were Charles and Isabelle (McPherson) McPherson. William McPherson was raised on a farm, receiving a liberal education, and while in his teens began life for himself by clerking in a store in New York city. He was always a great reader, and kept by him a large quantity of books and papers, for handy reference. While in New York, in 1807, he saw Fulton's first steamboat, the Clermont, steam away up the Hudson river. He served in the war of 1812, and after the close of that war, again became a clerk in a store in New York city, remaining in this position until 1819. During this time, by close economy, he managed to save up \$600, with which he bought goods. These goods he shipped to Mobile, Ala., reaching there in December, 1819. Here he rented a store, put his goods in the building, and the second night of his occupancy of this building, had the misfortune to lose all by fire. Being thus left without any property he accepted a position in a store at Mobile, remaining thus engaged about two years. During his second year his employer, Mr. Levens, was so favorably impressed with him, that he sold him a bill of goods on credit, with which goods he removed to Vernon, Ala., on the Alabama river, and established himself in business there, meeting with great success. He also made very fortunate investments in cotton, buying while it was low and selling when it was high, thus realizing a handsome profit. The \$14,000 made in this way he invested in land. In 1835, he removed to what is now Fayetteville, resumed his mercantile business and contin-

ued thus engaged until 1872. He was also at the same time interested in the operation of saw mills, grist mills and cotton gins. Besides being a very successful business man he was a very large land owner, having at at one time 10,000 acres of land. He was also prominent in politics, being, in 1839, elected to the legislature of Talladega county, and served two years. He also at other times held other and minor offices. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was an earnest worker for the church and Sunday school. He was present at the preaching of the funeral sermon of Alexander Hamilton. In 1831 he married Martha Mims, daughter of Marshall and Jane Mims. Mrs. McPherson was a native of Georgia, and died in the latter part of 1836. September 21, 1837, he married Susan S. Spear, daughter of Moses and Amelia (Ewing) Spear. Moses Spear was a native of Maryland, and was one of the pioneer ministers of Tennessee and Kentucky. He joined the Methodist Episcopal conference in 1783, devoted his whole life to the ministry and died in Texas in 1840. Mrs. Amelia Spear was born in Virginia in 1774, emigrated with a colony from Virginia at an early day to Tennessee, and was raised in the fort at Nashville. While an inmate of this fort she witnessed many a fight between the whites and the Indians, and upon different occasions she was chased by Indians, while she was on a bare-backed horse with a child in her arms. She was one of the true-hearted pioneer women of those early days, and always performed her part of the duty of the pioneer. She was one of the seven that formed the first Methodist society in Nashville, in 1790. To the marriage of Mr. McPherson with Miss Susan Spear, there were born nine children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Jeannette, William G., Roxanna, Charles C., and Samuel. Robert died in 1881. The mother of these children was born in 1815, near Nashville, Tenn. She had the advantage of good schools, and was well educated. In 1835, she removed to Talladega county, Ala., for the purpose of teaching school, and hers was the first school for girls taught in the county. She taught the first Sunday school in the southern end of the county, which she organized in 1840, and her husband attended Sunday school up to within a few years of his death. She also taught a school, without charge, for such young ladies as were unable to pay tuition. Mr. McPherson's death was a great shock and caused a great loss to the community. He was a man well known for his liberality to the poor, and was never known to press a poor man for a debt that was difficult for him to pay. He was a liberal supporter of the church and Sunday school. Dying at the great age of one hundred and six years, there are few if any men who have ever lived in Talladega county who have made the profound impression on the public mind, made and left by Mr. McPherson by his noble aims and lofty purposes. Mrs. McPherson still survives at the age of seventy-seven, and enjoys the respect of a large circle of acquaintances and friends. At this

advanced age, Mrs. McPherson has recently written, for the public press, a sketch of the life of her husband, some extracts of which are here inserted. Invernesshire, in Scotland, is the place whence the McPherson family came to America prior to the Revolution, settling a small colony in Albany county, N. Y. This colony brought with them a minister of the Scottish church, to which the colonists adhered until the presbytery formed an independent church some years after peace was made with Great Britain. William McPherson, Sr., was the father of Charles, who, in turn, was the father of the William who came south. He was born May 12, 1785, was baptized in the kirk of Scotland at eight years of age, and spoke Scotch until nine years old. Among the early events of his life, beside those already recorded, he remembered the text selected for the funeral sermon of Alexander Hamilton: Samuel II., ch. 3, v. 33. He also traveled on a boat with Aaron Burr, whom he considered to be a sad-looking and unhappy man, and in 1824, had the pleasure of seeing Lafayette land on the shores of America. He fought during the war of 1812-15, in Capt. Buckley's company, Col. Swarthon's regiment, doing duty on Staten Island, but not taking part in any active battle. In after years he was a great admirer of Grover Cleveland, and would have voted for him in 1892, had not death carried him away.

W. L. MILLER, general manager of the Talladega Mercantile company, was born in Wilcox county, Ala., in 1860. He is a son of George O. and Susan C. (Trussell) Miller, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, came to Alabama in 1834, and was a soldier in the late war, being a member of company C, Forty-fourth Alabama infantry. Mrs. Susan C. (Trussell) Miller was a native of South Carolina. W. L. Miller was raised in his native county, and was more fortunate in his youth than many others, in that he received a liberal education. After leaving school, and at the age of sixteen, he accepted a clerkship in a grocery store, at Shiloh, Ala., with T. I. Hosea. His wages for the first year were \$5 per month, and for the second year, they were \$8 per month. For the third year his employer offered him \$10 per month, which he refused to accept, and, as a consequence, he retired to farm labor, at which he continued six months, when he accepted a clerkship with J. M. Varner, with whom he remained six months. He then again returned to the farm, remaining this time on the farm two years. During his second year on the farm, he established, in December, 1879, a store, six miles west of Shiloh, on his own account, which he continued three years, or until 1883. In September, 1883, he opened a branch store at Magnolia, and at the close of the same year, closed his store at Shiloh. He conducted the store at Magnolia until 1890. In the meantime he established, in 1885, a branch store at Gullett's Bluff, Wilcox county, which he conducted for some years, closing it out in 1890. In 1888, Mr. Miller, in company with J. A. Blackburn, established a wholesale grocery store in Talladega, the first in the place, and 1889 they admitted to partnership W. M. Groce, changing the

name of the firm to Miller, Blackburn & Co. This firm continued one year, and in January, 1890, Mr. Miller bought the interests of his partners, and conducted the business under his own name. Some time previously, there had been started a wholesale grocery store by D. L. Lewis & Co., and on November 4, 1890, this company and Mr. Miller consolidated their business, and changed the name to the Talladega Mercantile company, which is still in existence, and has a capital of \$50,000. Mr. Miller owns the controlling interest in this company, has the exclusive management of its business, and has made a dividend regularly, since then, every six months, all of which is a tribute to his able management. In 1890, he was married to Miss Samuella Jemison, by whom he has one child, Lawrence J. Mrs. Miller is a native of Texas, and was educated at Hollings institute, of Virginia, and in New York city. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Miller is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics, is a democrat. That he is prominent in his party, and a trusted counselor, is evident from the fact that he has been a delegate to every state convention, with one exception, since he was twenty-one years of age. Thus, in business and in politics, as well as in social life, he is equally honored and respected.

SANDY MORRISS, a prominent farmer of Talladega county was born on the farm where he now lives in February, 1854. He is a son of William A. and Susan (Wynn) Morriss. The parents were both natives of Georgia, came to Alabama in 1833, and settled near Talladega. Here Mr. Morriss cleared up a farm and remained upon it ten years, when he removed to the creek near the land his son now owns. There he remained a few years, and then removed to the farm where his son now lives. He then erected a house near Plantersville, that he might educate his children. Not having received much education himself he was the more anxious to give his children the advantages of which he had himself been deprived. On April 22, 1830, he married Betsey Ann Darden, by whom he had five children, viz.: Louisa, Abner D., Mary S., William S., and Betsey A., Mary S. and William S. having died. The mother was born in Georgia, September 23, 1815, and died February 25, 1840. On November 23, 1841, he married Susan Wynn, daughter of James and Lockey Wynn, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Ellen L., Robert H. B., James W., Susan M., Emma, Fannie L., Sanders and Anna S. Four of these children are now living, viz.: Ellen L., James W., Emma and Sanders. The mother of these children was born in Georgia, June 28, 1818. Mr. Morriss was a member of the Baptist church, and toward the latter part of his life was an earnest worker in the cause of religion. His vocation was that of a farmer and at the time of his death he owned a large plantation. Sandy Morriss was brought up on the old homestead and received a good common school education. In 1883 he married Minerva C. Garrett, by whom he has had seven children, of whom five are living, viz.: William G., Sallie A., James W., Susan, and Ellen M. The mother of these children was born

and raised in Georgia, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Morriss has always been a democrat, and takes great interest in politics. He is one of the progressive young farmers of the county, and is well respected by all who know him.

JOHN ODEN, one of the pioneers of the state of Alabama, and one of the leading farmers of Talladega county, is as fully deserving of mention in a work of this kind as any man in the state. He was born in Autauga county, in May, 1823. His parents were Joshua and Charlotte (Funderburg) Oden, both natives of South Carolina, who came to Alabama in early pioneer days. The father of Joshua Oden was Alexander Oden, who was born in Frederick City, Md. Joshua Oden was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving as a lieutenant through the entire war. John Oden was reared in Autauga county until ten years of age, when he came with his parents to Talladega county. They settled on a farm near where Mr. Oden now lives. Here he grew to manhood, assisting his father very materially in clearing up the farm. Early morning would find him with ax and maul at work in the woods, the hard and continued labor being at length repaid by the beautiful and profitable field of grain. In the meantime, John Oden attended school in the pioneer log school house, its puncheon floor and seat showing that educational facilities were very poor indeed. He was married in 1844 to Elizabeth J. Peoples, daughter of William H. and Jane (Herrod) Peoples, by whom he had three children, two of whom are now living, viz.: William P. and Elizabeth J. The mother of these children was born in Alabama, and died in 1853. In 1855 Mr. Oden married, for his second wife, Miss Catharine E. Crumpler, daughter of Albert and Maria (Zeigler) Crumpler, by whom he also had three children, Albert G., Mollie and Lutie Maud. The mother of these children is also a native of Alabama. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In 1861, when the war came on, Mr. Oden could not content himself at home, notwithstanding he had large financial interests that needed his attention. He therefore assisted in organizing company K, Tenth Alabama infantry, and was at first its first lieutenant, but was made its captain before the company took the field. He served as became a true soldier until 1863, being wounded twice at the battle of Antietam, and in 1863 he resigned and came home. But he had not been home more than twenty days when he organized another company, composed of old men and boys, and returned to the field to continue the struggle for states' rights and the southern Confederacy. He remained in actual service then until the close of the war. His last engagement was at Columbiana, Ala., when he made an attack upon Gen. Wilson's forces, which were making a raid through the state. After the war he returned to his home in Talladega county, where he has since remained, and he says he wants it understood that, although he has been in twenty different states, he prefers his own home to any he has ever seen. Mr. Oden's home is a very beautiful one,

and one only has to see it to appreciate the meaning of the word. When the war closed Mr. Oden was in little better circumstances than many who were less fortunate than he at the beginning of the war. He had saved a few bales of cotton from the general wreck which were held by the Confederacy. This he redeemed and was holding for a high price, when one day, on his way to Talladega, he met Gen. Christler, who had established headquarters there, and who wanted to buy Mr. Oden's cotton. Gen. Christler offered him fifteen cents per pound for his cotton, and advised him to take it, for he might have it taken from him. He therefore sold his cotton to Gen. Christler, and, upon reaching Talladega a few minutes later, found that cotton was selling for twenty cents per pound. Since that time he has accumulated property, and now has a large plantation, most of which is under a high state of cultivation. In connection with his farming he is largely interested in the lumber business, and has been for several years engaged in saw milling. He is a man that has always stood very high as a citizen, and has unlimited credit. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has always been a democrat in politics, taking a deep interest in the success of his party but never allowing himself to be a candidate for office. While he has never been a church member, yet he always liberally supports the cause of religion. His property, his character, and his good works form a basis for the certain and lasting popularity which he enjoys.

S. W. PACE, a leading young business man of McElderry, was born in Clay county, Ala., December, 1848. He is a son of William S. and Mary J. (Dozier) Pace. The former was born in Clay county, Ala., and the latter in Georgia. William S. Pace was a son of D. E. and Militie (Leverite) Pace, both of whom were natives of Virginia. D. E. Pace was a Baptist minister as well as a farmer. S. W. Pace's mother was a daughter of Wood Dozier, who with his wife was a native of Georgia. William S. Pace was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in 1863, and served as a good and faithful soldier until 1864, when he was taken prisoner and died while in prison in the same year. He had formerly been a merchant and farmer in Clay county. He was the father of six children, three of whom are now living, viz.: S. W.; Lucretia, wife of J. M. Pittard, and Achsah, wife of H. S. Camp. Both the father and mother were members of the Baptist church; but after her husband's death Mrs. Pace joined the Methodist Episcopal church, south. S. W. Pace received but a limited education. His father dying during the war he had to assist his mother to support the family. When twenty years of age, however, he attended school for about a year. In 1885 he married Miss Fannie McKibbon, daughter of John W. and Frances (Stewart) McKibbon. Mr. McKibbon was a native of Pennsylvania, was a millwright by trade, which he followed up to within eight years of his death, when he retired to the farm, and died in 1891. Mrs. McKibbon was a native of Alabama, and she as well as her husband was a member of the

Presbyterian church. To the marriage of S. W. Pace with Miss McKibbin were born the following children: Eugene S., Carl D., and Mary. The mother of these children was born in Talladega county in 1862. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pace are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In 1873 he engaged in a general merchandise business at Mumford, Ala., and conducted the business at that place two years. He then retired to the farm, where he lived till 1883, when he came to McElderry station and resumed merchandising, which he continues to the present time, at the same time conducting a farm. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a highly esteemed member of society.

DR. E. D. RHODES, a retired physician of Talladega county, was born July 17, 1832, in Georgia. He is a son of Heflin S. and Elizabeth (Gunn) Rhodes, both of whom were natives of Georgia. The former was a Baptist minister, a farmer and a clerk in the land office where the lands in Georgia were divided. His education was entirely neglected in his youth, and he went to school to learn to write after he was a man of family. He is a son of Thomas and Prudence Rhodes. Thomas Rhodes was also a Baptist minister, serving in that capacity for many years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Dr. E. D. Rhodes was reared in Georgia, and at the age of eighteen could not write his name. After he became of age his brother furnished him the means to attend school. In 1858 he began the study of medicine and in 1859 entered the Medical college of Augusta, Ga. In 1860 he began the practice of his profession at Crawford, Ga., and became the physician of Alexander H. Stephens. In 1861 he enlisted in company D, Forty-ninth Georgia infantry, and was elected first lieutenant of the company. He served under Stonewall Jackson in the earlier part of the war. Dr. Rhodes was in the house of Alexander H. Stephens, and in conversation with him, on the day that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was removed from his command at Atlanta. When the news came to him at that time, Mr. Stephens in answer to Dr. Rhodes' question as the effect of the removal, immediately remarked "we are whipped." The doctor served until the close of the war, and then returned to Crawford, where he remained from May to October, 1865. He then removed to Talladega county, having at that time but \$60 in money with which to begin life over again. In connection with his practice he conducted a small farm, raising his first crop with an ox. Little by little he accumulated property until he now owns a large plantation, which is under a high state of cultivation, and upon which he lives in ease and dignity, a fitting condition for one who has behind him a well spent life. July 10, 1864, he married Lucinda Wynn, daughter of James and Lockey (Barksdale) Wynn, both natives of Georgia. Of the children born to the marriage of Dr. Rhodes and Miss Wynn only one survives, Ira W. The mother was also a native of Georgia. She died May 12, 1872. On March 15, 1877, Dr. Rhodes married for his second wife Mattie Allen, daughter of Matthew and Angeline (Drummer) Allen. The former represented Calhoun county,

Ala., in the lower house of the legislature for several years. The second Mrs. Rhodes was born in Alabama, was reared and educated here, and died February 28, 1887, having had one child which died at the age of four years. Dr. Rhodes and his last wife were members of the Baptist church. He has served as justice of the peace for two years. In politics he has always been a democrat and is a member of the state alliance.

HUGH H. RUSSELL, one of the oldest settlers of Talladega county, Ala., was born in Abbeville district, S. C., July 20, 1831. He is a son of James C. and Sarah (Huston) Russell, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, but who came to Alabama in the fall of 1834. Hugh H. Russell came with his parents to Alabama, and was raised in Talladega county, near Pine Spring, in Childersburg beat. The school house in which he received his education was of the primitive kind, a little log building with puncheon floors and seats. In 1859 he married Mary J. Henry, daughter of Mary and Edward Henry. To this marriage were born ten children, viz.: Thomas H., Hugh, Anna, Hyder E., Robert E. Lee, Victor O., James C., Orville L., Amner L., Minnie L. and Tinnie Q., the eldest three and the youngest of whom are dead. The mother of these children was born and raised in Talladega county, within one mile of where she now lives. In 1862 Mr. Russell enlisted in company K, Tenth Alabama infantry, and was with his company in all its engagements, until the battle of Salem Church in 1863, where he received a wound which rendered him unfit for active service, yet he remained with the company until the end of the war. After he was wounded, he was appointed corporal by his captain, "John Piney" Oden, and he held the position until the close of the war. After the war he returned home, bringing with him a small piece of the apple tree, under which Lee surrendered to Grant, and the bullet which had penetrated his body. All the property he had was a few bales of cotton which he had saved. This was very fortunate for him, for, being wounded and having a wife and two children on his hands to support, and with nothing to begin with except a small piece of land, upon which everything had been destroyed, the outlook was certainly discouraging. But he took hold like a true man, persisted in his labor, and now has a fine farm of more than 300 acres, and well improved. He is one of the few farmers who do not depend entirely upon cotton, raising corn, wheat and other crops, so that he is independent, even if cotton fails, and if it succeeds, then he has cotton as a surplus crop to be sold for cash. He also raises his own meats, which can be said of but few farmers in Talladega county. He has always been a democrat in politics, and during the campaign of the summer of 1892, was in favor of the re-election of Gov. Jones.

T. F. RUSSELL, one of the older and more prominent citizen of Talladega county, was born in 1838, and was raised in the county. He is a son of James C. and Sarah (Huston) Russell, the former of whom was born in South Carolina in 1805, and the latter, in 1810. They came to Alabama

in 1830, and settled in the woods. Here Mr. Russell cleared up a farm and remained upon it about sixteen years, when he removed to a farm near Fayetteville, cleared this farm up also, and lived upon it the remainder of his life. His vocation was always that of a farmer. His was a son of James Russell. The mother of T. F. Russell was a daughter of William Huston, the latter of whom was a native of Scotland, and came to America with her parents when six months old. T. F. Russell was raised on the farm, and received a very limited education. He very distinctly remembers the old log school house he attended, with its puncheon floors and seats. He remained with his father until he reached his majority, and until the war began. In 1861, he enlisted in company K, Tenth Alabama infantry, under Capt John C. McKenzie, and served through the war. He went into the war as a private soldier, and came out as orderly sergeant. He was in many a hard-fought battle, but was wounded only once, and that severely in the left hip, at Fredericksburg. After the war was over he returned home and began farming, and has ever since continued to follow that occupation. In 1872, he married Mertilla Satterwhite, daughter of John and Sarah (Black) Satterwhite, both of whom were natives of Georgia, and who came to Alabama at an early day. By this marriage have been born six children, viz.: Sallie Lee, Joseph Johnston, Clara J., Albert Sidney, Thomas C., and Charles S. The mother of these children was born in Chambers county in 1851. After the conclusion of the war Mr. Russell began life without any property, but by industry and economy he has accumulated little by little until he now owns 284 acres of good farming land, where he now lives, besides 165 acres of creek bottom lands. Mr. Russell is one of the prominent citizens of the county, has always been a democrat in politics, and stands high in the estimation of his fellow-men.

BERNARD SCHMIDT, one of the leading German citizens of Talladega county, was born in Saxony, Germany, May 19, 1831. He is a son of George L. and Caroline (Strobe) Schmidt, both natives of Germany. He grew to manhood in his native country, and received there a good general education, and afterward took a course in an industrial school. At the age of twenty-two he took a sailing vessel for the United States, and was on this vessel on the Atlantic ocean fifty-four days. Upon reaching this country he first began to travel, but at length, in 1859, settled on the farm where he now lives. He is a miller and millwright by trade, and after coming to this county, he at first secured employment with Samuel Jemison, in a mill, remaining there until 1862, when he enlisted in company A, Eighth Confederate cavalry, and served under Gen. Joseph Wheeler, being with that general on his first raid through Mississippi. He was captured at Shelbyville, Tenn., June 22, 1862, and was held a prisoner until the close of the war. He then returned to where he now lives, and in connection with his father-in-law built a grist mill, which they ran in partnership until 1873. He then purchased his father-in-law's

interest in the mill, and in 1875 added a gin in connection with it; in 1883 he added an oil mill, which has a capacity of five tons of cotton seed per day. In 1890 he took his son into full partnership, the firm name being B. Schmidt & Son. In addition to his interest in the mills, he also owns one of the largest plantations in the county, containing 800 acres, a portion of which is richly underlaid with iron ore. In 1862 he married Permelia Harmon, daughter of Jacob and Lucinda (Gann) Harmon, both natives of east Tennessee, and among the first settlers of Alabama. To the marriage of Mr. Schmidt with Miss Harmon there were born two children, George L., and Sudie. The mother was born in 1836 in Talladega county, and brought up in this county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a member of Masonic fraternity. When he came to this country he had no money, but by hard work and economy he had saved up about \$900 when the war came on. This he managed to save, and by its proper investment in the milling business, as above related, and by continued careful management, he has accumulated a handsome competency for his support in his old age, and is one of the solid and substantial citizens of Talladega county. His career is another of the many illustrations to be found in this country of the possibilities presented to young men of making themselves independent and useful citizens.

A. G. SIMS, M. D., a leading medical practitioner, of Talladega county, was born April 6, 1844. He is a son of Henry and Martha L. (Hayes) Sims. The former was born in Culpeper county, Va., May 26, 1804. He was a son of James Sims, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He came to Alabama in 1837, and lived to be one of the most prominent citizens of the state. He was an elector on the whig ticket when Gen. William Henry Harrison was a candidate for the presidency, and he was a member of the state legislature during the war. Dr. Sims' mother was a daughter of James and Mrs. (Holt) Hayes. James Hayes was born in South Carolina, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was with Gen. Greene at Guilford Court House, at the defeat of Gen. Cornwallis. Dr. Sims was reared in Talladega county, and was educated at the university of Nashville, graduating from the medical department in 1869. He immediately afterward began the practice of medicine at Renfroe, Ala., and has ever since been thus engaged at this place. In August, 1863, he enlisted in company F, Thirtieth Alabama infantry, under Capt. J. K. Elliott, and commanded the company from the siege of Atlanta until the close of the war. Being at that time a very slender young man, the soldiers in his company used to say that if he were set up edgewise toward the enemy, the enemy might as well try to hit the edge of a piece of paper. After the war he took up the practice of medicine, and in 1873, he married Miss Kate Allen, daughter of F. M. and Margaret P. (Fanning) Allen. To this marriage there were born eight children, viz.: Marion H., Henry P., Louise,

Albert, Anthony, Claude, Margaret, and Katie. The mother of these children was born in Rome, Ga., in 1852, and is a member of the Baptist church. Dr. Sims is a member of the Masonic fraternity, chapter, and blue lodge, is a Knight of Pythias, and a Knight of Honor, and is not only one of the leading physicians, but also one of the leading citizens of the county.

WILLIAM H. SKAGGS, formerly mayor of Talladega, and now president of the Citizens' bank, is one of the rising young men of the state of Alabama. He was born in 1861, and his father died when he was a mere boy. He was thus thrown upon his own resources in early boyhood. Not only had he himself to take care of, but his mother's family looked to him for support. Notwithstanding these obstacles, he made his way over or through all difficulties, until now, at the age of thirty-one years, he ranks high among the noted, successful and prominent men of his state. He is in every way popular with the people of Talladega, as an evidence of which it may be sufficient to say that in 1885 they elected him mayor of the city, and he then established that popularity on new and broader grounds. Upon assuming the office of mayor of Talladega, he immediately began to put in operation a number of practical and necessary reforms. One of his first reforms was the establishment of a system of water-works, which at the time of their establishment, at least, were confidently believed to be among the finest in the southern states. He also encouraged the organization of fire companies. By the first of these reforms, the city was supplied with pure spring water, and by the second, it was made as safe from destruction by fire as it was possible to make it. The streets and public walks were improved and shaded with trees, and fountains were erected in the public square, which was itself leveled and paved with macadam. Generally speaking, great attention was paid to the adornment of the city, which had always been noted abroad for the beauty of its surroundings. Mr. Skaggs also founded a bank, which is one of the noted institutions of the city. It was at first called the bank of Talladega, and he was its first president. This was in January, 1886. During the first year of its existence, it claimed to be the only bank in the state, the First National bank of Birmingham not excepted, that issued bills of exchange or letters of credit upon European firms. This bank is still in existence, but is now known as the Citizens' bank of Talladega, and Mr. Skaggs is still its president. But perhaps the most useful, most important and most lasting work done by Mr. Skaggs, was the establishment of the present system of public schools in Talladega, which was put in operation in 1886. He could not wait for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the pupils that needed a school of this kind, but made arrangements with the management of the Synodical institute, by which the public school for girls was opened in its building, while the wooden building near the East Tennessee depot was rented for the use of the school for boys. These schools opened with

an enrollment of 135 pupils, and the number increased so rapidly that by January, 1887, there were fully 200 in attendance. A public school building was erected in the fall of 1886 and the following winter, and it was ready for occupancy the next spring. This is a two-story structure, ninety by seventy feet in size on the ground and contains eight rooms. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the state, and cost somewhat more than \$10,000. Mr. Skaggs believes in the development of all the elements of civilization, and the above brief sketch gives some idea of what he has accomplished and what he desires should be accomplished in his native state. And these works accomplished have a more enduring value than marble monuments, for they have in themselves, especially the system of public schools, the power of self-perpetuation, and have also in them the sure safe guards of the state. [The materials for this sketch were taken from a copy of *The Mountain Home*, published in Talladega, in 1886.]

REV. J. F. SMITH is one of the oldest ministers of the gospel in Alabama. He was born near Montgomery, September 5, 1821. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Scott) Smith, the former of whom was born in North Carolina in 1782, came to Alabama in 1818, settling in Autauga county. He followed his trade, that of a carpenter, throughout his life, and after he came to Alabama lived the rest of his life within ten miles of where he first settled. His death occurred in 1862. While he was raised in a Quaker family, yet he never accepted their religious belief, remaining a Methodist Protestant all his life. He was somewhat of a politician, being a nullifier in 1831, a whig in 1840, and then a warm admirer and supporter of William Henry Harrison, and a Douglas democrat in 1860. He was opposed to secession, but nevertheless when his state went out of the Union, he went with his state. He had served as county commissioner and overseer of the poor. Rev. J. F. Smith spent the early years of his life amid the pleasures of the farm, and up to the age of sixteen years he had the poorest of educational advantages. At the age of twenty-two, however, his advantages improved, and he studied Latin and Greek. This was after he had entered the ministry. In order to help himself along he taught school ten years in all. In 1845 he was licensed as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1846 he was ordained and continued to labor in this calling twelve years. In 1858 he withdrew from the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and in 1859 was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, and some years afterward was ordained a minister in this church. He has been a minister in this denomination ever since, with the exception of a year or two, when he taught school. His first charge was at Prattville, Autauga-ville and Lowndesboro. In December, 1869, he came to Talladega, and since then has remained in that place with the exception of 1882-83-84, when he was in Jacksonville, Ala. He built the church at Talladega, and has done much to build up the congregation. He has had charge of this

church in all eighteen years. Since 1891 he has been exclusively engaged in missionary work. In 1847 he was married to Miss Martha L. Hightower, daughter of William and Nancy (Brown) Hightower, the former of whom was native of Georgia, and came to Alabama at a very early day. To his marriage with Miss Hightower there have been born eleven children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Nancy J., wife of James H. McLein; Thomas H.; Martha W., wife of W. D. Riddle; Lillian, wife of L. E. Steel, and Herbert. The mother of these children is a native of Alabama, and has always been a great help to her husband in his ministerial labors.

DR. ROBERT SPENCE, well known as a successful veterinary surgeon of Talladega county, was born in Scotland, June 30, 1834. He is a son of William and Helen (Hardie) Spence, both of whom were natives of Scotland. As is well known, the name of Spence is a prominent one in both Scotland and the United States, and William Spence was a leading man in Scotland before coming to this country, and also in Alabama afterward. The latter came to this country in 1848, and followed his profession of veterinary surgeon in Alabama for many years. In politics he was one of the leading democrats of his day. He was a son of William Spence, and Mrs. Helen Spence was a daughter of John and Marion (Cousin) Hardie. Dr. Robert Spence came to the United States with his parents, and took up the practice of a veterinary surgeon where his father left off. For many years his practice extended over a territory 100 miles from home. In 1861 he enlisted in company G, Fifty-first Alabama cavalry, which served under Gen. Joseph Wheeler. The captain of his company was James T. Dye. Dr. Spence served under Gen. Wheeler about one year, and was then promoted to be first lieutenant of a company in the Twenty-fifth regiment, Alabama infantry, in which he served six or eight months, when he was wounded. He then returned to his own company, and had nearly recovered from his wound, when a relapse took place and he was given up by his physician to die. He, however, recovered. In the meantime he had been promoted to a captaincy, which gave him a company in a Tennessee regiment. When he arrived to take command of this company, being in doubt as to whether the company wished him for its captain, he had the company drawn up in line, made them a short address, and stated to them that if they preferred he should not be their captain he would not remain. He then asked those who favored his remaining to step two paces to the front, and promptly every man stepped to the front. He therefore remained. Capt. Spence had a great deal of experience, remaining in the army until the close of the war. With the exception of the time he was suffering with his wound, he was all the time in actual service. After the war he returned to Talladega county and resumed his veterinary practice, and in connection with it also conducted a farm. Beginning life without any property, he has been so successful that he now owns one of the most beautiful homes in Talladega county. In Feb-

ruary, 1869, he married Emma Morris, daughter of William A. and Susan (Wynn) Morris. To this marriage there were born four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Joseph, who is a graduate of Lexington (Ky.) college, and Lizzie Ellen. Their mother was born and brought up in Talladega county. Dr. Spence has given considerable attention to politics, and is now one of the recognized leaders of the third party movement in Talladega county. He had always been a democrat, but at the same time he has always believed in the right and equal rights before the law, and when in his opinion his party was counting men into office that were not elected, he was one of the first men to denounce such practices in politics, and joined the third party, which he considers is an organized protest against dishonesty in politics. He has thus shown his manliness and courage and has made himself a prominent and distinguished citizen of the county, as well as being a representative farmer. Formerly he was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Now both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and highly respected for character and high social qualities.

GEORGE M. THORNTON, a leading citizen of Talladega county, was born in 1834. He is a son of William H. and Emeline E. (White) Thornton. A biographical sketch is presented in the following paragraph and it is therefore deemed unnecessary to reproduce it in this connection. George M. Thornton was raised in Talladega county. He received a good education, and in 1879, married Amanda C. Jemison, daughter Samuel and Fannie (Edmonds) Jemison. Samuel Jemison was a son of Robert Jemison, one of the pioneer settlers and ancient landmarks of the county. The Jemison family of Talladega all sprang from him. He was a miller by trade, and died in 1861. To the marriage of Mr. Thornton with Miss Jemison, there were born six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Elva, Fannie, William H., Amanda L., and Rebecca J. The mother of these children was born September 29, 1856, in Talladega county. Both Mr. Thornton and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In 1881 and 1882, Mr. Thornton was engaged in storekeeping in this county, conducting his farm at the same time. He was then manager of the store of the Clifton Iron company at Ironaton, Ala., for six years. He then became bookkeeper and store manager for D. W. Rogers & Co., at Renfroee, and still remains in this position. He is a Knight of Pythias and is one of the most worthy citizens of Talladega county.

J. M. THORNTON, one of the most prominent citizens of Talladega, was born in 1843. He was a son of William H. and Emeline E. (White) Thornton, the former of whom was born in Georgia, and brought up in Harris county, that state. He was unfortunate in early life in being deprived of the benefits of an education, and at the age of sixteen entered a store, where he remained, as clerk, until he was twenty-one years of age. He was then admitted to partnership in the firm, at Whitesville, Ga., and remained there until 1844. He then removed to Columbus

where he again entered the mercantile business, but, after one year, his wife's health failed, and he had to give up his business at that place. He then removed to Alabama and settled in Goldville, Tallapoosa county, where he again engaged in the mercantile business, and remained there six years. He then bought a plantation where the battle of Entchop-
taugh was fought. Here he ran a store in connection with his plantation until 1856, when he was elected judge of probate of Talladega, and served continuously, except during the re-construction period, for a very long time, when his health failed, and he was compelled to resign his office, and four years later he died. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, was an earnest worker in the cause of religion and a liberal supporter of the church. He was superintendent of the Sunday school, and his house was a home for all preachers. He was a whig before the war, remained a whig after the war closed, and became a democrat. In his first race for the probate judgeship, he had, as an opponent, A. J. Cotton, who had held the office for many years; but he defeated Judge Cotton by a large majority. After the election, Judge Cotton being a poor man, he took him into the office and gave him half the profits arising therefrom, to help him along. In this position his ambition was to be an impartial judge, and so well did he perform his duty, that but few of his decisions were ever reversed. During the war he held his office, and, as nearly all the men of Talladega were in the army, he devoted much of his time to looking after the families of those in the field. He worked almost day and night in collecting and distributing food and clothing. He was a son of William and Mrs. (Carter) Thornton, the former of whom was a native of Georgia. The grandmother Carter belonged to one of the noted families of Georgia. J. M. Thornton was reared in Talladega county, receiving a good common school education, and when seventeen years of age, in 1861, enlisted in company D, First Alabama infantry. On account of having lost an eye when he was fourteen years of age, he was made commissary sergeant, and was not allowed to be in the front lines in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, yet he participated in several battles. In 1866, he married Martha Lawson, daughter of Andrew and Priscilla (Douglas) Lawson. Andrew Lawson was a native of Tennessee; but removed to Talladega in 1833. He served the county as sheriff three different times. To Mr. Thornton's marriage with Miss Lawson there were born three children, viz.: Emma, Eugenie and Lawson. Their mother was born in Talladega county, and was brought up there. Both Mr. Thornton and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. While Mr. Thornton is a public-spirited man, and favors all enterprises that have for their object the promotion of the interests of the community, he never consented to become a candidate for office. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Honor. Both he and his

wife are regarded as among the best people of the county, and are highly respected by all their friends and neighbors.

BARCKLEY WALLACE TOOLE, M. D., one of the leading physicians of the city of Talladega, Ala., was born on the 17th of February, 1835, at Maryville, Tenn. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors moved from near Charlotte, N. C., about the year 1780-85, to what is now known as east Tennessee. His grandfather, John Toole, settled a few miles below Knoxville, on the Holston river, in a horse-shoe bend of nearly a thousand acres, and which has been known for more than a hundred years as "Toole's Bend," and is still owned by the doctor, and other members of the family. In this "Bend," William Toole, the father of B. W. Toole, was born, in June, 1791. His mother, Elizabeth Wallace, the daughter of Jesse and Martha George Wallace, was born in Jefferson county, east Tenn., in August, 1799. B. W. Toole was raised in Maryville, Tenn., and received a good collegiate education from Maryville college, one of the oldest institutions of learning in the south. He then read medicine, and, in 1861, graduated from one of the best medical schools of the country, and began the practice of his profession. In this same year, 1861, the war between the states began, and early in 1862, at his country's call, Dr. Toole enlisted as a private, in the Thirty-first Confederate regiment of Tennessee infantry, Col. William M. Bradford commanding. Dr. Toole was appointed surgeon of this regiment. In 1863, he was made brigade surgeon, and in the latter part of 1864, was made chief-surgeon of a cavalry division, and in this position he served until May 7, 1865, when he was captured and paroled at Athens, Ga. He then returned to his home in Tennessee, but only to remain a short time, for the war had left that part of the state in a lawless, dangerous, and demoralized condition. He, therefore, in December, 1865, moved to Talladega, Ala., where he has since resided, giving his entire attention to his profession. He now enjoys—as he has for years—a large and lucrative practice. He is held in the highest esteem as a physician and surgeon, not only in Talladega, but throughout the state. For years he has been president of the Talladega county Medical society. He is now, 1892, vice-president of the Medical association of the state of Alabama. For a number of terms he served as an alderman of the city of Talladega, and for twenty years past, he has been a trustee of the Synodical Female institute. It was very largely through his efforts and influence that the Isbell Female college became a "fixed fact," and a "thing of beauty," to adorn the city, as well as to bless and educate her daughters. He is now, as he has been from the first, president of the board of control of this college. Dr. Toole is an earnest, zealous, and influential member of the Presbyterian church, having for a number of years been an elder in said church, and in every effort that is made to build up and promote either the moral or material interests of his city and county, he is always ready to aid and assist with well-defined opinions and convictions, which he expresses without fear,

favor, or restraint. He is no less positive and outspoken in his political views and principles. Dr. Toole's life and character are but the logical sequence of his Scotch-Irish descent, with all the positive and decided traits that result from such a union. Dr. Toole was twice married. In 1866, he married Miss Virginia Fulkerson, daughter of James L. Fulkerson, of Tennessee. She died in May, 1877, leaving three children, Ellen, Alice, and Arthur. In October, 1879, he was married to Miss Hannah V. Lanneau, daughter of the Rev. James Lanneau, of South Carolina. She died in June, 1889.

LARKIN WATTERS, one of the pioneers of Talladega county, was born in Clark county, Ga., August 22, 1818. He was a son of Collins and Matilda (Britton) Watters, both of whom were natives of Georgia. Collins Watters was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, Joseph Watters, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Collins Watters came to Perry county in 1822, settling on the Cahawba river, in what was at that time a wild unbroken wilderness, and lived for a considerable time on game as the principal article of food. The nearest grist mill was on the Mahan creek, forty miles away, and they had to pay \$3 per bushel for corn. However, when their meal was exhausted it was an easy thing to take a gun, go into the woods and kill a bear or deer. They remained in Perry county until 1836, when they removed to Talladega county and settled in Fayetteville beat, where Collins Watters remained until his death, which occurred in 1857. Larkin Watters has remained in this beat ever since coming here, except two years, which he spent in Louisiana, but he only cast one vote outside of the beat, which was at Columbiana, Ala. Being the eldest in the family, he had to assist his father in clearing up the farm, and thus the time, which under more favorable circumstances would have been devoted toward securing an education was devoted toward securing a subsistence. In 1852 he married Elizabeth Kirkland, daughter of Alfred and Sarah (Mixon) Kirkland, who were the pioneer settlers of Alabama, and who lived to be about ninety years of age. During the late war, when Wilson's soldiers were making their famous raid through Alabama, they went to him and threatened to kill him unless he told them where his money was; but he refused to tell, saying they might kill him if they wanted to. They made him remove his shoes and when he had taken one of them off, he commenced belaboring them with his old shoe, that being the only weapon he had; but he was soon overpowered. The soldiers, however, did not get any of his money. To the marriage of Larkin Watters with Miss Kirkland, there were born three children, one of whom is living, viz.: William M. Mrs. Watters was born in Autauga county, January 27, 1834, was a member of the Baptist church, and died April 24, 1858. On December 15, 1858, Mr. Watters married Miss Ann Parker, daughter of Elijah and Susan (Boles) Parker, both natives of Georgia. He was a soldier in the Creek war and enlisted in the late war in the Third Alabama regiment, being made sergeant of

his company. He served from 1861 to 1863, when he was discharged on account of his disability, caused by his services in the war. Upon recovering his health he again enlisted, this time in what was known as the "Old Man company". His first company was known as Prattville Greys. To this marriage of Mr. Watters with Miss Parker were born nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Egbert, John, Robert, Frank, Harvey and Eula. The mother of these children was born in Autauga county in September, 1839. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. In 1863, he enlisted in company F, Fifth Alabama cavalry, under Capt. N. D. Johnson, the regiment being commanded by Col. John T. Morgan. He did a great deal of skirmishing on Gen. Johnson's famous retreat before Gen. Sherman. While he had his horse shot under him on different occasions, he never received a wound. He was offered a commission, but never would accept one. He never shrank from duty, and on several occasions he offered to take the place of other soldiers detailed on dangerous duties. He was always a true and brave soldier and delighted to be on the skirmish line. At the present time he is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Talladega county. He takes great delight in relating stories of pioneer life and is a highly entertaining conversationalist.

CAPT. W. T. WEBB, one of the foremost citizens of Talladega county, was born August 13, 1833, in Anson district, N. C., and is the son of John and Lucretia (Smith) Webb. The former was a native of Virginia, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, while the latter was a native of North Carolina. The Webb family has always been noted for honesty and truthfulness, and it is said of Elijah Webb, a Baptist preacher, that he once rode twenty miles to pay a debt of 25 cents. Capt. W. T. Webb, when about seven years old, came to Alabama with his widowed mother. He was reared on the farm, and his mother being poor, his educational advantages were very limited. In order to aid his mother in supporting her family he had to work out, the first year at \$3 per month. In a few years, however, by hard work and close economy, he managed to save enough money to pay for his tuition, and received a good, practical education at Mardisville academy. After leaving school he accepted a position as clerk in a grocery store owned by John Bives, at Talladega. He remained in this position one year, when, on account of a disagreement with his employer he lost his place. He then fell sick, but upon recovering was offered a position as bartender in a saloon; but thanking the gentleman who made him the offer, he declined, saying that he could not do anything that his mother told him was wrong. He then accepted a position with a brick-mason, and served his apprenticeship at that trade, which he followed till the breaking out of the war, erecting, during the time some of the finest brick buildings in the state, among them the First Baptist church at Montgomery, and accumulating, by the

time the war broke out, considerable money. In 1862, he entered in company F, Thirtieth Alabama infantry, as second lieutenant, rising to the rank of captain. He served all through the war and took part in many a hard-fought battle and many a long and tedious march. He was at Tazewell, Tenn., in the Kentucky campaign with Bragg, at Port Gibson, where he had full command of the company supporting the battery, as was also the case at Baker's Creek. At the latter battle, Gen. Stephen D. Lee rode up to the regiment and said "Thirtieth Alabama, follow me." The regiment followed him to within 200 yards of the enemy, being thus offered up as a sacrifice to hold Grant back until Pemberton's army could be saved. He was then in the defense of Vicksburg, and was wounded in both thigh and knee, the scars of which wounds he will carry to his grave. With the rest of Gen. Pemberton's army he was captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, but was soon afterward paroled. In September following, at Demopolis, Ala., his company was re-organized, and Col. E. W. Pettus was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, Capt. Webb being promoted to be ordnance officer on Gen. Pettus' staff. Gen. Pettus' brigade was composed of the Twentieth, Twenty third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Forty-sixth regiments of Alabama troops, the several colonels being J. M. Deadman, Bibb, C. M. Shelley, D. R. Hundley, and George E. Brewer. Upon being re-organized, the brigade was ordered to Bragg at Chickamauga, and fought in all the battles around Chattanooga under Bragg, with him to Dalton, and with Johnston to Atlanta. It then was sent with Hood to Tennessee. Under Hood they crossed the Harpeth at Columbia, attacked the enemy in their entrenchments, drove them out and followed on up to Franklin, in the battle at which place Hood destroyed the morals of his army. After the defeat at Nashville, December 15, 1864, when Hood's army was in full retreat, Capt. Webb, as ordnance officer, on December 17, about four miles south of Franklin, had orders to carry ammunition to the brigade in the rear. On his way back he met a cavalry brigade that was stampeded, the colonel in command of which asked him where he was going. On being answered by Capt. Webb, he said, "You had better get, for the Yankees are coming down the pike like h—l." In less than a minute the Yankees were upon them, and one of their officers cut the issuing officer, D. V. Smith, through the nose and cheek to the teeth. Capt. Webb succeeded in turning all his wagons back but one, and while trying to save this one was shot at more than twenty times, never receiving a wound. Here one of Hood's batteries was captured and was being marched to the rear in charge of a single Federal officer, who was trying to cross the bridge where Capt. Webb was trying to save his wagon. Seeing the entire battery being led off by one man, Capt. Webb disputed his right to take it back, and a duel resulted, between the Yankee and Capt. Webb, in which the captain, at the second fire, shot his man dead. He then ordered ten men to go into the creek and bring his wagon out, which

they immediately did, although the water was waist deep, and very cold. Just at this time he heard some one say, "Webb, for God's sake, save me!" and, on looking round, he saw Maj. J. W. Johnson, who was severely wounded. Capt. Webb took the major upon his horse behind him during the fighting that night, and during the retreat, and was the means of nursing him back to life. The army reached the Tennessee river on Christmas day. During the entire retreat, from the 17th to the 25th, the ground had been covered with snow and sleet, and icicles, from one to four feet long, hung on either side of the road. Previous to this time Hood's army had been barefooted, to a great extent, and during the march, or retreat, there was no way to provide them shoes, except by detailing troops to follow the commissary at night, manufacture the hides of the animals into moccasins, with the hair inside, and distribute them to the troops in the morning. But many of the soldiers could not be supplied with even this covering for their feet, and all along the road in which they marched, in their shirt-sleeves, with their pant legs worn off up to the knees, and with bare feet, they could not take a step without their foot-prints being marked in blood. It is, therefore, difficult to believe that the sufferings of Hood's soldiers on this famous retreat were not as severe as those of their Revolutionary sires, during the war for independence, in 1776. While waiting his turn to cross the Tennessee river, an incident occurred that is worthy of note: A man came up, stood and looked at Capt. Webb a short time, turned and walked off a short distance, and called, "Boys, come here." Upon returning to where Capt. Webb stood, he said to the "boys", pointing to the captain: "There is the man who killed that d——d Yankee, who had us all captured." After crossing the Tennessee, the army went down into Mississippi, and thence the portion of it to which Capt. Webb belonged went to South Carolina, was at Columbia when that place was shelled, was at Charlotte. Salisbury, Goldsboro and Bentonville, where they met Sherman, defeated him at the outset, but Johnston was unable to hold the advantage gained, and finally surrendered. Capt. Webb retained his position as ordnance officer in Pettus brigade till the last, and now has the receipt given him, by the Federal officer, for the guns and ammunition of the brigade. Upon the close of the war, he began life without any property, and what he has now he has accumulated through his own exertions. In 1888 he was elected by the democratic party to represent Talladega county in the legislature, and was re-elected in 1890. He was the author of the bill providing for the care of Confederate soldiers, their widows and orphans. He was also the author of the bill to prohibit pools, trusts, etc., in Alabama. He never lost a bill that he advocated. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Honor. On September 11, 1851, he married Miss P. M. B. Ruble, daughter of Dr. Peter and Mrs. (Shelly) Ruble, by whom he had one child, Celeste J. The mother of this child was born in Rowan county, Tenn., and died February 26, 1853. She was a member of the Methodist

Episcopal church. On September 30, 1858, he married Elizabeth Ann Sumner Barnes. She was born in Gates county, N. C., February 1, 1834, and both she and her husband are members of the Baptist church. Capt. Webb is a leading and influential citizen of Talladega county, and still has the reputation of having been the best ordnance officer in the Confederate army. He is now a wealthy man, owning a farm of 375 acres of land, which has upon it large quantities of iron ore. When he bought this farm, he had no money, but notwithstanding this, he was not required to give a mortgage, and this is merely an illustration of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-men.

REV. WASHINGTON WILKES, one of the pioneer ministers of Alabama, was born in Marlborough district, S. C., March 26, 1822. He was a son of Elias and Hannah (Usher) Wilkes, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, and, was, by occupation, a mechanic. His parents were John and Margaret Wilkes, the former of whom was a soldier in the war of 1812, and one of the early pioneers of North Carolina. Elias Wilkes, the father of Rev. W. Wilkes, was a superior mechanic, and was generally known as Elias Wilkes, "the honest house carpenter." The mother of Rev. W. Wilkes was a native of North Carolina, and was a distant relative of James Usher, archbishop of Armagh, "by common consent the most learned prelate that ever adorned the Irish Protestant church." She was a daughter of Thomas Usher. Rev. W. Wilkes was reared in South Carolina until about eleven years of age, when he came with his parents to Alabama, first settling in Dale county, remaining there only a short time, when he removed to Barbour county, where he grew to manhood. He attended was was then known as a three-months school, working during the summer season, and attending school until "fodder pulling time," in the fall. The seats in the schoolhouse which he attended were made of a sapling or small tree split in two, with legs put in, and having the flat side up for seats. A part of a log in the side of the building was out for a window, and there was a door swinging on leather hinges. This was the only kind of schoolhouse he saw until he was about twenty years of age, and he then entered the Louisville academy, at Louisville, Barbour county, Ala., taught by A. R. McDonald, one of the greatest men of whom Alabama can boast. This was the first frame schoolhouse he had ever seen, and at that time the very idea of an academy filled his mind with awe, difficult to realize at the present time. An education obtained at such an institution was thought to be the very acme of literary attainment. He attended this school one year, and then began his ministerial work in 1846. In 1848 and 1849, he attended Howard college at Marion, Perry county, Ala. After this time he again took up the work of the ministry, and has devoted his time to it ever since. He is now recognized as one of the strongest advocates of the christian religion in the southern part of Alabama. He has always preferred to labor in villages, and though he has had many flattering offers from larger places, he has always

declined to accept them, believing he can be of more benefit to the cause of Christianity in the smaller villages, where he is already well known. In 1854, he married Mary E. LaMar, daughter of John and Mary E. (DuBose) LaMar. John LaMar was a native of Georgia, and came to Alabama in 1832, settling in Dallas county, and opening up a farm on the Alabama river, near Selma. He was always a farmer by occupation, was a soldier in the Indian war, and was in a battle near Fort Williams, always called himself a "hard-shell whig," and would always vote on the first day of August, and then go home and plant his turnips. Mary E. DuBose, was a daughter of Peter DuBose, a native of Georgia, who also died in that state. To the marriage of Rev. Wilkes with Miss DuBose, there were born seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: James L., Lulu, John D., May H., Thomas J. and Sadie A. C. The mother of these children was born in Alabama in 1835. She was a member of the Baptist church, and was an earnest and consistent worker in the religious and in the temperance cause. She was president of the Ladies' Aid society at the time of her death, in April, 1891. The mother of John LaMar came from Georgia on a pony, with him at her side, selected land in Autauga county, made the purchase and returned to Georgia, passing through the Indian country, purchasing what she had to eat from the Indians and accepting their hospitality when night overtook her. Dr. W. Wilkes is one of the substantial citizens of the county. He has long enjoyed the unbounded confidence of all who knew him, and he exerts a great influence for good throughout the whole community. He has been for years a father to the poor and afflicted. He now has the distinction of being the "Poet of the South." While a complete list of his productions cannot be presented in this sketch, yet it would be unjust to him and to his admirers to omit the following: "Our Times," a poem which Dr. Winkler says will well compare with any poem ever written, ancient or modern; a poem on Home; a "Centennial Song;" "The Aged Pilgrim Waiting to Die," written for the Rev. J. M. Scott, of Shelby county, Ala., who was then one hundred and three years old, and who had been a minister about seventy years; "Looking Through My Window Glass," or "Deceptive Appearances," which was suggested to him by looking through his window at some flowers, and on moving his head to one side, and looking through a broken pane, the appearances of the flowers was much changed; "Woman of the South;" "Hymn;" "Passing Away," or "Four Brief Stages of Human Life;" "Parting Ode to a Preacher's Tear;" "The Old and New Year;" "The Broken Cup." He has written many others which have found their way into the principal newspapers of the day, and several which are published in "Poets of America."

ASHLEY C. WOOD, attorney at law at Fayetteville, Ala., and one of the pioneers of Talladega county, was born in Bibb county, July 10, 1832. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Atkin) Wood, both of whom were natives of Georgia, but who came to Alabama in 1830, settling in Bibb

county, where they remained until 1834. They then moved to Talladega county, where Mr. Wood remained the rest of his life. Previous to the war he was one of the most extensive planters in Talladega county, owning some 3,000 acres of land; and he was one of the largest slave holders in the state. His death occurred in 1851. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Joshua Wood, the paternal grandfather of Ashley C., was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as was also his maternal grandfather, Agrippa Atkin. Ashley C. Wood came to Talladega county with his parents when two years old, received a good education and remained with them until he attained mature years. In 1849 he entered the college at Talladega, and remained two years. He then entered the state university at Tuscaloosa, but after spending two years there he was compelled to abandon college on account of failing health. Soon, however, he entered the office of Elmore & Yancey, at Montgomery, and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession except during the time he served in the late war. In 1862 he enlisted in company F, Capt. N. D. Johnson, Fifty-first Alabama regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was the legal adviser of the western army and was sent with Gen. Johnston to Augusta, Ga., at the time of the surrender. After the close of the war he returned to the county of Talladega and resumed the practice of law. Through his practice and through the property left him by his father he has now a handsome competency. He owns a large tract of land which his father opened in the pioneer days of the state. He is one of the foremost, one of the most substantial and one of the best citizens of the county, as well as being one of the best lawyers. He is a republican in politics and one of the strongest veterans in the doctrine of protection to American industries. On March 10, 1858, Mr. Wood married Josephine Brooks, of South Carolina. Her parents were I. L. and Sarah (Oliver) Brooks. Her father was a Baptist minister of national reputation. To this union several children were born, five of whom are living, viz.: Clinton A., Cornelia R., Walk, Julia and Frank. The mother of these children was a native of South Carolina and was of one of the old pioneer families of that state. She was a member of the Baptist church and died in 1887. In 1889, Mr. Wood married Mrs. Susan Pruett, daughter of Washington and Rachel (Vardaman) Robinson, who were natives of Georgia and came to Alabama about 1830. The father is now living at eighty-three years of age. Mrs. Wood is a member of the Baptist church.

J. B. WOODWARD, a leading merchant of Talladega, was born December 7, 1846. He is the eldest son of J. A. and Minerva (Rice) Woodward. The former, Hon. Joseph A. Woodward, was a native of Fairfield district, S. C., and was born April 11, 1806. He was the son of Hon. William Woodward who, while he was a practicing physician and a minister of the gospel, was at the same time a prominent politician, and

served in congress several terms. The father of Hon. William Woodward, Thomas Woodward, was known in the history of South Carolina as the "Regulator." Hon. Joseph A. Woodward had several brothers of distinction, two of whom came to Alabama, Thomas B. and Rev. William Woodward. The latter resided for several years in Sumter county, Ala., where he was pastor of Baptist churches, and frequently represented that county in the lower house of the legislature. The father of J. B. Woodward came to Alabama in 1860, and settled in Talladega county, where he remained until his death. He was a graduate of the state university of South Carolina at Columbia, then under the presidency of Dr. Cooper, and was entirely familiar with the Latin classics, and took great delight in Greek literature. He was a lawyer by profession, and while in South Carolina led a very distinguished career as a lawyer, successfully arguing several very important cases before the courts in Washington, D. C. He served several terms in the legislature of South Carolina, and in 1843 was elected to congress from the Winnsboro district, and was returned to his seat in the halls of congress for five consecutive terms, giving entire satisfaction to his constituency, and finally retiring because he did not desire longer to serve. He was a statesman of the broadest views. He was a friend and lifelong admirer of Hon. John C. Calhoun, and though he differed widely in his views of public policy from Hon. Horace Greeley, yet he was a friend of Mr. Greeley and kept up a correspondence with him until that gentleman's death in 1872. Mr. Woodward was well informed upon all subjects of general interest, and his life was one of constant and unswerving integrity throughout. On his death-bed he expressed himself as having no fear. Some of his last utterances were: "I am ready to die;" "God has provided a place for me;" "I am not dying by accident or mere chance, it is God that is killing me, and it is right;" "I am done with this world and am ready for the next;" "I shall soon be in the region of great festivities." J. B. Woodward received a good common school education, but the war coming on cut his education short. In 1862, when but sixteen years of age, he offered his services to the southern cause, enlisting in the first company of Washington artillery of New Orleans, under Capt. Charles Squires, and serving until the surrender of Lee. He was with his battalion in all its battles after joining, except the one at Drewry's bluff. After the war he returned to Talladega, and at first accepted a position in a store as clerk, in which position he remained several years. He then formed a co-partnership with I. B. Merriam of New York, doing a general merchandise business in the town of Talladega, after which he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, J. P. Wood, under the firm name of J. P. Wood & Co., which name has never been changed to this time. He has served as alderman of Talladega several years, and is a member of the Knights of Honor. In 1877 he married, and by this marriage has two children, Rice, a son, and Pinckney C., a daughter. Mr. Woodward and his wife are members of

the Presbyterian church, and he has been an elder of the church many years. Few men stand higher in the estimation of the public, and few are more prominent and useful citizens than he.

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY.

E. H. BERRY, state senator from Tallapoosa county, is the only child of M. T. and Mary A. (Heard) Berry, and was born November 24, 1844, near Dudleyville, Ala., on the old homestead settled by his grandfather. The Berry family came originally from Ireland, William and Isham Berry, two brothers, coming to America about 1740. They both served in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Washington, and Isham, from whom the Berrys of Tallapoosa county sprang, was promoted to be sergeant of his company during that war. He married Sally Massey of Virginia, about 1775, and they were the parents of twelve children, all of whom they reared to maturity. They settled in Georgia after the Revolutionary war was over, and most of their children were born in that state. They were among the first to settle in that new and undeveloped country. James Berry, the seventh child born to Isham Berry, after marrying Juda Thornton about 1816, left Georgia about 1828, located in Chambers county, Ala., lived there a short time, and then removed to Tallapoosa county in 1832. He raised his first crop on what is known as Cattasofka creek. He lived upon this place till his death, which occurred in 1859, when he was sixty-seven years old, and had reared a family of seven children. He was one of the first white men to settle in that locality, the country, at the time, being occupied by Creek Indians, and it was no uncommon thing to see a hundred of them together at their councils or green corn dances. James Berry, from the time he was old enough to take an interest in politics, was a democrat. He was always a firm believer in, and a supporter of the principles of that party. He reared four sons, who, like himself, were democrats. Of these four boys, three served in the Confederate army. The other, W. H. Berry, the eldest of the four, served as a member of the legislature from 1861 to 1865, inclusive, and still lives at the age of seventy-two. Both W. R. and M. T. Berry, before the war, were honored by being elected delegates to the state conventions. W. R. Berry was colonel of the Ninety-ninth regiment of Alabama state militia for a number of years, until such time as he had arrived at the age of exemption from military duty. E. H. Berry, in 1862, enlisted in company D, Thirty-fourth Alabama infantry, commanded by Col. Mitchell. After serving as a private soldier in this infantry regiment for six months, he was transferred to Gen. Clanton's cavalry, and served in this regiment mainly in this state and in Mississippi. He was near by when Gen. Clanton was wounded in the skirmish on the Conecuh river, in which skirmish nearly the whole regiment was captured; but Mr. Berry and a few others made

their escape. When Sherman started south on his Atlanta campaign, Mar. Berry, with his regiment, was ordered to the support of Johnston, and participated in nearly every battle in that celebrated campaign. When Hood went to Tennessee, the regiment was ordered south to meet a raid from Pensacola. He was at home at the time of the surrender. After the war was over, he attended school for some time, and then entered the university of Georgia at Athens, where he remained for two years. He was in the sophomore class, and intended going into the junior class the next year; but in some way he found out that his father was borrowing money to pay his expenses at school, and for this reason refused to return. He taught school for two years, and then bought the old homestead, and has followed farming ever since. In 1889 he moved into town, near which place he owns another plantation. In 1890 the senatorial convention of the tenth district met at Notasulga, and, without any solicitation on his part, nominated him for the state senate, and when he received the notification, he was following the plough. He was elected and is now serving his term. He is a straightout democrat, and has never given any countenance to independence in politics. Senator Berry belongs to a family that is highly respected wherever known.

M. J. BULGER, retired farmer of Dadeville, Ala., is a son of Pierce and Sarah A. (Adams) Bulger. The father of Pierce Bulger, Michael Bulger, came to America during the time of the Revolutionary war with Gen. De Kalb as a member of his staff. He was left wounded on the battle field of Camden, where Gen. De Kalb was killed. He recovered, however, from his wound, and settled in Richland district, S. C., where he married, and reared his family. His son, Pierce Bulger, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and received a wound during the war. He was a mechanic by trade, lived a quiet life in Richland district, S. C., and died there in 1815. He reared a family of six children, all of whom are dead, except M. J. Bulger, and one brother who lives in Texas. M. J. Bulger was born February 13, 1806, in Columbia, S. C., at the age of seventeen he determined to move to Alabama, and in company with a brother, Charles, located in Montgomery, was apprenticed to a gin maker, and remained with him five or six years. In 1827 he was married to Miss Parmelia Donnell, of Rea county, Tenn., and a daughter of Rev. Matthew Donnell, a Presbyterian minister. To this marriage there were born four children, viz.: Pierce D., a Baptist minister and school teacher of Lake View, Fla.; Mary A., wife of Dr. James T. Shackleford, of Trénton, Tenn.; Michael, deceased, and Parmelia, widow of Dr. Wilson T. Banks, of Tallapoosa county, Ala. The mother of these children died in 1836, and Mr. Bulger, in 1837, married Elizabeth M. Bozeman, daughter of Nathan Bozeman, of Tallapoosa county. To this marriage there were born four children, viz.: Nathan, deceased; William D., a lawyer at Birmingham, Ala.; Caroline T., deceased wife of John P. Burns, a lawyer of Dadeville, Ala.; Thomas L., a lawyer of Dadeville, Ala. In 1838 Mr.

Bulger removed to Tallapoosa county, and has resided in this county ever since. He has followed farming as his occupation. Prior to the war, he took great interest in politics, and was a member of the legislature in 1851 and again in 1857. In 1860 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention that nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency, and was an elector on the Douglas ticket. In January, 1861, he was a member of the secession convention, and, by his influence and his vote, he opposed secession. He was one of the three who would not sign the ordinance of secession after it was passed. However, notwithstanding his opposition to the secession movement, when the war came on, he felt that he must do his part to sustain the southern cause, and in March, 1862, he raised a regiment in Tallapoosa county, and would have led it to the field as its colonel, but was defeated in the election. He went out as captain of company A, and was afterward promoted to the various offices and up to be not only colonel of his regiment, but also to be brigadier-general. He commanded his regiment, the Forty-seventh Alabama infantry, in its first fight, that of Cedar Run. Here he was seriously wounded in the arm and leg, and was compelled to return home. While lying in bed at home, he was elected to the state senate from his district, served in that session until its close, and then returned to his regiment and commanded it in the battle of Fredericksburg. On the second day of that battle he was in Longstreet's corps, which made the famous charge, and Col. Bulger's regiment was one of the two that carried the Yankee works. Just as he got inside the lines, he was wounded in the breast, and when the regiment fell back, he was left inside the works. He was taken prisoner, and was in various prisons, finally landing at Johnson's Island, where he remained until April, 1864, when he was exchanged. He rejoined his command at Hanover Station. Some time before the surrender, he was granted leave of absence, and was at home, when that event occurred. In the latter part of 1864, when he was at home on leave of absence, he was elected to the state senate, and was serving in that capacity when the state was taken charge of by the national authorities. In 1866 he was the candidate for governor of the conservative wing of the democracy, but he was defeated. An incident connected with his refusal to sign the ordinance of secession is worthy of note, showing, as it does, the character of the man. When it became generally known that he refused to sign it, a mob of four or five hundred men gathered outside, and determined to lynch him, unless he would sign the ordinance. He sent them word that in his opinion a man who refused to vote according to the wishes of his constituents, deserved to be hanged, and that they should come on and do the work. This display of courage and coolness won their admiration, and turned the tide of feeling in his favor, and upon their desire to see the man who had defied them, they were permitted to file into the chamber and take a look at him. Thomas La Fayette Bulger, son of M. J. Bulger, was born

August 16, 1852, in Tallapoosa county. He was educated at Roanoke college, Va. While at that school in 1870, he was appointed a cadet at West Point. After entering West Point academy, the seat of the congressman from whom he received his appointment was contested, and that gentleman was notified, by the secretary of war, that he must withdraw the appointment. Mr. Bulger returned to Roanoke college, and graduated in 1872. Returning home, he began the study of the law under his brother, William D. Bulger, and was admitted to practice in the fall of that year, after about four months' study. He has practiced law at Dadeville ever since that time. In 1886 he was elected to the state senate by the democratic party from the tenth district, composed of Tallapoosa and Macon counties, and served four years. He was married in 1876, at Wetumpka, to Mollie Bass, daughter of Col. John G. Bass, and to this marriage there have been born two daughters and a son, viz.: Tommie Heulette, Bessie K., and Michael J. The mother of these children died September 6, 1888. Politically, Mr. Bulger is a democrat. He is a Knight of Pythias, a Knight of Honor, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

DR. A. J. COLEY, a leading physician of Alexander City, Ala., is a son of A. J. and Mary A. (Whatley) Coley, the former of whom was a native of Greene county, Ga. When a young man he removed to Jones county, where he married in 1842. After living there two years he came to Alabama, settling five miles north of Alexander City, in Tallapoosa county. Nine years afterward he removed to within a mile of Alexander City toward the east, where he lived till his death, October 5, 1891. He was a farmer by occupation and a man of good moral character. He was a thrifty and industrious man, and when a boy he hired out by the month as an overseer to support his family. He accumulated considerable property and always kept his debts paid. He was one of the original stockholders in the Alexander City bank, owning about \$10,000 worth of the stock. During the late war he served in the state troops. His father, John Coley, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother was a native of Virginia. He and his wife reared nine children, viz.: Nancy E., wife of R. M. Thomas, who lives five miles east of Alexander City; William J., deceased; Lydia A., wife of Dr. J. C. McClendon, who lives five miles north of Alexander City; John W., who lives three miles east of Alexander City; Sarah J., wife of W. T. Thompson, Smith's Station, Lee county, Ala.; Dr. A. J.; Mary L., wife of J. A. Thomas, living about three miles west of Alexander City; E. A., living on the old homestead, and L. B., druggist of Alexander City. The mother of these children still lives at the old home. Dr. A. J. Coley was born May 18, 1858, at the old homestead. His education was received at the academy in Alexander City. He began the study of medicine in the fall of 1877 with Dr. J. C. McClendon and attended Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia during the years 1878-89, and 1879-80, graduating there in the spring of 1880.

While there he gave special attention to surgery and to the study of anatomy. He began the practice of medicine at New Site, Tallapoosa county, remaining there until September of the same year. During the winter of 1880-81 he went to New York city, and took lectures at the university of New York and the college Physicians and Surgeons, and studied diseases of women and children in the outdoor department of Bellevue hospital, when he returned to Alexander City and has been engaged in the practice of medicine ever since. He was married October 28, 1885, in Alexander City, to Emma E. Thomas, daughter of J. O. Thomas, and by this marriage he has three children, viz.: Levis, James P. and Alonzo J. Politically he is a democrat. He is a Knight of Honor, and is past dictator of his lodge. He is a member of the State Medical association and of the board of censors of that association. He is also a member of the Tallapoosa county Medical society. He is health officer of the county, and has been a censor of the medical society for the past eight years. He is a most successful practitioner of medicine, and is half owner of the livery stable of Nolen & Coley. He is a man of fine appearance, and is very popular with his fellow-citizens.

R. A. J. CUMBEE, probate judge of Tallapoosa county, is a son of Reuben and Sarah (McCall) Cumbee, the former of whom was a native of Newberry district, S. C. Some years after his marriage, which took place in his native district, he removed to Meriwether county, Ga. About 1829 he came to Alabama, locating at first in Chambers county, and afterward settling near the eastern line of Randolph county, where he died in 1867. He was a quiet farmer and a deacon of the Baptist church. The grandfather, McCall, of Mrs. Sarah Cumbee, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was severely wounded. The McCalls were North Carolina people, the mother of Mrs. Cumbee being born in Richmond county. To the marriage of Reuben and Sarah Cumbee, there were born ten children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: Charles, a farmer in Arkansas; John, a merchant, farmer and Baptist minister of Stroud, Ala.; R. A. J.; Sarah, wife of King Benint, of Heard county, Ga.; Margaret, wife of Reuben Adamson, of Randolph county, Ala.; Emeline, widow of Frank Qualls, of Arkansas; Mattie, wife of George Qualls, of Arkansas. Nathan was wounded in the battle of Sharpsburg, and died in the hospital. He was a member of the Thirty-fifth Alabama infantry. Mary, deceased wife of James Cook, and William, also deceased. The mother of these children died in 1866. R. A. J. Cumbee was born June 9, 1833, in Meriwether county, Ga. He received an academic education. At the age of fifteen he was converted, and began to think of preaching. At twenty he began to prepare for the work of the ministry, spending two years in the common school. He then attended a high school at Milltown, Chambers county. He was ordained to preach by Fellowship church at Bacon Level, Randolph county, and that church and one in Heard county, Ga., were his first charge. He preached there until the war began, and, in

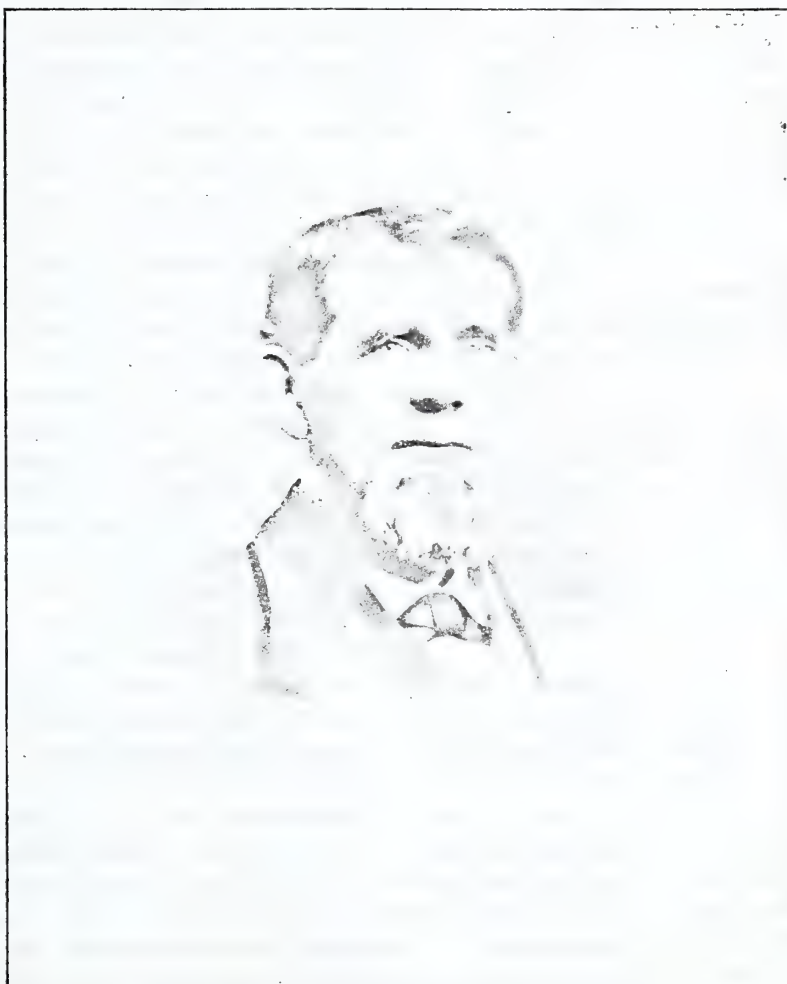
1861, he enlisted in company F, Fourteenth Alabama infantry, as a private soldier. Soon after enlistment, he was made third lieutenant of the company, and he saw service in Virginia. He was in the battle of Seven Pines, and in the seven days' fight, being wounded in the shoulder on the last day of the seven at Gaines's farm. After a furlough at home he rejoined his regiment and participated in the battles of Salem Church, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and again on Gaines's farm, where he was again wounded. He was in all the battles around Richmond, and was at Appomattox at the surrender of Lee. He brought home with him a piece of the historic tree under which the surrender was made. During the war he did considerable preaching, and baptized several hundred soldiers. Returning from the war he preached and taught school in Chambers county, being located at Fredonia until 1876, when he removed to Tallapoosa county and preached at Dadeville and Alexander City, and at several other places. He has also preached in Lineville and Ashland, both in Clay county, for the past two years. During his ministry he has baptized 4,000 persons and has married 600 couples. In 1880 he was the nominee of the democratic party for probate judge of Tallapoosa county, and was elected. He served six years, reducing the public debt of the county between \$200,000 and \$300,000. In 1886 he was a candidate for the nomination and led all four candidates by 280 majority on the popular vote, but was defeated by the two-thirds rule in the convention. In 1892 his friends urged him to again become a candidate and he was elected as a nominee of a democratic mass meeting by a majority of 167. After the election the Dadeville New Era, on August 4, 1892, published the following description of a popular reception to Mr. Cumbee: "Last Tuesday Dadeville was full to overflowing with people who come to town to get the election news, and Judge R. A. J. Cumbee came in on the train from Alexander City. When he alighted from the hack at the Ridgway house the people rushed toward the hotel in one solid body to greet him. Cheers rent the air, and as he crossed the public square to the court house a perfect avalanche swept on behind him, and such enthusiasm has never before been seen in our town, and it continued late into the night. His popularity is astonishing and his election is among the wonders of the present age. Since 1880 he has held the hearts of the people of Tallapoosa county under adverse circumstances and to-day he is the most popular man in the bounds of east Alabama." Mr. Cumbee was married in Heard county, Ga., in 1857, to Mary R. Stodghill, by whom he had one child, Sarah E. wife of S. H. Gillam, who lives five miles east of Dadeville. The mother of this child died in 1872, and Mr. Cumbee was married in 1873 in Bacon Level, Randolph county, to Catharine E. Trent, by whom he has one daughter, Annie Pearl, who is a graduate of the Judson institute, the Baptist female school of the state. The mother of this child died in 1889. Politically Mr. Cumbee is a democrat, but being a member of the farmers' alliance was elected as a mass

meeting candidate, and is the first of that party ever elected in Tallapoosa county. His friends thought he was badly treated in 1886 by his exclusion under the two-thirds rule, when in point of fact he was the choice of the people, and in 1892 they rallied to his support in such numbers as to elect him. He is a fine preacher and always preaches, no matter what his regular line of duty may be. On November 17, 1892, Judge Cumbee was married to Miss Fannie Bonner, a daughter of William Bonner, of Fredonia, Ala., and the best wishes of the entire community are with him for his happiness and prosperity.

COL. WALTER R. DAWSON was born in Upson county, Ga., in the year 1832. His father—Gen. L. G. Dawson—was born in Edgfield district, S. C. Gen. Dawson removed from South Carolina to Upson county, Ga., and afterward to Chambers county, Ala., in the year 1835, where he resided to the time of his death, which occurred in 1848. He reared a large family consisting of eight sons and four daughters, six of whom are yet living—W. P., is a wealthy planter of Elmore county, Ala.; O. H. P., is a considerable planter in Claiborne parish, La.; L. H. is a planter and resides at Waverly, Ala., Mary (Mrs. Townsend) resides at Waverly, Ala.; George W. is a merchant of Camp Hill, Ala.; Col. W. R. Dawson was married in the year 1852 to Miss Louisa L. Griffeth, the beautiful and amiable daughter of Mr. Lewis Griffeth, a merchant tailor of the city of Philadelphia, Penn. Col. Dawson's family consists of five daughters, all born in Chambers county, Ala., and all living, viz.: Dinnie (Mrs. R. T. Parker) and Glennie (Mrs. Church Corprew) reside in Dadeville, Ala. Mary E. (Mrs. B. F. Walker, and Mattie P. (Mrs. Henry Spinks), reside in Camp Hill, Ala., and Kate A. (widow Garrett) resides in Atlanta, Ga. The Dawson family, for several generations, have been planters, and have been distinguished by pious and upright lives. Gen. Dawson's family have ever taken a lively interest in the political history and affairs of the country, especially Col. W. R. Dawson, who has frequently represented his county in state, district and county conventions, and always as a democrat. He has also represented his county in the state legislature. The Dawson family, with which the colonel is connected, have been democrats politically, and Baptists religiously, for generations, and of the most pronounced type. Col. W. R. Dawson is a deacon of the Baptist church, and is widely and favorably known for his loyalty and liberality to his church and denomination. He is a planter in easy circumstances, and resides at Camp Hill, Ala., a pleasant village on the S. & W. R. R. in Chambers county, Ala.

ALBERT G. HOLLOWAY, planter of Alexander City, Ala., is a son of William and Matilda (Bailey) Holloway, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, and who, when quite young, removed to Jasper county, Ga., where he married and reared a family of five children. He was a farmer, a very quiet man, served in the war of 1812, and died in Jasper county in 1826. His children were as follows: Saleta, deceased; Sarena,

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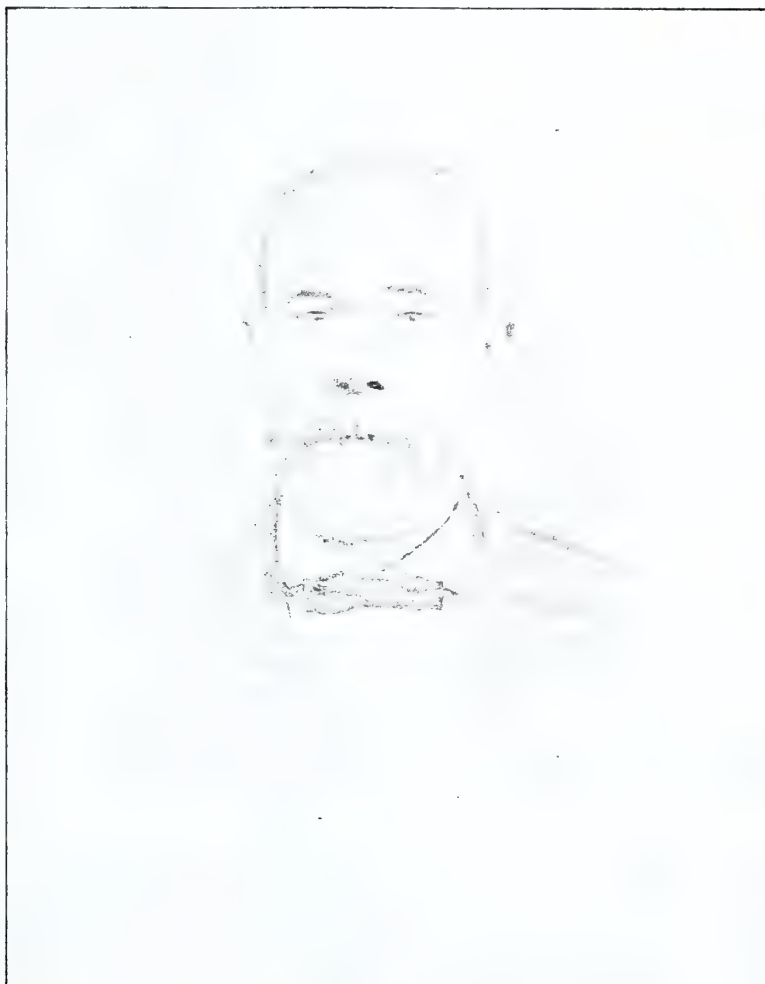
W. R. DAWSON.

deceased; William R., a farmer, of Coosa county; Sophronia, widow of William F. Clark, and Albert G. The latter was born September 26, 1824, in Jasper county, Ga. He received an ordinary education, and began life for himself in 1843, traveling and teaching vocal music. The next year he went to school, and taught music until 1851, making that his regular profession. He then located at Fish Pond, seven miles south of Alexander City, and has since lived there. He established himself in the mercantile business, and continued in that line up to the war. He was very successful, and made considerable money, but through the war he lost all he had made, except his land. After the war he commenced merchandising again, and continued until 1886, when he sold out. From 1875 to 1884, he was in business in Alexander City. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1874, and he was re-elected in 1876. In 1874 he served on the committee on county lines, which formed the county of Cullman. He also served on the committee on agriculture, and on the ways and means committee. He was largely influential in securing the passage of the present school law of the state. He was married, in 1857, two miles from Alexander City, to Patience Thomas, daughter of Seaborn J. Thomas, by which marriage he has eight children, viz.: Berry Judson, deceased; Ida L., wife of J. W. Coley, Alexander City, Ala.; Ella E., single; Emma L., wife of J. J. Phillips, Sylacauga, Ala.; William A.; Helena B., wife of E. A. Ward, Birmingham, Ala.; Lois D., of Birmingham, Ala., and an infant, who died unnamed. Politically, Mr. Holloway is a democrat, and he is a member of the Primitive Baptist church. He was formerly a Mason, but has not kept up his connection with that order. He has a farm of 600 acres of land, and a plant of mills four miles from Alexander City.

DR. ALLAN KIMBALL, now deceased, but formerly a distinguished citizen of Tallapoosa county, was a son of Abingdon and Mary (Allan) Kimball. The Kimball family was of Irish origin, and emigrated from their native land, in the last century, to Granville county, N. C., where Allan Kimball was born and reared. When a young man, he removed to Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., and there studied medicine under a Dr. Reese. Afterward he took medical lectures at Lexington, Ky., where he graduated. He then located in Columbia county, near Augusta, and commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. Nathan Crawford, whose daughter he afterward married. He practiced there several years, or until 1836, when he moved to a point eight miles below Tallassee, then in Tallapoosa county, but now in Macon county. Here he practiced for three years, when, on account of its being a sickly locality, he moved higher up, twenty miles north, to what is now Roxana, in Lee county. Here he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1872, and his family afterward removed to Dadeville, where it has since resided. Mr. Kimball was married February 25, 1829, while practicing in Columbia county, Ga., to Mary Ann Crawford, daughter of his part-

ner, Dr. Nathan Crawford. Miss Crawford belonged to a noted family. Her parents were Dr. Nathan and Mary (Marshall) Crawford, the former of whom was a life-long practitioner of medicine. He was the son of Charles and Jane (Maxwell) Crawford. To this family belonged William H. Crawford, the distinguished United States senator from Georgia, and also George W. Crawford, who was secretary of war under President Taylor. William H. Crawford was a cousin of Mrs. Kimball's father, and George W. Crawford was first cousin to her. The Crawford family came from Scotland at an early day and at first located in Virginia. They were of the nobility in Scotland. Mrs. Kimball was one of ten children, and she had ten children, viz.: Mary Isabella, Mrs. Hilliard H. Burns, of Roxana, Ala.; Eugenia, wife of Col. D. B. Culberson, member of congress from Texas, living in Jefferson, Tex.; Ann A., wife of Dr. R. E. Rowell, of Jefferson, Tex.; Amorest P., died in infancy; Lunsford, of Roxana, Ala.; Nathan C. was a lieutenant in the Forty-seventh Alabama infantry, and was killed in the last fight in which his regiment was engaged, at Deep Bottom, before Richmond, October 7, 1864; Aurelia Stella, deceased; Charles B., who was a private soldier in the Forty-seventh Alabama, and was killed in the first battle in which his regiment was engaged, at Cedar Run, August 9, 1862; Pamela J., wife of James Johnson, Dadeville, Ala., and R. Gertrude, wife of Dr. G. W. Vines, Dadeville, Ala. Dr. Kimball served Tallapoosa county in the lower house of the legislature during 1844 and 1845, and also in the senate in 1853. He was one of the delegates in the secession convention, and worked and voted against the ordinance; but after the ordinance was adopted, and the state had seceded from the Union, he did all in his power to aid her in sustaining the position she had taken. Before the war he was a whig and was strongly devoted to his party and its principles. In the campaign of 1860 he sustained and voted for Bell and Everett for president and vice-president of the United States. His widow still lives in a comfortable home in Dadeville. She has always been a superior and fine looking woman, and is remarkably well preserved and most highly respected. Her daughter, Mrs. Johnson, lives with her in Dadeville.

J. P. OLIVER, planter of Dadeville, Ala., is a son of Florence M. and Sarah Glenn Oliver. He was born June 15, 1842, in Chambers county, Ala. He received an academic education, which was supplemented by a course at the A. & M. college. He was at college when the war broke out, and in 1861 went from school into company E, Sixth Alabama infantry, and after a short period of service at Pensacola, was ordered to the army of northern Virginia, where he remained until he was wounded. He was in the seven days' fighting at Cold Harbor, and all the battles up to Sharpsburg, where he received a severe wound in the right arm. He then returned home and went into the newspaper business, buying an interest in the Tallapoosa Times and Banner. He con-



J. P. OLIVER.

tinued the publication of this sheet until the surrender, when he moved it to Wetumpka, and changed its name to the Elmore Messenger. The business not proving profitable, Mr. Oliver sold out his paper, and taught school at Dadeville for two years as principal of the Dadeville Masonic Female institute. He was about this time elected a member of the state board of education, which had charge of all educational matters in the state, and by virtue of this office, he became a regent of the Alabama university. In 1874 he received, from the A. & M. college, the degree of master of arts. After he retired from the profession of teaching in 1869, he began the practice of the law with his half-brother, Col. J. M. Oliver, now of La Fayette, Chambers county. He had studied law somewhat before the war, and also while he was engaged in newspaper work, and had been admitted to the bar in 1867. After two years' practice, the partnership was dissolved, and he formed another partnership with Felix L. Smith, with whom he practiced until 1878, when he retired from professional life and engaged in farming. He had always given great attention to agricultural matters, and was one of the charter members of the state agricultural society. He has been, for some years, also a member of the farmers' alliance, and was, for three years, secretary of the Alabama state alliance. In 1868 he was one of the electors on the Cleveland ticket, and is now a member of the Kolb state executive committee. Mr. Oliver is a thrifty, progressive planter, and takes great interest in live stock and experimenting in fruits. He has on his plantation, near Dadeville, a fine herd of Jerseys, in which he takes great pride, and numberless varieties of grapes, apples, pears, etc. He was married in Dadeville, Decemebr, 1862, to Miss F. J. Hatcher, by whom he had two children, Wilbur H., a successful farmer living near Dadeville, and Jessie S., wife of J. H. Lovejoy of Gadsden, Ala. The mother of these children died in 1870, and Mr. Oliver married Mrs. Helen E. Vaughan, a daughter of C. Corprew. By this marriage he has three children, Clifton E., Alma and Verna. As has been stated before, Mr. Oliver is a member of the people's party, believing that party to represent the true principles of democracy, which, in his opinion, the democratic party has abandoned. In 1892 he took an active part in the campaign, stumping the county in favor of the Kolb party ticket, being nominated on it for superintendent of public instruction. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, is a Knight of Honor and a member of the Masonic fraternity, being the chief officer in these honored orders.

E. C. PUGH, merchant of Dadeville, Ala., is a son of W. W. and Mary (Arnold) Pugh. W. W. Pugh was a native of Georgia, and was born and reared near Milledgeville. He was of Scotch descent, was married to a Miss Whitus, and in early days, probably in 1837, came to Alabama, settling in Macon county, near Notasulga. He was a planter by occupation. During the war he ran a hat factory, making hats for the soldiers.

He was a quiet man, not caring for politics or public honors. He was a Union man during the war, and was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. After the death of his first wife, he married in 1842, again, near Notasulga, and to this marriage there were born seven children, viz.: John W., living near Dadeville, Ala.; Mary A., wife of Dr. W. H. Tyler, who lives on the old homestead, four miles from Dadeville; Augusta A., wife of Amos Hicks, of Thaddeus, Ala.; A. F., of Anna, Collin county, Tex.; O. C., Allen A. and Simeon M., deceased. The mother of these children lives on the old homestead four miles from Dadeville, the father having died April 24, 1871. The Arnolds were also from Georgia, and the wives of Mr. W. W. Pugh were cousins. E. C. Pugh was born April 20, 1856, in the southern part of Tallapoosa county. He received an academic education at the Camp Hill school. In 1878 he taught school at New Site and in the fall removed to Dadeville. He then began clerking for B. R. Crabbe at \$12 per month and board, and he remained thus engaged until 1881, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Crabbe, and continued the business under the firm name of E. C. Pugh & Co., for two years. In 1883 Mr. Crabbe died, and Mr. Pugh bought the interest of the widow of Mr. Crabbe. He continued the business alone until 1889, and at that date the firm of W. H. Knight & Co. was formed, Mr. Pugh being one of the partners. After one year, he bought out Mr. Knight's interest, and the firm name changed to Pugh, Stone & Co., which is the style at the present time. Mr. Pugh has been a very successful business man, going to Dadeville with only 50 cents, and now he has a comfortable competence. The firm carries an average of about \$10,000, and transacts a yearly business of about \$85,000. Beside his interest in the store, Mr. Pugh owns real estate, two two-story business buildings and a fine residence property. He is president of the Murphy Wagon Manufacturing company, in which he owns considerable stock. He was one of the organizers of the Tallapoosa County bank in 1885, and was for several years one of the directors. He has served for some years as and is now a member of the town council. He was married in 1882, November 26, in Dadeville, to Alcie D. Gillam, daughter of Robert G. and Mary Gillam, and by this marriage he has four children, viz.: Lillian, Robert G., Mary T. and Clifton C. Politically, Mr. Pugh is a democrat. He is a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of Honor, and is assistant dictator of his lodge. He is one of the most successful business men of the town of Dadeville, and has paid the strictest attention to his business, not having been absent more than fourteen days in fourteen years.

D. A. G. Ross, planter of Camp Hill, Ala., is a son of Wiseman and Elvira (Harper) Ross, the former of whom was born in Hancock county, Ga., in 1800. He was reared, and married, in Jones county, in 1826, and lived there until 1840. He then came to Alabama, settling in Chambers county, fifteen miles west of La Fayette, near the Tallapoosa county

line, where he died in 1852. He was not inclined to public life, but was of a military turn, and was colonel of militia while he lived in Georgia. He was a thrifty, energetic man, and accumulated a large property. He was married twice, the first time to Elvira Harper, by whom he had four children, viz.: D. A. G., Frances, wife of J. J. High, Camp Hill, Ala.; Amanda, wife of William M. Trimble, Chambers county, and Sarah, wife of Rollie R. Spinks, Camp Hill, Ala. The mother of these children died in 1836, and their father married the next year Frances Harper, the sister of his first wife, by whom he has only one child living, viz.: Mary J., wife of Marcellus A. Trimble, Camp Hill. The second wife is also now deceased. The Ross family are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the first representatives of the family in this country being three brothers, who came to America in colonial days. One of these brothers settled in Maryland, another in New Jersey, and the third, William Ross, the grandfather of Wiseman, settled in South Carolina. The Rosses were prominently connected with the Revolutionary war, George Ross and four brothers being in De Kalb's command. George Ross, the one that settled in New Jersey, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The George Ross that lived in South Carolina, left that state when a young man and reared his family in Hancock county, Ga. D. A. G. Ross has in his possession a case of bottles which his great-grandfather brought from Scotland. The Harper family is a prominent one in Georgia, Miss Elvira Harper being reared in Jones county, that state. D. A. G. Ross was born December, 15, 1830, in Monroe county, Ga. He received an ordinary education, and has followed farming all his life, and most of the time near where he now lives. During the war he was in Wheeler's cavalry brigade, and during the latter fifteen months in the Eighth Confederate cavalry. He participated in the Atlanta campaign and in other service. He was married, in the fall of 1852, to Jane Slaughter, daughter of J. J. Slaughter, and by this marriage he has two children: William, of Tallapoosa county, a farmer, and Frances, wife of W. A. Langley of Tallapoosa county. The mother of these children died in 1884, and Mr. Ross married in 1885, Mrs. N. F. Rowe. She died in 1891, and Mr. Ross has not married since. In 1874 and 1876 he was in the legislature from Tallapoosa county. The session of 1874 was the famous one which wrested the government from the radicals. Mr. Ross served on the committee on state debt. In 1886, he represented the county again in the legislature. He has served four years as county commissioner. As is clear from the above Mr. Ross is a popular man and a member of the democratic party, and is also a member of the Universalist church.

W. L. ROWE, sheriff of Tallapoosa county, is a son of John and Ann (Taylor) Rowe, the former of whom was born in Edgfield district, S. C. His parents moved to Alabama when he was a child, and settled in Conecuh county, where they lived a few years and then moved to Monroe county, Ga. There he came to maturity and was married about 1833. He

lived there until 1845, during which time he represented Monroe county in the Georgia legislature one term. In 1845 he moved to Tallapoosa county, and settled five miles east of Dadeville. He lived there until 1878, when he died. During his residence in Alabama he represented Tallapoosa county in the legislature in 1852 and in 1854, and from 1858 to 1860 he was in the senate. He was a democrat in politics, and when the war came on he was in favor of secession. He was a man of thrift and energy and accumulated considerable property. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist church. His father, William Rowe, was a Virginian by birth and of Scotch ancestry. The Taylors were from Georgia, the mother of W. L. having been born in Meriwether county. To John and Ann Rowe born two sons and four daughters, viz.: Sarah, widow of D. P. Norman, of Bowie, Tex.; W. L.; Mary, widow of P. A. Wise, Dadeville, Ala.; James T., deceased, clerk of the circuit court at the time of his death; Elizabeth, widow of John R. Melton, Opelika, Ala.; and Emma, wife of Robert Presley, Bowie, Tex. The mother of these children died in 1866. W. L. Rowe was born October 3, 1836, in Monroe county, Ga. He received an academic education and began business, in 1859, in Dadeville. When the war came on he left his business and enlisted in the army. In the summer of 1861 he organized a company with the intention of joining others in Tallassee, and of forming a battalion from Tallapoosa county, the men having enlisted for twelve months, but as the government decided not to accept any troops for less than three years, the company he had raised was disbanded and the men returned home. Mr. Rowe, however, joined the Loachopoka Rifles, company B, Sixth Alabama infantry, as a private soldier, and left for the Virginia army in August, 1861. In 1862 the regiment was re-organized and he was elected captain of the company, the letter of which was changed to "L", the regiment, however, remaining the same. He led the company at Seven Pines, the Seven Days' fight at South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. On the first day at Gettysburg he was wounded in the left breast by a minie ball, a button and a comb which he had in his pocket causing the ball to range downward or he would have been killed. As it was he was left on the field and was taken a prisoner, and was conveyed to Johnson's Island, where he remained until March, 1865, when he was paroled. He was at home at the time of the surrender. From that time on, until 1888, he followed farming in Tallapoosa county, and he was then elected sheriff of the county, which office he has held ever since. He was married, in 1868, in Tallapoosa county, to Sue M. Maxwell, by whom he had the following children, viz.: Willis M., of Dadeville; Annie, wife of James McIntosh, merchant of Dadeville; Bessie, John, Jennie, Mary and J. C. Politically, Mr. Rowe is a democrat. He is a master Mason, a Knight of Honor, and a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

DR. R. V. SALMON, physician of Dadeville, Tallapoosa county, Ala., is the son of Robinson B. and Julian (Vaughan) Salmon, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina. When he was about twenty-five years of age, in 1839, he came to Alabama, settling in Dadeville. He was a mechanic and followed that occupation during his life. He was married in Dadeville to Miss Julian Vaughan, and by her had a family of four children, viz: James H. who enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Alabama infantry, as a private soldier, and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga in 1863; R. V., Virginia and Emma, both of whom died in childhood. Mr. Salmon died in 1848, and his widow married, in 1876, Joseph Greer, of Chambers county and is still living. Dr. R. V. Salmon was born April 21, 1843, in Fredonia, Chambers county, Ala. He received a common school education and when the war came on he enlisted as a private soldier in company I, of the Eighth Confederate cavalry, in 1862, and served until the final surrender. He was in the western army, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge, and throughout the Atlanta campaign. From Atlanta he went on a raid through Tennessee with Gen. Wheeler. He went thence to Savannah and on up into the Carolinas, and was at the battles of Bentonville and Fayetteville. He was paroled at Washington, Ga. He returned home May 23, 1865, and followed farming until 1870. He then began the study of medicine at Louisville Medical college. He was there during the sessions of 1870 and 1871. He practiced medicine in St. Clair county, at Greensboro, until 1874, when he went to the Alabama Medical college and graduated from that institution in 1875. He then located at Alexander City in Tallapoosa county, remaining until 1876, when he removed to Dadeville, where he has since remained. He also owns and manages a drug store. He was married in January, 1867, in Dadeville, to Miss America Wagner, whose family had lived in Tallapoosa county since 1838, coming to Alabama from Georgia. She was born and reared in Tallapoosa county. To this marriage have been born the following children: Henry W., a salesman for Oliver Bros. of Dadeville; R. H., who will complete his medical education at the Alabama Medical college in 1893; F. A. and J. A. at home. Politically Dr. Salmon is a democrat. He is a master Mason, a Knight of Honor, and is past dictator of his lodge. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and he is a trustee of his church. Dr. Salmon is a genial gentleman, and has an excellent reputation as a physician.

REV. JNO. P. SHAFFER, D. D., is a Baptist minister, residing at Dadeville, Ala., and is a descendant of an old and honorable German family. His grandfather, William Shaffer, was born in the state of South Carolina, and married Miss Simpson, a lady of Welsh descent and a Baptist. Wm. Shaffer was a decided Baptist; a deacon of his church, and a planter in easy circumstances. From his marriage with Miss Simpson came a large family, now all deceased. Dr. Rhodham Shaffer

died in the state of Texas, and his descendants are there. Mrs. Eliza Womble also died in Texas leaving descendants. The other members of the family, except Simon, died childless. About the year 1828, Wm. Shaffer removed from South Carolina to Perry county, Ala., and some years later he removed to Talladega county, where he spent the remainder of his life. Simon P. Shaffer, father of Rev. Jno. P. Shaffer, was born in Fairfield district, South Carolina, in the year 1811. He was married in Talladega county in the year 1839 to Miss Martha Foreman. He removed to Coosa county in the year 1845. He was a mill owner, merchant and hotel-keeper, and died at Rockford, Ala., in the year 1858. His family consisted of three sons and one daughter: Rev. Jno. P., William, of Galloway, Texas; Isaac, deceased, and Mary J., now Mrs. Wood, a widow, of Roanoke, Ala. The mother, Mrs. Truett, is a widow, and resides near Jackson's Gap, Ala. Rev. Jno. P. Shaffer was born in Talladega county, Ala., March 13, 1841. He received an academic education in the east Alabama Masonic institute. The death of his father retired him from school before his education was completed; but he has been a lifelong student, and has thus compensated, in large measure, for the misfortune occasioned by his father's death. Upon a profession of faith in Christ, he was baptised by the Rev. Platt Stout, in 1858, and became a member of the Baptist church at Rockford, Ala. When the late civil war between the states broke out, he went to the field at once as a private soldier in the Fourteenth Alabama regiment of infantry. He was afterward made lieutenant, and subsequently promoted for gallantry on the field of battle. He was wounded, resulting in the loss of a part of the left foot; being thus disabled, he tendered his resignation and returned home. Almost immediately after his return home, business matters made it necessary for Mrs. Margarette Bell to visit Mr. Shaffer, and the young man never recovered from the strange fascinations of the beautiful dark-eyed young widow, and on December 26, 1862, they were most happily married. From this marriage came six children; four daughters and two sons. The daughters are all married, Mattie, wife of W. H. Blake, M. D., of Lineville, Ala.; Carrie, wife of W. L. Hill, president of Rosedale Manufacturing company, Rock Mills, Ala.; Rosalie, wife of Guy H. Handley, merchant at Roanoke, Ala.; Lizzie, wife of B. O. Driver, merchant at Roanoke, Ala.; Graves, assistant cashier, Bank of Tallapoosa, and merchant of Dadeville, Ala., and Carry, at home at school. Mrs. Bell had two sons, John and George. John is a merchant of Anniston, Ala., and George is a Baptist minister. The family is a very pleasant one, and holds high social rank. Jno. P. Shaffer was ordained to the full work of the Gospel ministry at the request of the Crooked Creek church, now Lineville church, in the year 1863, and at once engaged actively in the discharge of his ministerial duties. Dr. Shaffer is a vigorous man from every point of view. He is a bold and thoughtful man, and has the courage of his convictions. He ranks amongst the ablest Baptist ministers of Alabama, is

a thorough missionary, a conservative Christian, and a respected and useful citizen. His life beautifully demonstrates what an orphan boy, with limited early education and no money, can do for himself and others if he only has a mind to work. Dr. Shaffer has been widely trusted and honored by the Baptists of Alabama. He is a trustee of both the Baptist state schools—Howard College and Judson Female institute. He is a member of the state mission board, and of the Bible and colportage board, and is moderator of his home association, Liberty (east). The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Howard college. No man in east Alabama has been more prominent or more active in educational and church matters than he. He was superintendent of education for Talladega county during 1866-67. In 1868 he gave birth to the Lineville academy, now Lineville high school. He organized Roanoke college in 1875, and was its president for ten years. He was financial secretary of Howard college in 1889; indeed, his life has been a busy one in the interests of christian civilization, and he enjoys the respect and confidence of his denomination in a marked degree. He was pastor of Lineville church ten years, and of Roanoke church twenty years. He is now pastor of Dadeville, Good Water and Camp Hill churches.

W. J. STREET, planter of Alexander City, Ala., is a son of Hezekiah and Nancy L. (Talbert) Street, the former of whom was born in Virginia, near Richmond, in 1789. He was reared, and married, and lived there until 1837, when, with his family of nine children, he came to Alabama, settling in what was then Talladega county, but what is now Clay county. The mother of the family died here in 1863, and the father in 1864. He was a democrat in politics, and a Baptist in religion. The Street family are probably of Irish descent. David Street, father of Hezekiah, was a Revolutionary soldier, serving with Gen. Washington seven years, and he was a noted Baptist preacher in Virginia. The Talbert family was also from Virginia. The family of Hezekiah Street consisted of thirteen children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Merritt, deceased; Paulina, wife of William Tolan, of Millerville, Ala.; Robert S., of Coleta, Clay county; W. J.; Judson W., of Munford, Ala.; A. Jackson, of Munford, Ala.; Clementina, widow of M. Wright. W. J. Street was born May 31, 1838, twenty miles north of Alexander City, and for some years, in both early and middle life, taught school. In 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in company G, Twenty-fifth Alabama infantry. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Shelbyville, in the Atlanta campaign, and was wounded in the battle of Atlanta, in the hip, and did not fight any more. He returned home, and taught school until 1880. He was married, in 1864, to Fannie Dunn, daughter of Joseph Dunn, one of the first settlers of Alabama. By this marriage he has six children, viz.: Annis V., wife of J. T. Russell, of Alexander City, Ala.; M. Lilla, John J., William S., Thomas H., and Ada Clare. Politically, Mr. Street is a democrat, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has a

plantation of 1,000 acres, and owns stock in the Queen City bank. The family is a well-known one in Alabama, and its members are highly respected.

FREDERICK A. VAUGHAN, merchant and lime manufacturer, of Dadeville, is a son of James and Sarah (Vaughn) Vaughan, the former of whom was born in Lunenburg county, Va.; married in the state and lived there until 1837, when he came to Alabama and settled in Tallapoosa county on Tallapoosa river. He lived there three years and then moved to a place about one mile north of Dadeville, and lived there until the war. He then moved into town and lived there until his death in 1880. By occupation he was a farmer, and was an energetic and thrifty man, accumulating a considerable amount of property. He dealt largely in notes and securities, and prospered in that line of business. He was a man of decided convictions, and when he had arrived at a conclusion on any subject, he was fearless in the expression of his opinions. He was strongly opposed to secession, but after the state had seceded he gave his assistance, unstinted, to the new government. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of the Masonic fraternity. He reared a family of five sons and six daughters, viz: Martha, deceased; Julia, wife of Joseph Greer of Chambers county; Samuel C., deceased, was a captain in Clanton's cavalry; Emily, wife of Z. J. Wright of Comanche, Texas; J. M., enlisted in the eighteenth Alabama infantry as a private soldier and was killed at Shiloh; Sarah, widow of J. M. Turner; John A., deceased, was a lawyer of Dadeville for a number of years; Lavina, deceased; Amanda, deceased; Frederick A.; George, deceased. The mother of these children died in 1875. The Vaughan family in this part of the United States sprang from a Samuel Vaughan, who emigrated from England to this country in colonial days, and was a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary war. Frederick A. Vaughan was born March 30, 1845, in Tallapoosa county, on the old home place one mile north of Dadeville. He enlisted at Troy, Ala., in 1863, in company C, Sixth Alabama cavalry. His service was first in Florida and then in Mississippi. He was with Johnston on his retreat to Atlanta and participated in several battles. When Sherman started to the sea, his regiment was sent to meet a Yankee raid under command of Gen. Rousseau. He met Rousseau at Loachapoka, just below Dadeville, and he along with others in an advance guard were captured. He was, however, paroled the next day, and after some time exchanged. Rejoining the army, he was sent to the southern part of the state to meet the raid under the Union general, Steele. He was this time captured in a skirmish on the Conecuh river with nearly all of his regiment, was present when Gen. Clanton was wounded, and was taken to Ship Island and kept several months. He was exchanged about the time of the surrender of Lee. Since the war he has been mostly engaged in merchandising. About ten years ago he established a lime manufacturing business, and now has plants at Che-

wacula, Ala., and at Graysville, Ga. He is president of the Southern Lime association, composed of all the lime manufacturers in the south. He is also president of the Roanoke bank. He was married in 1871 in Dadeville, Ala., to V. Cooper Sturdivant, daughter of Judge Sturdivant, and by his marriage has one child, Daisy, fourteen years of age. Politically, Mr. Vaughan is a democrat, and is chairman of the county executive committee. He has lived away from the county a portion of the time at Graysville, Ga., but has always come home to vote, even though the distance is three hundred miles. He is a master Mason and a Knight of Honor. Mr. Vaughan is a very enterprising and industrious man and is exceedingly popular and highly respected. He is unanimously endorsed by the executive committee of Tallapoosa county for United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama.

W. L. WATERS, merchant of Alexander City, is a son of John and Mary E. (Russell) Waters, the former of whom was a native of Coweta county, Ga., and when quite a boy came to Alabama with a gentleman named Ballard, who reared him, his parents having died when he was a young boy. John Waters was married in 1860, ten miles south of Alexander City, and had two children, W. L., and Tilla, now the wife of C. C. Evans, a farmer of Tallapoosa county. The father of these children served in the Fourteenth Alabama infantry, and served until the surrender, in the army of northern Virginia. W. L. Waters was born March 13, 1861, and lost his father in 1867, whose death was caused by his service in the war. His mother married again to a Mr. Picthford, and is still living. W. L. Waters had a hard time when a boy. He was compelled to work very hard, but with the assistance of his mother he was enabled to secure some little education. At the age of nineteen he moved to Alexander City and accepted a clerkship with Renfrow & Lancaster, and at the expiration of about eighteen months he went to Lexington, Ky., and there took a course of study in the business department of the university of Kentucky. In the fall of 1882, he went into business for himself on a small scale, in Alexander City, and continued on until 1885, when he formed his present partnership with B. F. Russell, under the firm name of Waters & Russell. At first he was in a small building, but after some time he erected a fine two-story stone building, at a cost of about \$4,000. The firm keep a general stock, valued at about \$12,000. In 1891, they erected a large warehouse, and in connection with that building they deal in mules, horses and fertilizers. In 1883, a young men's ticket was gotten up in order to give the young men representation in the council, and Mr. Waters was elected a member of the council, though only twenty-two years of age. He served one term at that time, and in 1891 he was elected and also in 1892. He was elected by the council, in 1891, city clerk, and still retains that office. He was married at Wilsonville, Shelby county, in 1882, to Lela H. Henderson, daughter of Milton and Matilda Henderson; this family came originally from Georgia, rela-

tives of the family living at the present time in Atlanta. By his marriage to Miss Henderson he had two children, William, died in infancy, and Benjamin, died when seven years old. Politically, Mr. Waters is a democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Knights of Honor, and is vice dictator of his lodge. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is a very active worker in the Sunday school. He is a member of the Alexander City rifles, organized in 1887, and containing about forty members. He was at first sergeant of his company, and is now quartermaster-sergeant. Mr. Waters has been remarkably successful in his business and is a very popular man.

LAWRENCE M. WILSON, planter of Agricola, Ala., is a son of John D. and Mary (Jordan) Wilson. John D. Wilson was born in Georgia, and it is thought in Oglethorpe county. He came to Alabama when a young man, and settled in Elmore county. He was a fine mechanic and built many of the fine old residences in Montgomery. He married in Autauga county and lived there until 1833, when he moved to Coosa county, near Talladega Springs. Here he resided until his death, which occurred after the close of the war. He was in the war of 1812, and was a colonel of militia for years. The Jordans came from South Carolina, the mother of Mrs. Mary Wilson being a member of the noted Elmore family, in honor of whom Elmore county was named. John D. and Mary Wilson reared a family of ten children, only three of whom are living, viz.: Archelaus, of Prattville, Ala.; John H. of Bryan City, Tex., and Lawrence W. The latter was born August 30, 1822, in Autauga county, and received only a common school education. He followed farming in Coosa county until the Mexican war came on, when he volunteered in Seables's battalion of volunteers as second sergeant in company C, under Captain Gibbs and served through the rest of the war, though he did not get there in time to do more than a little guerrilla fighting. After peace was declared he returned to his farm in Coosa county. He came home from the army with the determination to be a religious man. He attended a camp meeting soon afterward and was converted, and on the night of his conversion commenced preaching and has preached ever since. He was admitted to the conference the same year, and his first charge was centenary circuit in the neighborhood of Selma. He has preached in the following counties: Wilcox, Dallas, Monroe, Conecuh, Lowndes, Autauga, Perry, Marengo, Macon and Calhoun. In 1865 he was appointed presiding elder and held that office until 1889, when he removed to Agricola in Tallapoosa county. In 1874 he was elected to the legislature for the purpose of redeeming the county from radical rule. He was then living in Shelby county, which had been strongly radical after the war, but Mr. Wilson carried it by 800 majority for the democracy. He was probably the only man that could have carried the county. He was elected for two terms in 1874, and held over until 1876, and since then he has taken an active part in almost every campaign. In 1892 he was a candidate for the legislature on the democratic

ticket, and was in favor of the election of Gov. Jones, but he was defeated. When the war came on he was traveling a circuit in Macon county, and in 1862 he raised a company in his circuit and went out with it as its captain. His company became company G, of the Forty-fifth Alabama infantry, commanded by Col. Goodwin. He was in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and then his health breaking down he returned home. He was then appointed tax collector of the thirty-ninth district and served in that office until the close of the war. He was married in 1853 in Lowndes county to Mary H. Dudley, who lived but one year after marriage, and left one son, Frederick F. He lived to become a preacher, his father giving him a fine education. He was a fine orator, receiving a gold medal for excellence in that branch of art. He went to Texas and after filling several charges there died in Columbus, Colorado county, that state. Mr. Wilson married, in 1855, in Belleville, for his second wife, Ralieggh A. Love, by whom he has no children. Politically he is a democrat. He is a Mason and has taken all the degrees in chapter Masonry, including the royal and select master's degree. In 1889 he retired from the ministry to his plantation, built a fine residence and expects to spend the rest of his days in retirement and peace.

WALKER COUNTY.

WILLIAM B. APPLING, attorney at law of Jasper, Ala., was born in Chickasaw county, Miss., December 18, 1841. He is the eldest of five children born to Richard and Jaley (Eurbry) Appling, both natives of Alabama. The parents of Richard Appling were William and Elizabeth Appling. The parents of Mrs. Richard Appling were Britton and Catherine Eurbry, of Georgia. William B. Appling was reared in Alabama, and educated at private schools in that state. He is now one of the ablest lawyers in that state. He owns 3,500 acres of land, besides considerable town property in Jasper, and is one of the wealthiest men of the town. In 1868, he married Miss Mattie W. Cummins, of Tennessee, daughter of Waller Cummins of that state. To this marriage have been born seven children, viz.: Etta, Waller R., Myra, William J., Mattie J., Newberne M. and Edmund W. Mr. Appling enlisted in 1861 in Lumsden's battery of light artillery, and served in that battery till the close of the war. He was in several important battles, among them those at Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and was with Joseph E. Johnston on his famous retreat, with Hardee and with Hood. He was neither wounded nor captured during the war. Mr. Appling and his family are members of the Missionary Baptist church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a democrat in politics, and was a solicitor of Walker county from 1870 to 1872, when he resigned. He was register in chancery from 1841 to 1875, and has filled all the positions to which

he has been appointed, for he has filled no office by election, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends, political and otherwise. He is of good family and stands high in the estimation of the community.

EDWARD W. COLEMAN, a prominent young attorney of Jasper, Walker county, Ala., was born in Hale county, Ala., August 10, 1861. He is the eldest of ten children born to Thomas W. and Fannie (Wilson) Coleman, both natives of Alabama. Thomas W. Coleman is associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama, and one of the most prominent men in the state. His father was James H. Coleman. Edward W. Coleman was reared in Alabama, and educated in the private and public schools of that state. At the age of sixteen he entered the university of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, and graduated at the age of seventeen, with the degree of master of arts, from that institution. He graduated in law from the same institution in 1882, and has been engaged in the practice of the law ever since. He is, at the present time, one of the most promising young lawyers in the county. He is a member of the firm of Coleman & Sowell, which has obtained a fine reputation as a successful law firm. He is a democrat in politics, and takes a lively interest in securing good men for office. He was solicitor for Greene county for two years, and for Walker county for three years, acquitting himself to his credit and to the satisfaction of the public. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He owns 320 acres of land, beside considerable town property in Jasper and in Horse Creek. He also owns stock in several corporations, as the Jasper Trust company, and the Lockport Coal company, the Jasper Stone and Quarry Company, and the Carbon Hill and Horse Creek Coal company, beside others of minor importance. He is one of the foremost young attorneys in the state, and is highly respected by all who know him. Thomas L. Sowell the other member of the firm of Coleman & Sowell, was born in Monroe county, Ala., February 24, 1858. He is the eldest of ten children born to William C., and Isabella (Roberts) Sowell, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Alabama. William C. Sowell is at the present time probate judge of Monroe county, and has held that office since 1872. William C. Sowell's father was Capt. James L. Sowell, his mother's name being Mary, both natives of South Carolina. Mrs. Isabella Sowell's parents were Thomas L. and Catherine (McColl) Roberts, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Alabama. The Roberts family is of Scotch and English ancestry. Thomas L. Sowell was reared in Alabama, and educated in the private schools of that state. He has been practicing law for thirteen years. He practiced at Monroeville, for three years, and then removed to Jasper, Walker county, where he is at the present time, and where he enjoys a lucrative practice. He is a very prominent young lawyer, and stands high in the profession. In 1892 he was nominated for the legislature by the democratic party of his county, and was elected by a large majority. He is of

an excellent family, is a staunch democrat, and takes great interest in politics. He is a prominent and rising young attorney, and undoubtedly has a bright future in store. He is one of the self-made young men of the county, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN HARVEY CRANFORD, merchant of Jasper, Ala., was born in Walker county, Ala., March 12, 1855. He is the eldest of fourteen children, born to Chesley H. and Martha (Morris) Cranford of Alabama. The paternal grandparents of John Harvey Cranford were John and Elizabeth Cranford, both natives of Alabama. The maternal grandparents were John Harvey and Catherine Morris, the latter of whom is in good health, and retains well her mental faculties at the advanced age of eighty-five. John Harvey Cranford was reared and educated in Alabama, and at the present time is a merchant carrying a stock of goods of about \$30,000 and does a general wholesale and retail business. He began business in 1882 with a capital of \$200, and now does a business of \$100,000 per annum. By close application to reading and study, he has supplemented the ordinary education he received in his youth by a large fund of valuable information on most of the topics of interest of the day. He is far more than an average business man, and a valuable citizen. He takes great interest in politics, and sustains the democratic party. He is a member of the Christian church; is tall, fine looking and very popular. Mr Cranford has been connected with the municipal government for several years, and is now the mayor, and the justness and fairness with which he discharges the duties of his office are alike satisfactory to all. His father, too, was an active politician, having served the county for years, in the capacity of tax assessor.

JUDGE FRANKLIN A. GAMBLE, of Jasper, Ala., was born in Shelby county, Ala., September 23, 1830. He is the third of eight children born to John R. and Jane (Mills) Gamble, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina and the latter a native of Tennessee. The parents of John R. Gamble were Robert and Margaret Gamble, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of New York. Robert Gamble was a Revolutionary soldier. The parents of Mrs. Jane Gamble were James and Margaret Mills, of Virginia. James Mills was also a Revolutionary soldier. Judge Gamble was reared in Alabama and educated in the private schools of his native state. He has led an industrious and successful life and is now one of the wealthiest citizens of the county. He is the owner of the Gamble mines in Walker county—the best in the county—and he owns another coal mine near Carbon Hill. He also owns a great deal of real estate and has dealt in real property to a considerable extent. He was one of the originators of the Jasper Land company and has had much to do with its management since its organization. In 1855 he left the farm and clerked for two years, and he was elected judge in the probate court in 1859. In 1862 he enlisted in company F, Twenty-eighth Alabama infantry, was made captain of the company and served

through the campaign of Bragg in Kentucky and Tennessee, and at the close of the year he returned home on account of failing health and saw no more active service through the war. In 1865 to 1868 he served as county administrator and also managed a farm. From 1869 to 1873 he was engaged in mercantile business and in 1874 he took charge of the *Mountain Eagle*, a weekly paper published at Jasper, and was the editor of the paper until 1877, when the office of the paper, together with the court house and other buildings, was destroyed by fire. He was then appointed by Gov. Houston, an old friend of his, to the office of probate judge, and he held that office by successive re elections until November, 1886. He served two years as president of the Jasper county bank and then resigned. Judge Gamble has been married twice, first, November 3, 1857, to Miss J. A. Freeman, daughter of Rev. James H. Freeman, of Alabama, who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, for about sixty-two years. He was widely known in Walker, Tuscaloosa and Fayette counties and was an effective preacher. To this marriage of Judge Gamble were born five children, of whom only one is living—Mrs. Lelia J. Carrington. Mrs. Gamble died in 1874, and the judge married, in April, 1877, Miss Mary A. Owen, daughter of Judge Thomas Owen, one of the first settlers in Tuscaloosa county. To this latter marriage there have been born six children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Frank A., Foster K., and Thomas O. Judge Gamble is one of the oldest citizens of Walker county. He is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and for the past twelve years has devoted most of his time to preaching. He is noted for his piety and devotion to his church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, an Odd Fellow and a democrat, and has great influence over his fellow-citizens. The father of Judge Gamble, John R. Gamble, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, for many years, was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and died in 1863.

WALTER G. GRAVLEE, merchant of Jasper, was born in Walker county, March 31, 1838. He is the fourth of ten children born to William and Martha K. (Fowler) Gravlee, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of South Carolina. The father of William Gravlee was Labum Gravlee, of Virginia. The parents of Mrs. Martha K. Gravlee were John and Lucy Fowler, of North Carolina. William Gravlee came to Alabama in 1819, and settled in Walker county, where he spent his life engaged in farming. He died in 1892, aged ninety-one years. Walter G. Gravlee was reared in Alabama, and educated in private schools in that state. He is now one of the most prominent merchants of Jasper, and owns a large amount of real estate in that town, besides several valuable buildings. He also owns 800 acres of land in the county, seventy-five acres of which are under cultivation and most of it rich in coal. In 1858, he married Miss Sarah A. E. Roberts, daughter of Abraham M. Roberts, of Georgia, by whom he has seven children, viz.: William L., John A.,

Mattie A., wife of Dr. Goodwin, a prominent physician of Jasper; Walter F., Joseph M., Lillian, and Jessie E. Mr. Gravlee and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a democrat in politics and takes a lively interest in the affairs of the party. He was not in the war because he was the only man in the county that owned a grist mill, and it was necessary that grain should be ground into flour, so that he was detailed to remain at home. He has sons who are prominent citizens of their communities: Dr. W. L. Gravlee is a prominent young physician of Marietta, Ala.; John A. is cashier of the Jasper Trust company, and practically has control of the business of that corporation; Walter F. is a merchant of Jasper, and is a prominent young business man; Joseph M. is a lawyer, just admitted to the bar. Taken altogether, Mr. Gravlee's family is one of the most prominent ones in the county, and all are highly respected.

JOHN W. KING, merchant of Carbon Hill, was born in Walker county, Ala., August 6, 1855. He is the fourth of a family of seven children born to William R. and Mary L. (Patton) King. They were both natives of Georgia. The parents of William R. King were John and Lucy J. King, the former of Tennessee and the latter of Georgia. The parents of Mrs. Mary L. King were George Patton and wife of Georgia. John W. King was reared in Alabama and educated in the public schools of that state for the most part. He is at the present time one of the leading merchants of Walker county, and he is also largely interested in the coal mines of the county, owning shares in the Carbon Hill & Lost Creek Coal Co. and an interest in Morris-Goss mining companies at Carbon Hill. He is one of the most industrious and enterprising young men of the county, and has much more than average ability as a business man. When he began business for himself he had no capital, but by industry, economy and careful management and investment he has accumulated quite a fortune. He is in every respect a self-made man. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. His father came to Alabama with his parents when only three years old, and they were among the very earliest settlers in Walker county. His family is of French ancestry. He himself is one of the leading citizens of the county, and is highly respected by all who know him. He has never aspired to office but taken great interest in politics. He is also one of the wealthy men of the county, owning 4,700 acres of land, 300 acres of which is under cultivation.

HOWARD LAMAR, a prominent young attorney of Jasper, Walker county, was born in Lee county, December 25, 1861. He is the fifth of seven children born to Dr. William H. and Ann M. (Glenn) Lamar, both natives of Georgia. The former is a very prominent physician of Lee county, and a very highly respected citizen. His father was Harmony Lamar, one of the first settlers of Oxford, Ga. The father of Mrs. Ann Lamar was Rev. John H. Glenn, who for a long time was a member of

the South Carolina conference, located at Glennville, Ala. Howard Lamar was reared in Lee county, and educated in the county schools. He entered the A. & M. college, Auburn, Ala., in 1879, graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1882, and had conferred upon him, in 1887, the degree of master of arts by the same institution. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and since that time has been practicing law in Jasper. He is a member of the firm of Appling & Lamar, and has a very lucrative practice. He is a hard student, and well deserves the success he has attained. He is local counsel for the Rome & Decatur railroad company, and the firm of which he is a member is local counsel for the Birmingham, Sheffield & Tennessee river railroad company. In politics, he is a democrat, and takes great interest in all elections, both local and general. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and of the Masonic fraternity. His family is of French and Scotch extraction.

BENJAMIN M. LONG, merchant of Cordova, Ala., was born in Carroll county, Ga., November 5, 1827. He is the second of six children born to John and Nancy D. (Long) Long, both natives of Virginia. His paternal grandparents were Robert and Isabelle Long, both natives of Virginia, and his maternal grandparents were James and Jane (Walker) Long, also of Virginia. Benjamin M. Long was reared in Georgia, and educated at private schools in that state. He is now one of the leading merchants and business men of Walker county, and also owns a large amount of real estate, including valuable coal lands, Walker county being one of the richest counties of the state in coal lands. Mr. Long is interested in four coal mines in Walker county, the Dore coal mines and the Price coal mines, of Horse creek, the Morris and Goss mines at Carbon Hill, and the Carbon Hill and Lost creek mines, of Carbon Hill. He owns 35,000 acres of land, and is the wealthiest man in the county. He served in the Mexican war, and now draws a pension for that service. He was in the late war for a short time, also; but was not in any of the principal battles. He was captain in the state troops of Georgia for six months. In 1854, he married Miss Amanda Wootten, of Georgia, and to this union have been born eleven children: Henry W., John B., Thomas L., Robert W., Pope, Jesse, Edgar, Carrie, Ida, Lou, Ada. Mr. Long and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and he is a Mason of high degree. He is one of the most influential men of the republican party in western Alabama. Before the war he was an old line whig, and when the question of secession was uppermost in the public mind, he was strongly opposed to that policy. He was a member of the first reconstruction convention held in Alabama after the war. He was a member of the Georgia legislature in 1872-73, and was a member of the Alabama legislature in 1880 and 1881, and was the only avowed republican in that body in either branch. He was a presidential elector from the sixth Alabama district in 1884, and was a candidate for governor of the state on the republican ticket in 1890. His is an excellent family, and

is of that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, which has furnished so many excellent men to this country.

DR. WILLIAM C. ROSAMOND, physician of Jasper, Ala., was born in Laurens county, S. C., August 24, 1834, the seventh of a family of eight children born to Nathaniel and Amy S (Powell) Rosamond, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of South Carolina. William Powell, the father of Mr. Rosamond, was a native of South Carolina, in which state Dr. Rosamond was in part reared. He was educated in private schools in Alabama and afterward read medicine, which profession he has followed for thirty-six years, mostly in Walker county. He is now the oldest practicing physician in the county. He owns 900 acres of land mostly underlaid with minerals. He is also interested in the Jasper Trust company. He owns a drug store and carries a full line of drugs. He married in 1866 Miss Medora F. Freeman, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of James H. Freeman of Alabama. To this marriage there were born six children, viz.: Edward P., Willie L., Ethbert C., Franklin K., Hester M., Amy L. He was married the second time in 1882, Miss Henrietta C. Dinsmore becoming his wife. He served in the late war as assistant surgeon, mainly with H. D. Lee's corps in Ferguson's brigade. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and of the Masonic fraternity and of the order of Oddfellows. He is looked upon as one of the ablest physicians of the county. In politics he is a democrat and has served the people as senator from the thirteenth senatorial district for two years with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a citizen of high standing and is respected by all who know him.

JAMES W. SHEPHERD, planter of Jasper, was born in Walker county, Ala., December 24, 1850. He is the seventh of eight children born to Linson and Minerva (Rayburn) Shepherd, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Tennessee. James W. Shepherd was born in Walker county and received his education in the same county. He began life for himself by teaching school, which he followed three years, and then turned his attention to farming, which he has since followed all his life. He has also been very prominent in politics. He was superintendent of education of Walker county for seven years, from 1877 to 1884. He was then elected sheriff of the county in 1888, and served one term. He holds the office at the present time, and was a candidate for election, in the fall of 1892, to the office of probate judge. He married, in 1877, Miss Eustatia Palmer, of Alabama, a daughter of Robert Palmer, of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have five children, viz.: Willie Lee, Jack P., John C., Robert H. and Annie L. Mr. Shepherd owns 600 acres of land, 200 of which are under cultivation. He is president of the Carbon Hill, Lost Creek Coal & Coke company, and is a stockholder in the Jasper Trust company. He also owns considerable real estate in the town of Jasper. He is everywhere a very popular man, and is looked

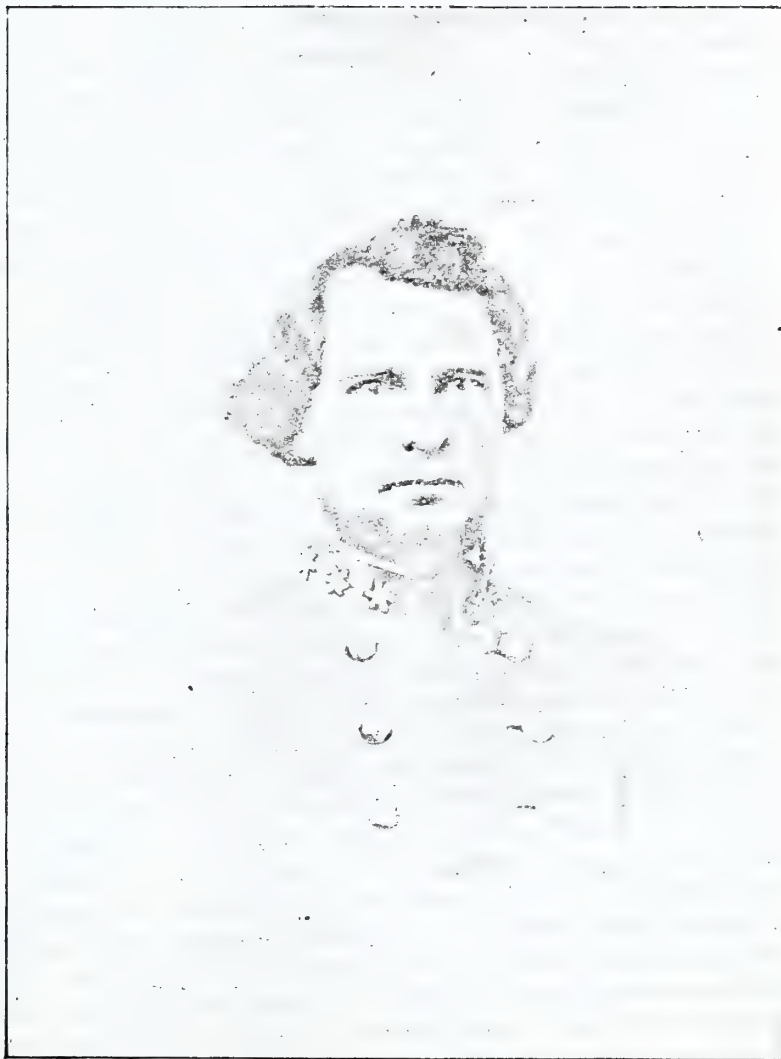
upon as one of the best citizens of the county. In politics he is a democrat. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a Mason, and a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the order of Improved Red Men. He is of an excellent family of Scotch-Irish descent, and is highly respected by all.

DR. B. W. WHITFIELD, a popular physician of Walker county, Ala., was born in Lenoir county, N. C., March 27, 1828. He graduated from the university of North Carolina in 1849. He came to Alabama when a child, and settled in his former home in Marengo county. He went to the university of Pennsylvania, in 1851, and graduated in medicine there, in 1853. He then returned and took charge of his practice at his former home, which became one of the largest in the county. He is president of the Marengo county Medical association, of which he is also junior counselor. He is also a Mason of high standing, and a member of the Episcopal church. He was married June 7, 1855, to Mary A., daughter of Augustus Fortescue, deceased, of Marengo county. They were the parents of thirteen children, and the following eight are living: Bessie A., wife of Dr. James B. Whitfield; Jesse George, Augustus F., Bryan W. Jr., Nathan B., Alice H., wife of L. H. Compton; Hettie B., wife of Thomas L. Sharpe, and Mary E. The mother of these children died in March, 1889. Mr. Whitfield's father was Nathan B. Whitfield, of North Carolina, and a member of the legislature of that state, and his wife was Bessie Whitfield. Both are dead. Mr. B. W. Whitfield has a brother in Portland, Ore., a sister, Edith J., wife of Gen. Charles Dustin, of New York; another, Bessie, wife of Maj. Berry, of Memphis, Tenn., and another, by name of Natalie A., wife of Col. N. G. Winn, of Marengo county.

WILCOX COUNTY.

COL. FRANKLIN K. BECK, was born in Duplin county, N. C., May 21, 1814. His great-grandfather came from Wales, and was a colonel in the British service, in colonial times. He settled in North Carolina, and resided and died in Duplin county previous to the Revolutionary war. His son, William, was a captain in the service of his state, during that long and memorable struggle. Upon the close of the war, and return of peace, he engaged in mercantile business in the pursuit of which he made a large fortune. His goods were purchased in Philadelphia, to which place he would journey on horseback, and, having made his purchases of such articles as were suitable to his trade and business, they were shipped by schooners to Wilmington, he returning home in the same manner as he went. He was extensively engaged in planting. John Beck, a son of Capt. William Beck, and the father of Col. Franklin K. Beck, was born in Duplin county, N. C., on October 14, 1776, and on January 11, 1801, married Margaret King, a sister of Hon. William R. King, United States senator

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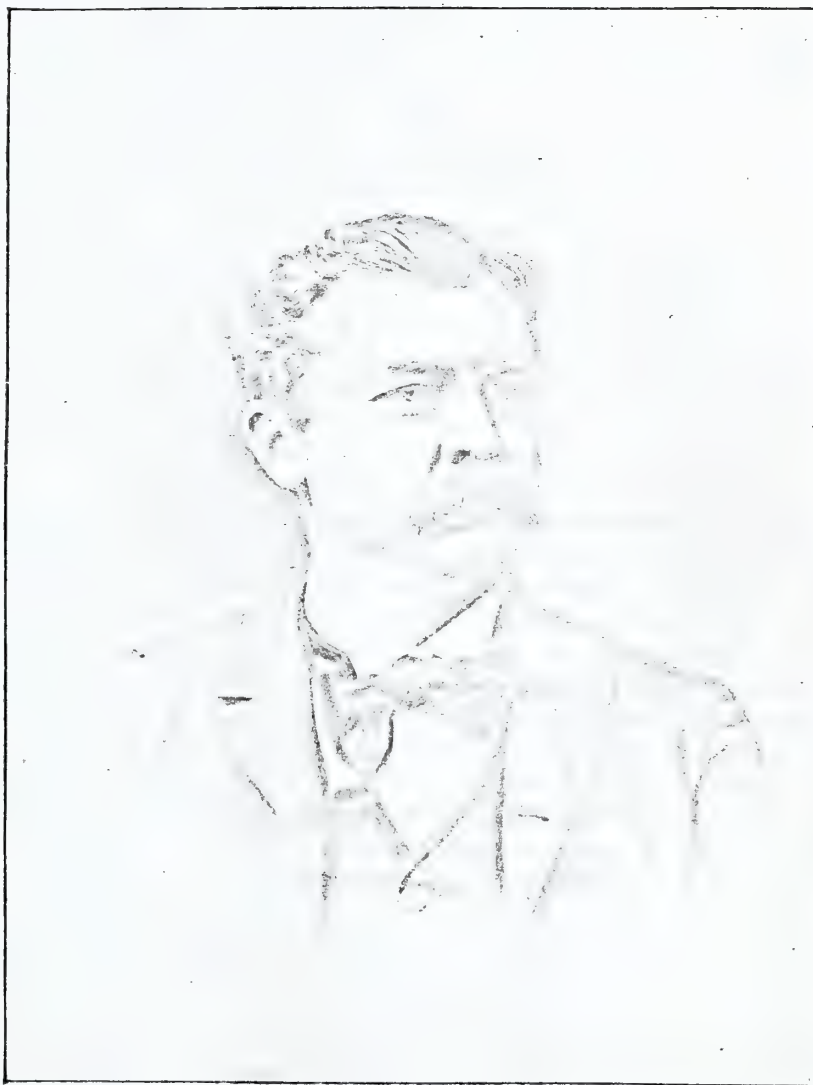
FRANKLIN K. BECK

from Alabama for many years, and who was elected vice-president on the democratic ticket with Franklin Pierce in 1852. John Beck represented Duplin county in the legislature of North Carolina in the years 1812 and 1813. In 1820 he moved to Alabama, settling in Wilcox county. He represented this county in the legislature in 1822 and 1824, and died in the latter year at Cahaba, then the capital of the state. Franklin K. Beck matriculated at the university of Alabama among its earliest students, but went from there to college at Georgetown, D. C. In 1837 he attended the law school of Yale college, and in 1841, having been admitted to the bar, located for the practice of law at Camden, Wilcox county, Ala. He was elected solicitor of the second judicial circuit, in 1843, for a term of four years, at the expiration of which he entered regularly upon the practice of the profession in all its branches. In 1851, with Judge D. W. Sterrett, he was elected to the lower house of the legislature of Alabama, on the union or compromise ticket, over Capt. Thomas E. Irby and Robert Tait, the candidates of the states' rights party. The democratic party having soon after re-organized upon the principles enunciated in the Georgia platform, he fully re-established his relations with it in the presidential campaign of 1852. In 1855 he was again elected to the legislature with Capt. George Lynch, as his colleague, over the candidates of the American or Know Nothing party, and at the ensuing session was assigned to the honorable position of chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Col. Beck was elected a member of the secession convention of 1861, and took a decided stand in favor of pledging the support of Alabama to the resistance by force of any attempt on the part of the United States government to coerce any state that might secede or withdraw from the compact of union. He fully understood and believed that war would follow secession, but was willing to meet the issue with all its responsibilities. When war became imminent, and Alabama appealed to her patriotic sons to sustain her rights and honor, Col. Beck promptly responded by tendering his services, and was elected colonel of the Twenty-third Alabama regiment of infantry. This regiment was with Gen. Braxton Bragg in his invasion of Kentucky, and subsequently actively participated at Fort Gibson and Baker's Creek in resisting the advance of Grant's army upon Vicksburg. Col. Beck was ordered to hold the bridge on Big Black in the retreat of the Confederates into Vicksburg, and, receiving no orders to retire, there held in check the advance force of the Federal army for twelve hours, and until relieved by orders to withdraw. His regiment participated in the defense of Vicksburg. Soon after its surrender, and the parole of the officers there captured, Col. Beck received a severe injury of his leg from the kick of a horse, which disabled him for a time. Before his entire recovery, and against the advice of his physician, he left home and rejoined his regiment under Gen. Hood in Georgia, and began the march with the Confederate army into Tennessee. On October 12, 1864, while making a

reconnaissance, a cannon ball struck the limb of a tree, and glancing downward passed through Col. Beck's thigh and killed his horse. He survived this wound but a few moments. Col. Beck was a man of means, cultivated mind, cordial manners and decided character. He ranked among the foremost of the lawyers at the bar of Wilcox, and was an earnest and effective advocate. He was liberal, hospitable and public spirited, and his loss was felt throughout the state.

JAMES T. BECK is a native of Alabama, born in Camden, Wilcox county, February 26, 1851. He is a son of Col. Franklin K. Beck, a sketch of whom appears in conjunction with this. James T. Beck graduated from the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, July 4, 1873, and on his return to Camden read law under Col. R. H. Dawson, and also under Jones & Jones. Being admitted to the bar in 1875, he began practice at Camden, and in 1880 was elected to the lower bench of the state legislature as a democrat, and in 1882, was re-elected. While serving in this body he was placed on several important committees and was chairman of that on local legislation. He introduced the bill providing that a defendant might testify in his own behalf, which may be considered as one of the most humane laws on the statute book. On retiring from the legislature Mr. Beck resumed his law practice at Camden, but still continued to be active as a member of the democratic party, and in 1884 was elected alternate presidential elector. In 1886, he was elected judge of probate for Wilcox county, and in August, 1892, was re-elected. Besides these positions Judge Beck has filled several offices of honor and trust in the county, having been county solicitor for Wilcox county, and three terms superintendent of education. In 1876, Judge Beck was made a Mason and became the W. M. of his lodge; next, H. P. of his chapter; then thrice illustrious master of his council; next, grand H. P. of the grand chapter of Alabama; next, thrice illustrious G. M. of the grand council of the state of Alabama, and has always been a bright, and active and an ardent member of the fraternity ever since initiation. He has also been prominent as a K. of P., ever since the organization of that body in the state. In 1867, he organized the first military company in Wilcox for the state troops after the war closed, and was commissioned its captain by Gov. George S. Houston; he is now captain of the Wilcox Mounted Rifles, First regiment Alabama state troops, which is one of the only three cavalry companies of the corps. In religion Judge Beck is a Episcopalian.

HON. SOLOMON D. BLOCH.—This gentleman is one of the most progressive and enterprising natives of the state of Alabama, or, indeed, of the entire south. He was born in Camden, Ala., January 16, 1855, and in that town, and in the city of Mobile, received his schooling. His father, Daniel W. Bloch, was a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1843, and in 1844, located first at Prairie Bluff, Ala., then the largest town in Wilcox county, but, shortly after, removed to Camden.



JAMES T. BECK.

where he was engaged in merchandising until 1883, when he went to Mobile, where he died in 1885, at the age of sixty-three years. He was one of the largest dealers, and most successful merchants that ever did business in Wilcox county. He was always acknowledged to be a man of high moral character, and of unimpeachable integrity in business, and was noted both at Camden and Mobile, for his charity and hospitality. During the late war he was attached to Gen. B. Y. Ramsey's staff. At Mobile he founded the firm of Bloch Bros., wholesale dealers in carriages, harness, etc., and the firm still continues to do business. He was a Mason, active in the lodge, chapter, and council, and was a consistent adherent to the Hebrew faith. He married at Claiborne, Ala., Miss Jennette Kahn, also a native of Germany, and to this union were born six sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. Solomon D. Bloch left his school-books at the age of twelve years, to enter his father's store, but he kept up a course of self-tuition that has resulted in a broad knowledge of books and general literature. He remained in his father's store at Camden until 1880, when he went to Mobile and clerked a year, then returned to Camden, and a year later, in 1882, bought out the established business of his father, which he still conducts successfully. For a while he studied law under Col. R. H. Dawson, but, notwithstanding the strenuous urgings of that gentleman to continue such study, he felt himself called upon by his many business interests, to relinquish the law, to give these interests his constant attention. He has large landed property and is extensively engaged in farming, and also has a tannery, a ginnery, and a grist mill. He has done more than anyone else toward fostering and working for the Montgomery, Hayneville & Camden railroad, and was, at its organization, elected president, which position he now holds. In 1884, he built a telephone line to Snow Hill, thus giving Camden quick communication with other parts of the country. He is also proprietor of the Wilcox hotel, and is a strong advocate for immigration. In politics, Mr. Bloch is a staunch democrat, and in 1880 was one of the five comprising the county central executive committee that wrested Wilcox county from the grasp of its radical and carpet bag rulers. In 1885, he was elected mayor of Camden, and was re-elected in 1887. In November of 1885, also, he was appointed by the governor of the state a member of the board of the county revenues for a term of six years. In 1886, he was elected a member of the democratic state committee, and in 1888, was re-elected. August, 1890, he was elected to the state senate from Wilcox county, his term to expire in 1894. In his capacity as a senator he has succeeded in having Wilcox county retained as a state senatorial district and placed in the new second congressional district. He is a member of the finance committee, and was chairman of the joint committee of the legislature appointed to inaugurate Gov. Jones. On the floor he was an advocate to the new school law, and voted for the state appropriation for the world's fair; he strongly supported the bill which

established the quarantine at Mobile bay, and the bill establishing a board for the protection of mining, and also advocated an appropriation for state troops; he voted for the bill to establish a medical college at Mobile; the bill prohibiting bucket shops; the bill for the improvement of the capitol; the bill to prevent the sending of Confederate veterans to poor-houses; the bill extending geographical and geological surveys; he introduced a bill to create a girls' industrial school; one for the reduction of the rate of interest in the state to six per cent.; also advocated a reformatory for boys; supported the bill for the relief of Confederate soldiers and sailors, and one for the protection of the telephone services in the state, and a bill providing for bells at public ferries. Mr. Bloch is an able legislator and is outspoken and frank in the expression of his sentiments in the senate, and is the first Jewish member that has had a seat in that body. Mr. Bloch is a chapter Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the I. O. B. B., as well as of the Camden Mounted Rifle company. He was editor of the Wilcox Progress from 1888 to 1890, and expects to soon add to his other business interests that of banking. Although of a radically different faith religiously, Mr. Bloch is a liberal contributor to all Christian churches of Camden, Wilcox county, and their ministers are among his warmest supporters.

DR. JOHN DANIEL CALDWELL, who, at the time of his death, on the 21st of September, 1878, had been for many years a prominent and highly respected citizen of Camden, Wilcox county, Ala., was of Scotch-Irish stock and a native of South Carolina. He was born in Sumterville, in that state, on the 27th of January, 1807. After the completion of his academic studies, he began to read medicine in the office of Dr. Warren, a physician of learning and eminence in Sumterville. He graduated at the Medical college of South Carolina, at Charleston, in March, 1830. In 1833 he married Miss Mary Anderson Bowen, and three years after moved to Linden, Marengo county, Ala. In 1838, with his family, he became a resident of Barbourville, to which newly settled place the court house of Wilcox county had been removed. When the town was incorporated in 1841, by the suggestion of Dr. Caldwell, the name was changed to that of Camden. Dr. Caldwell was elected its first intendant, and continued to hold this position for years. He was elected county treasurer of Wilcox county, in 1848, which office he held for over twenty-five years. Of him it was written, after his death, that "in all his public and official duties he displayed administrative tact, financial ability, and system, and exactness in the clerical parts of his work. Though for years interested in mercantile business, it was chiefly as a physician that he was known. He was steadfast in his devotion to his profession, and active in the discharge of its duties. As a practitioner, the kindness and amiability of his manner made for him firm and faithful patrons and friends. These he secured by the sound practical judgment which guided him, and by his skill in the management of cases entrusted to his care." He was a kind, charitable

and hospitable gentleman; a sincere and active member of the Methodist church; and a public spirited citizen. Dr. Caldwell married but once losing his wife in the year 1849, and by this marriage raised to years of maturity three sons and four daughters; of these only three survived him. Venerable in years; enjoying in the latter days of his life the respect and love of the generations who had grown up around him, he was accorded the veneration due to him as one of the founders and fathers of the town of Camden. He left the legacy of a good name to his children and grandchildren.

THOMAS L. COCHRAN, register in chancery of Wilcox county, Ala., is a native of Camden, that county, and was born November 18, 1855. His early education was obtained at his native place, and when sufficiently prepared he was sent to the Military institute at Lexington, Va., where he went through four years of strict discipline and educational training, graduating in 1873. He then entered the university of Virginia, and pursued a course of study that lasted two years. Returning to Camden in 1875, he began the study of law, and was licensed to practice in January, 1876. His success has been flattering, and his merits have been recognized in a substantial manner. In 1882, he became the register in chancery for the county, and still ably performs the duties of that office. In 1886, Mr. Cochran was elected to the state senate from Wilcox county, but resigned his position before his term had expired, owing to pressure of his legal practice. He nevertheless continues to take an active part in the affairs of the democratic party, in which his influence is widely felt. He is also an honored member of the Knights of Pythias. In addition to attending to his professional duties, his large interests in planting claim much of his attention.

JAMES P. FAIRLY, a prosperous merchant, was born at Camden, Wilcox county, Ala., June 29, 1840, and is still a resident of his native town. His descent may be traced as follows: In the year 1817, William Hobbs, a native of Georgia and of Welsh lineage, left his home about forty miles from Augusta, and with his family came to Alabama, and settled at what is now Buford's landing, Wilcox county. His daughter, Martha Hobbs, was married to Thomas Dunn, also a native of Georgia, who had settled at Barbourville, Wilcox county, the name of the town having been since changed to Camden. When the removal of the county seat from Canton was under discussion, it was chiefly through the influence of Mr. Dunn that the decision was arrived at, as he donated ten acres to the county for the site of the court house and town, and thus brought about its location at Camden. This gentleman, at his death, left his widow with eight children. The widow was in due time wedded by John P. Fairly, to whom she bore two children, James P. and Martha C., the latter now being Mrs. Andrews. John P. Fairly, the father, was a native of North Carolina and a son of John Fairly of the same state, and of Scotch descent. John Fairly removed to Mississippi when John P.

was but a small boy. There, the latter grew nearly to manhood, but, hardly at the age of twenty, came to Alabama and located at Canton, Wilcox county. Here he met and won the widow of Thomas Dunn, who, when living, kept the first hotel at Camden. John P. Fairly, familiarly known as Maj. Fairly, was a farmer by occupation, but for twenty years was clerk of the circuit court of Wilcox county; he was very popular, and a man of sterling honesty. He died in 1852, at the age of forty-three years, his widow surviving until 1884, when she died at seventy-seven, a member of the Presbyterian church, which her husband had also attended, although not a member. In November, 1860, James P. Fairly, whose name opens this sketch, married Miss Martha Packer, who died in August, 1867, leaving a son, David Packer Fairly. The second wife of James P., whom he married in June, 1871, was Miss Sallie Riggs, of Dallas county, Ala. May 25, 1861, Mr. Fairly went to Pensacola as a private in Capt. Jenkins' company of mounted rifles, as the body guard of Gen. Bragg, but six months later, on account of ill health, was honorably discharged from further military duty during the war, the close of which found him farming at Camden. In 1868, after having made a trip to Mexico, he went to Mobile and acted as boot and shoe salesman for different firms until 1890, when he returned to Camden, and engaged in merchandising, at which he has met with abundant success. Mr. Fairly is a Knight Templar and a member of the Baptist church. He is a man of genial and cheerful manner, and has at command an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes.

THOMAS GAILLARD, who died in Mobile, Ala., on the 2nd of February, 1864, was born in St. Stephen's parish, S. C., on the 25th of April, 1790. He was a son of Peter Gaillard, by his first marriage with Elizabeth Porcher. His great-grandparents, paternally and maternally, were Huguenot refugees, who left France in 1686, the year after the revocation of the edict of Nantes—that act of cruelty on the part of Louis XIV, which forced seven hundred thousands of his Protestant subjects to leave the vine-clad hills of France, in search of religious liberty in other countries. South Carolina, with other of the American colonies, profited by this exodus of the Huguenots from their native land, for they were noted for their industry, integrity, and high moral character. Peter Gaillard, the father, was closely connected by marriage with Gen. Francis Marion, a brother of the latter having married a sister of the former. Though not of age when the Revolutionary war began, he became a captain in that war, and served with distinction under Marion, Sumter, Moultrie, and Laurens. Capt. Peter Gaillard, Gen. Moultrie, Gen. Wade Hampton, Col. William Thomson, John Mayrant, and Kinsey Burden, were among the very first planters of South Carolina, who, immediately after the war of the Revolution, ceased to plant indigo, and began the cultivation of cotton, from which they, and those who followed their example, rapidly accumulated wealth. Thomas Gaillard, after receiving the rudiments of his education, was, in his fourteenth year, placed under

the care and instruction of Robert Finley, D. D., a Presbyterian minister, whose school at Baskenridge, N. J., was reputed one of the best in this country. There he was prepared for, and in January, 1806, entered the Freshman class of the South Carolina college, from which, in December, 1809, he graduated with distinction. He then devoted himself for two years to the study of the law in the office of Abraham Nott, who was subsequently a judge of the court of appeals of South Carolina. In May, 1811, he abandoned the law for, as he expressed it, "the more attractive pages in the commonplace book of life," and began the pursuit of agriculture. In May, 1812, he married Marianne Palmer, a lineal descendant on her maternal side of Capt. John Gendron, the leader of the Huguenot colony, which, in 1689, settled at Jamestown on the Santee river; and of Claude Philippe Richebourg, the pastor of the colony. Thomas Gaillard was interested in agricultural pursuits to almost the close of his life, but much of his time was given to books. Standard works on the subjects of law, religion, and politics, ancient and modern history, and general literature were embraced in the list of books in his well-selected library. Through the medium of the press his views were often given to the public on such moral and political questions as engaged general attention. In 1828, the states' rights question began to agitate the public mind in South Carolina, and the doctrines of nullification and secession were, for several years, prominent before the people of that and some other southern states. Admitting the right of secession, but opposing nullification as dangerous and unconstitutional, over the signature of "One of the People," he contributed a series of articles on these questions to the Charleston Courier, some of which, with encomiums on their merit and force, were republished in the National Intelligencer, at Washington city. Mr. Gaillard was a member of the South Carolina legislature from 1816 to 1820; was re-elected the latter year, but, contemplating a removal to Abbeville district at that time, he declined the position. He was again elected and served as a member from the parish of St. John's Berkeley, Charleston district, in the sessions of 1826-27. In 1830, he was supported by the Union party for the same position, but was defeated. Party spirit ran high, and political excitement for several years was so bitter as to alienate the feelings and seriously disturb the social relations of many who were connected by the closest ties. This state of feeling, together with other causes, induced Mr. Gaillard to purchase lands near the town of Claiborne, Monroe county, Ala., to which he moved in February, 1832. Here he resided until 1851, when he changed his residence to Mobile, where he lived until his death. After his removal to Alabama he was frequently solicited to enter again into public life, but he invariably declined. until, in 1840, when, by the urgent solicitation of the democratic party of Monroe county, he consented to canvass his county for a seat in the legislature. He was defeated, sharing in the universal disaster which over-

took the democracy throughout the country that year. He was never afterward a candidate for office; but, always manifesting interest in his party and its principles, he attended political meetings and conventions, and employed his pen in upholding the claims of his party to popular favor. His style as a writer was clear and forcible; and, before the people, he spoke with great fluency, without any affectation of oratorical accomplishments; and his speeches, concise and logical, were remarkable for the fund of information they imparted. In 1836, Mr. Gaillard became a member of the Presbyterian church, thenceforth devoting much of his time to the study of theological subjects and ecclesiastical history. A thorough examination of the circumstances under which the church had advanced from a state of purity and simplicity, in the days of the Apostles, to a condition of an utter perversion of its original doctrines and forms of government and worship, as set forth and prescribed in the sacred scriptures, led to his writing and publishing, in 1846, "The Church of Christ," a work of about 340 pages. It traces from the dawn of Christianity, through fifteen centuries, the errors and corruptions which gradually crept into the church. In 1846 he began another work, "The History of the Reformation," commencing with the political condition of Europe in the beginning of the sixteenth century. In a style remarkable for conciseness and elegant simplicity, he forcibly portrays in this book of about 550 pages, the conflict of principles which marked the struggle to release the human mind from the tyranny of the Roman hierarchy. It was published in 1847 by M. W. Dodd, New York. He wrote a "History of the Huguenots in France", which in manuscript form was presented to Mr. Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, South Carolina. This was followed by a series of historical notices of the Huguenot refugees in England and America, which appeared, about 1848-49, in the Philadelphia Presbyterian, over the signature of "A Huguenot". There are still other productions of his pen of a historical character, which exist in manuscript form. Mr. Gaillard was liberal and charitable by nature. The poor and needy ever found in him a friend. He was very deaf for many years previous to his death, and was consequently debarred from social intercourse with the world. He lost his wife in 1860, but several sons and daughters, and their children, survive him.

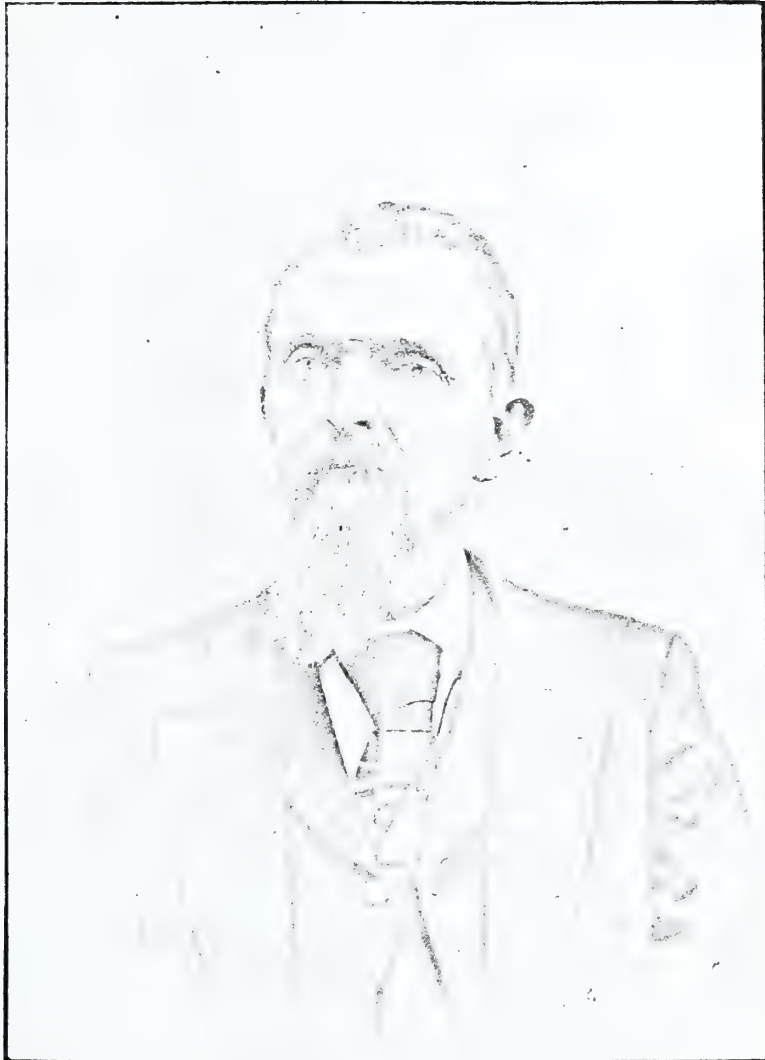
RICHEBOURG GAILLARD, one of the older and better known advocates at the bar in Wilcox county, Ala., and a gentleman of high scholarship and culture, was born within three miles of the Eutaw battle field in South Carolina, July 14, 1821. His father, Thomas Gaillard, was also a South Carolinian, and of French origin. Of his father, mention is made above. When a boy of ten years his parents removed from South Carolina to Alabama, locating at Claiborne. He spent eighteen months in the university of Alabama, and in the fall of 1842 entered Yale college, where, in the law department, he graduated in 1844. Later he was prepared for the civil law, under a private instructor at New Orleans, whence he went

to California, during the gold craze of 1849. He spent three years in that state, and a part of this time he was an assistant editor of the *Pacific News*, a daily paper, long since discontinued. During the California legislative session of 1851, Mr. Gaillard was assistant clerk in the lower house. In 1852, he returned to Alabama, and in the following year located at Camden, where he has continued to reside to this date, and where he edited the *Camden Republic* for three years. In 1855, he was elected solicitor for the eleventh judicial circuit, and for five years thereafter he filled that office with credit and honor to himself and the responsible position. With the coming of the war between the states he became a private in the First Alabama regiment. In 1862, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in this regiment, and in the same year he was captured at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi river, and held as a prisoner of war for four months when, being exchanged, he re-entered in the army and was again captured, in 1863, at the surrender of Port Hudson, Louisiana, and was until the close of the war, retained as a prisoner of war in Camp Chase and on Johnson's Island. Returning to Camden, when the war was over, he began the practice of the law, at which he has continued, with commendable success. He has taken no little part through life in advocating the principles of states' rights democracy, both as a speaker and writer for the press. In 1875, he was one of the nominees of his party, in Wilcox county, for a seat in the constitutional convention of that year, but was defeated by a combination of republicans and independents. As a speaker Col. Gaillard (for he is well known as colonel) is possessed of power and eloquence, of classical language and fertile resources, and is a word-painter of no little ability. He writes with grace, ease and scholarship, and has throughout his time been a liberal and interesting contributor to the newspapers. He is a Mason of long standing. He has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss M. A. Caldwell, daughter of Dr. John D. Caldwell, of Camden, where she was born. Five children she bore him, and in 1874 occurred her death. In 1876, Col. Gaillard married Miss A. F. Caldwell, a sister of his first wife.

COL W. B. H. HOWARD was born in Columbia, S. C., August 15, 1816. He was a son of Brutus Howard, a native of Maryland, who moved from that state to South Carolina, whence he came to Alabama in 1818, making settlement in Monroe county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a descendant of the ancient Howard family of England, a branch of which settled in Maryland in 1700. Brutus coming in a direct line from the latter. Col. W. B. H. as will be seen, was but two years of age when he was brought to Alabama. He was first placed in the old-field schools of his neighborhood, in which he studied until about nineteen years of age, when he was transferred to a preparatory school in New Jersey, passing through which he entered and graduated from Princeton college in 1839. He next studied law at Claiborne, Monroe county, Ala., and in due time was admitted to the bar, where he immediately made his

mark, and was soon elected to represent Monroe county in the state legislature as a whig, and served two terms. In 1847, he went to New Orleans, La., where he practiced until 1849, when he went to California, remained there until 1851, and then returned to Alabama, locating in Mobile, where he practiced his profession and edited the Evening News, the organ of the "know nothing" party. In 1855 he represented Mobile county in the state legislature as a "know nothing," and in 1856 located at Camden, Wilcox county, where he practiced law until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he entered the Third Alabama cavalry as a private until the cessation of hostilities. From 1865 till 1868 he was solicitor for what was then the eleventh judicial circuit of Alabama, and at the close of his term resumed the practice of law in Camden. Col. Howard married Miss Elizabeth O. Gaillard, a native of South Carolina, who is now sixty-six years of age, and has surviving with her a son and daughter. Col. Howard died at his residence, near Camden, October 15, 1876, after a practice and residence at Camden of twenty years. His mind was of an elevated order and capable of taking in at one grasp the most comprehensive propositions, and at the same time mastering its most minute details, while his imagination was capable of soaring to the loftiest heights. As a lawyer, his learning was profound and accurate, his eloquence bold, impressive and persuasive. He was one of Alabama's most successful advocates, and in the political arena he was no less distinguished. Whether as a lawyer or as a politician, honor was ever his guiding star, and from the path which it pointed out he never permitted his steps to swerve. But this gifted and accomplished gentleman—this eloquent and successful advocate—this pure, and exalted patriot, though death has silenced his silver tongue and extinguished his light—yet lives in an affectionate memory. As eminent as he was as a public man and lawyer it was in the private walks of life, in the relations of husband, father, friend and neighbor, that the best and most beautiful traits of his character shone with peculiar luster. His disposition was as gentle and affectionate as a woman's, his charity exhaustless, his disinterestedness unbounded and his forgetfulness of self proverbial.

JENKINS.—James and John Jenkins came to Alabama from the Carolinas in the early part of this, the nineteenth century. They were both in Fort Mims just before the massacre. On the day before that terrible event, they left the fort (on account of sickness in their families) and crossed over to Chickasaha, in Clarke county. From Clarke they moved up the river to what is now Wilcox county. James Jenkins settled near the center of the county, about five miles east of Barbourville (now Camden). Of his family, the only surviving member is Dr. Thomas G. Jenkins. Dr. Jenkins is one of the most progressive farmers in the county, and has long been noted for his fine judgment, industry and piety. John Jenkins settled in east Wilcox, in what is called the prairies. He is one of the first settlers (if not the first settler) in this part of the country. John Jenkins

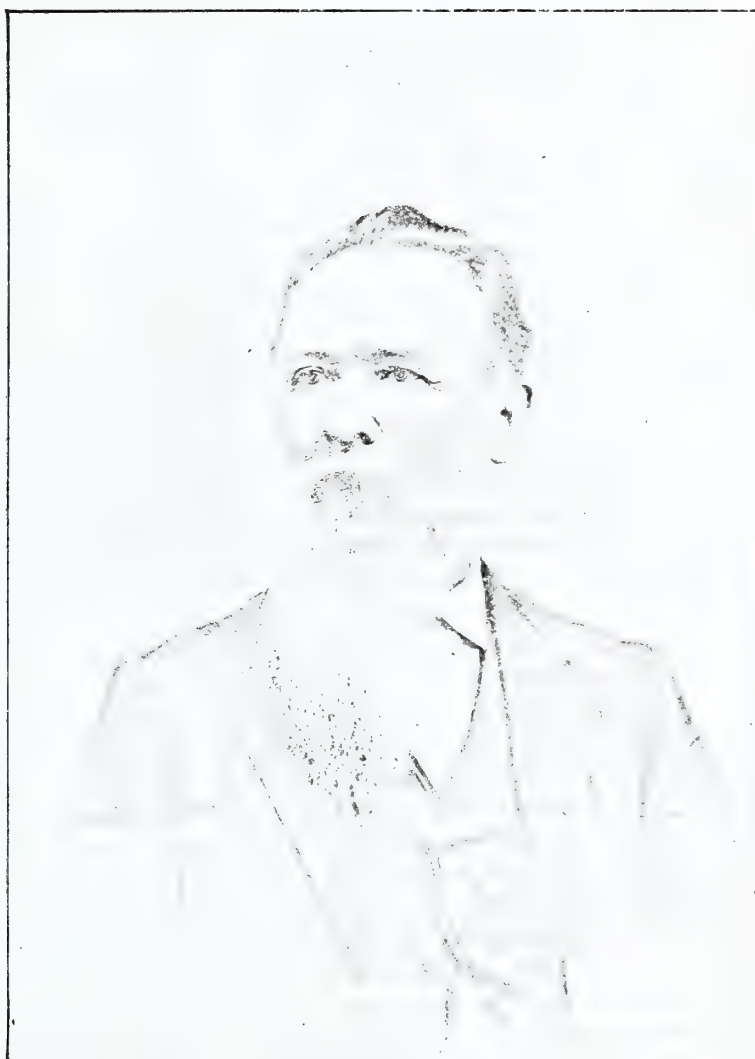


J. PAUL JONES.

was one of the commissioners appointed in 1820 to select the county site for Wilcox county; Canton on the Alabama river was selected. He was one of the commission or committee to contract for the public buildings and was also tax collector of the county in 1820. Joseph D. Jenkins, son of John Jenkins, was the eldest of eight brothers. Graduating with distinction from the state university, he was fast forcing his way to the very top of his chosen profession—the law—when all his hopes, ambitions and finally his life, were destroyed by that insidious disease, consumption. Joseph Jenkins represented his county in the legislature in 1847; he was for years a trustee of the state university. Just a little while before his death, Gov. Collier appointed him circuit judge. Dr. L. W. Jenkins, another son of John Jenkins, after graduating in medicine at New Orleans, located at Camden, Ala., where until the breaking out of the war he enjoyed a fine practice and amassed considerable wealth. He was one of the brightest Masons of his time and went up step by step from master of Dale lodge, in Camden, to grand high priest of the state chapter. Thomas F. Jenkins, the only surviving son of Rev. John Jenkins, moved from Wilcox to Geneva county in 1882.

JOHN PAUL JONES, M. D., was born in Brunswick county, Va., June 21, 1837, and is a son of John Cargill Jones and Mary Ann Jones, his wife, née, Walker. His parents were cultured, and reared in affluence in Virginia, where their ancestors had resided for generations, and intermarried with the best people of that state. At the age of seven years (1844), his parents removed from Brunswick county, Va., to Alabama, and settled in Camden, where Dr. Jones has since that time resided. He was prepared for college in the schools of Camden, and in 1859 graduated from the university of Alabama with the degree of A. B. and with a high grade of scholarship. He is an A. M. of that institution. In his junior year he was awarded a gold medal for the best written and delivered oration on commencement day. In March, 1861, he graduated from the New Orleans school of medicine with second honors in a class numbering seventy-five. In June, 1861, he joined the Wilcox mounted rifles, which was mustered into the Confederate army as the escort of Gen. Bragg. In 1862 he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Jones M. Withers, as assistant surgeon in charge of his escort, with the rank of captain. At the battle of Murfreesboro, Dr. Jones acted with great skill and intrepidity in relieving, while under fire, Gen. Dan Adams and numbers of others who were wounded, and he displayed the highest order of courage as aid-de-camp of Gen. Withers, who several times sent him down the line of battle during the engagement, with messages to his brigade commanders. A few months later, at his own request, he was transferred to the Academy hospital at Chattanooga, then in charge of Dr. Frank Hawthorn, of Alabama, a distinguished surgeon in the western army. When Dr. Hawthorn's eyes failed him, Dr. Jones succeeded him, and was in charge of the Academy hospital the last year of the war between the states, and both as assistant

and as surgeon in charge, his devotion and fidelity to the Confederate wounded and sick, and his ability as a physician and surgeon, gave him a prominence in his profession second to no man of his age in the Confederate army. From a private letter written Dr. Jones by Dr. D. D. Saunders, surgeon P. A. C. S., in charge of the hospitals at Memphis, Tenn., and dated, Lithonia, Ga., May 4, 1865, we make the following extract: "Had our whole country been actuated by the same spirit as you have manifested in the discharge of your duties, we should have now been a free and independent people." When the war ended, Dr. Jones returned to his home in Camden and continued the practice of his profession, and for the past twenty years he has had the most lucrative and extensive practice of any physician in this county. In different cases in counties adjoining Wilcox he has been frequently sent for in consultation. While his practice has been remunerative, he has cheerfully furnished medicines and medical attention without charge to those in the bounds of his practice who had not the means to purchase medicines or to employ a physician. He is highly esteemed by the members of his own profession as well as by the public. He has been president of the Wilcox county Medical society, and for two years was vice-president of the State Medical association of Alabama. Dr. Jones has exhibited great financial ability, and although he has an income from his real estate in Wilcox county, and other investments in Alabama, his devotion to his profession is such that he is still in active practice. On February 14, 1866, Dr. Jones was united in marriage to Camilla Hunter, daughter of Maj. Frank Boykin of South Carolina, but at that time a resident of Camden, Ala. The union has been blessed with seven sons and two daughters—the daughters now deceased. His sons are: Thomas Warburton Jones, aged 24, who was educated in the Camden Male school, and afterward a student at the university of Alabama for three years, and in June, 1890, graduated from the college of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and since his graduation has practiced medicine as a partner of his father in Camden, Ala., where he has already taken a prominent stand in his profession. Frank Boykin Jones, aged 20, and has received the same preliminary educational advantages as his brother, and is now attending the college of Pharmacy of New York; James Heustis Jones, aged fifteen years; John Paul Jones, Jr., aged thirteen; Winstan Boykin Jones, aged twelve; Richard Channing Jones, Jr., aged ten, and Clement Richardson Jones, aged five years. Dr. Jones had five brothers and five sisters, but now has only two brothers and two sisters living. His deceased brothers were: John Walker Jones, who died young; Dr. Thomas Warburton Jones, who died at the age of twenty-five, an accomplished physician and gentleman; Virginius Walker Jones, who was killed as first lieutenant of company B. Forty-fourth Alabama, at the battle of the Wilderness, aged nineteen years, having been previously twice promoted for gallantry in other engagements. His



JOHN Y. KILPATRICK.

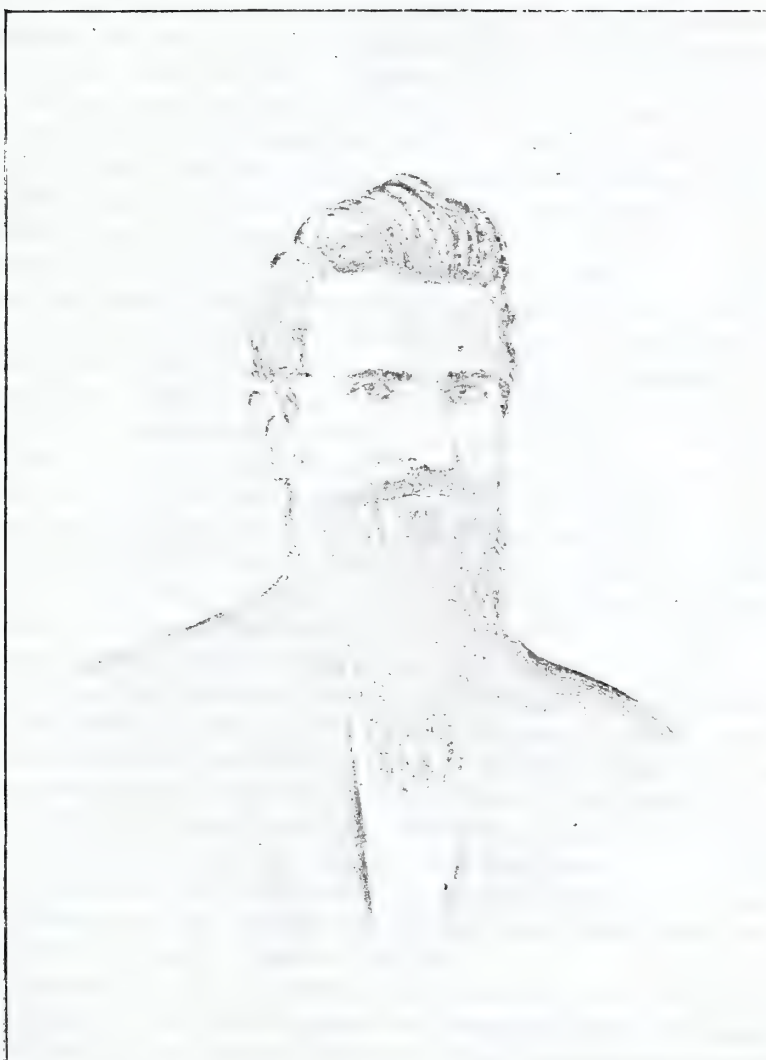
brothers now living are: Edward Nathaniel Jones, a prominent attorney at Camden, Ala., and Gen. Richard Channing Jones, president of the university of Alabama. His deceased sisters were: Mrs. Lucy C. Matheson, wife of John P. Matheson; Martha B. Bell, wife of Joseph Bell, and Mary E. Blackman, wife of Dr. Benjamin F. Blackman. His sisters now living are: Mrs. Kate Richardson, wife of W. C. L. Richardson, of Tuscaloosa, and Miss Sallie Cargill Jones, who resides at Camden, Ala.

HON. JOHN Y. KILPATRICK.—This successful and prominent lawyer of Camden, Wilcox county, Ala., was born in Rowan county, N. C., January 18, 1835, a son of Rufus H. and Eliza (Young) Kilpatrick, both natives of Rowan county, also, and of Scotch-Irish extraction, their ancestors having been among the early settlers of the county named. Rufus H. Kilpatrick, a graduate of Hampden-Sidney college, Va., came to Alabama, with his children, in 1844, his wife having died in her native state some short time previously. He first located at Dayton, then moved to Clarke county, and finally settled in Conecuh county, where he ended his days, about the year 1858. He was a school teacher of recognized ability, and under him, his son, John Y., enjoyed splendid educational advantages, and attained to a classical education. John Y. Kilpatrick himself became a teacher at the age of seventeen, and thus earned the means to defray the expenses of his legal education under a private preceptor. In 1860 he was a sub-electro on the Breckinridge ticket. April 1, 1861, he was mustered into the Confederate service, as a private, for the war, refusing a commission, but in September, of the same year, without his solicitation, was commissioned first lieutenant of cavalry, and, in a short time after, was promoted to the captaincy of company I, Adams' regiment of cavalry, and served with this rank until the termination of the struggle. During this period of the service he was elected, in 1863, to the state legislature from Clarke county, and, in 1863-64, passed a month each year in the house, in full military uniform. In 1860, he had refused to act as a delegate from Clarke county to the secession convention, and, at the close of the war; refused to act in the same capacity in the reconstruction convention. In 1865, however, he consented to represent the district composed of Clarke, Monroe, and Baldwin counties, in the state senate. In 1866, he moved to Camden, Wilcox county, and continued to represent his district in the state senate until ousted in 1868 under reconstruction legislation, since which time he has ignored public office, although he is still an active and prominent democrat. Capt. Kirkpatrick has large landed interests in Wilcox and other counties, which he rents, and also carries on farming to some extent himself, while at the same time he allows no detail of its extensive legal practice to escape his personal attention. Capt. Kilpatrick has been four times married. His first bride, Miss Carleton, died during the late war, a month after her wedding day; his second wife was a Miss Phillips, of Dallas county Ala., who became the mother of two children,

and with them passed to the grave; his third wife was also a Miss Carleton, a cousin of his first, who died four years after marriage, leaving two children, who yet survive; the present wife is a sister of the third, and has borne four children. Capt. Kilpatrick was an elector on the Tilden and Hendricks democratic ticket in the fourth congressional district in Alabama, in 1876.

JOHN RUSSELL LIDDELL.—Among the leading merchants of Camden, Wilcox county, Ala., J. R. Liddell takes a foremost position. He was born in Wooster, Ohio, November 16, 1848, the son of David and Christina (Russell) Liddell, who were both born near Glasgow, Scotland. David was a young man when he came to the United States and settled in Wayne county, Ohio, then the far west. He met and married Miss Russell of Pennsylvania, who had been brought by her parents to America when she was a child, they having settled in Pennsylvania. Three children were born to the union of David and Christina Russell, and were named William G., John R., and Christina A. The daughter is now deceased; William is residing in Dalton, Ga., and the second born is the subject of this sketch. David Liddell devoted his life to the pursuit of agriculture, and both he and his wife ended their days on the homestead in Wayne county, Ohio. John Russell Liddell received a liberal education in his native town. In 1871, he came to Alabama and located at Prairie Bluff; in 1876 he moved to Camden and entered into partnership with a Mr. Richards, under the firm name of Richards & Liddell, in general merchandising; in 1885 the style of the firm was changed to J. R. Liddell & Co., and so remains. Mr. Liddell is also largely interested in planting and in a grist mill and ginnery, at Camden, and holds, beside, an interest in the firm of Henderson & Liddell, at Black's Bluff. Mr. Liddell has always conducted his business affairs on strictly business principles, and for this reason has made a success of them, as he began on a limited capital, and it is owing to his excellent qualifications for mercantile trade alone that wealth is his. He is a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and lives fully up to its teachings. His activity in Sunday school work is untiring and he is looked upon as a most able superintendent of the Sabbath school attached to the church to which he belongs. His marriage took place, in 1885, to Miss Mary H. Riekey, of San Diego, Cal., to which happy union have been born two children—Roy H., and John R., Jr.

RICHARD ERVIN MCWILLIAMS, the enterprising dealer in general merchandise at Camden, Wilcox county, Ala., is a native of the county and was born December 3, 1842. His father, the Rev. Miles McWilliams, was born in Orangeburg district, S. C., in 1803, and died in Wilcox county, Ala., in 1877. He was of Scotch extraction, his great-grandfather having been the progenitor of the family in America. Miles L. was early ordained a Baptist minister in South Carolina, and in that state he married Miss Eleanor Melton, of Orangeburg, who bore him four sons and two daughters that reached maturity. In 1835 the reverend gentleman



◀ JOHN ♦ MILLER. ▶

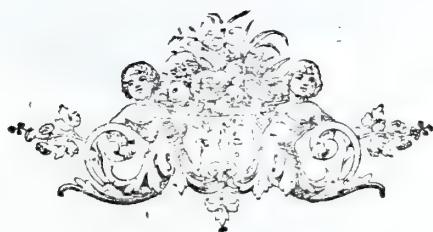
brought his family to Alabama and settled in Wilcox county, where he was engaged in farming and ministerial duties until the end of his days. In 1857, his wife, the mother of Richard E., passed away at the age of forty-five years. Rev. Mr. McWilliams then married Miss Elizabeth Martin, of Wilcox county, who by him became the mother of six sons and two daughters, and is still living. Richard Ervin McWilliams was reared and educated in Allenton beat, Wilcox county. In 1862 he entered the Confederate army as a private in company B, First Alabama infantry. He was taken prisoner at Island No. 10, and confined at camp Butler near Springfield, Ill., until the first general exchange at Vicksburg, Miss. Being released from captivity, he rejoined his regiment and was stationed at Port Hudson, La., at the siege of which, in 1863, he was again captured, but released on parole. After having passed a short time at home, he was again exchanged, and returned to duty. He was with Johnston and Hood in middle Tennessee and in Georgia, and finally was again captured at Franklin, Tenn., and confined at Camp Douglas, Chicago, until the close of the war. Returning to Wilcox county, Ala., he settled in Camden and entered into mercantile business, in which he has met with much success. He is also considerably interested in planting, and is, indeed, the sole maker of his fortune, having begun his business career on a very limited capital. He has given office-seeking a wide berth, although he takes an active interest in the welfare of the democratic party. November 9, 1869, Mr. McWilliams married Miss Amelia L. Coate, of Camden, and ten children have blessed the union, as follows: Eleanor Amelia, Madie Coate, Annie Ervin, Richard Edward, Minnie Sue, Mabel, Richard Coate, Kate, Marguerite and Amelia Maud. Mrs. McWilliams is the only child of James M. and Susan C. (Bogg) Coate, of an old and highly respected family of Wilcox county. The father died many years ago, but the mother, a devout Christian, beloved by all who knew her, made her home with her son-in-law and daughter for over twenty years, and died April 27, 1892, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. McWilliams is an elder, and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, and enjoy the respect of the whole community. Mr. McWilliams is a commandery Mason, a K. of P. and a K. of H.

JOHN MILLER, D. D., deceased, was born in York district, South Carolina, June 24, 1825, and was a son of Joseph Miller, also a native of South Carolina, of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Miller was a graduate of Erskine college, South Carolina, which conferred upon him the degree of D. D. He came to Alabama, as a young minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, and settled in Wilcox county, where for thirty years he was pastor of one congregation; for seven years he was also proprietor and president of the Wilcox Female institute at Camden. He was a learned divine and scholar and a sincere Christian. In 1858 he was elected president of Erskine college, South Carolina, but declined the

position, being strongly urged to remain in Wilcox. He married, in Wilcox county, Miss Sarah Pressly, daughter of Samuel Pressly, M. D. This lady was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, and came to Wilcox county, Ala., with her parents in 1834. Here her father, who was also a native of Abbeville district, South Carolina, died in 1836. The family in South Carolina was a distinguished one in letters, in the law, and in the ministry. It was remotely of English extraction and proximately of Scotch-Irish, as, generations ago, a member of it left London and went to Scotland, whence his descendants went to Ireland, and from these sprang the branch that settled in South Carolina. To the marriage of Rev. John Miller were born five sons and three daughters, and he was spared to watch over and instruct them until June 3, 1878, when he was called to his final place of rest. Joseph Neely Miller, of high rank as a lawyer and citizen, is a resident of Camden, the seat of justice of Wilcox, his native county. He was born July 14, 1849. Mr. Miller was reared in the rural districts, but since 1873 has resided in the town. Receiving in Wilcox his preparatory education, he was sent to Erskine college, South Carolina, the alma mater of his father, and from this institution he was sent forth a graduate in 1869. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar, and since that date he has continued in the active practice of his profession at Camden. His success as an advocate has placed him in the front rank of his profession. He has not only won an enviable reputation at the bar, but has also secured as a citizen the esteem and respect of his fellow-men. As a democrat in politics he has figured with no little prominence in the political struggles of his county. He is largely interested in agriculture, in which he is less successful, however, than he is at the bar. Mr. Miller is an elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, of which he has been a member since early life, his father having been an able minister in that church; in fact he has been a member of the church since childhood. Mr. Miller is a member of the K. of P. order, and to him is accorded a high social station. In 1877, he married Miss Minnie Bonner, of Wilcox county, and unto that marriage there have been born four daughters and three sons.

HON. B. MEEK MILLER.—This prominent young lawyer and eminent educator of Wilcox county, Ala., was born at Oak Hill, March 13, 1864, Wilcox being his native county. His academic education was acquired at Oak Hill and at Camden, and in 1881 he entered Erskine college, S. C. While in the junior class of this institution, he read an essay which met with the warmest commendation, and stamped him as a young man of talent and ability. He graduated in 1884, sharing the highest honors of the class with two others, and receiving a gold medal for the best commencement oration. In July, 1884, he was elected principal of the Lower Peach Tree male and female high school, Wilcox county, and for three years filled the position with great acceptability. In October, 1887, he entered the law department of the university of Alabama, and in June,

1889, graduated in law with honors on the honor-roll of five out of ten speakers at commencement. It was at the time he was pursuing his studies at this institution, that the democrats of Wilcox county placed him in nomination for the state legislature, and in August, 1889, he was triumphantly elected to that body, in which he served two years, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and credit to himself. This nomination of Mr. Miller to so high a position while yet a student, was a delicate compliment to, and yet an emphatic expression of confidence in, the young man's ability and integrity, the more especially so, as the nomination was the result of the action of his friends at Lower Peach Tree, where he had been engaged in teaching, and where he had made his mark as an educator. Mr. Miller is now located at Camden, in the practice of his profession, and is rapidly rising in the esteem of his fellow-members of the bar and the general public. Mr. Miller is a member of one society only, the Kappa Alpha fraternity of his alma mater.



1854



Very truly
L. Brewer

SUPPLEMENT.*

HON. LEROY BREWER.—The task of a biographer is an easy one and simple, and withal, a very pleasant one, when the details of the life require neither shading nor trimming, nor any suppression. They who begin to read this sketch are assured that no flattering or overdrawn embellishments will tire their patience, or offend good taste. It is the story of a simple, honest, earnest life, which, in its last years, has given and does yet give, pleasure to those who contemplate it. Leroy Brewer was born in a log cabin, built by his father, on the banks of Murder creek, near its head waters in Conecuh county, Ala., on the 19th of February, 1818. His birth was premature by two months of time. The first fourteen years of his life were spent there in the piney woods, with the old log cabin as his home, with four brothers older than himself, and one brother younger. His father was a farmer, a man of untiring industry, with an ambition to provide well for his family, and to train and educate his children properly. Consequently, Leroy was sent to school as soon as he arrived at a proper age. When the crop had been worked and laid by in summer, he was sent to school. When in the winter the crops had been gathered, he returned to the school. So his education began, three months in the summer, and three months in the winter, with the other six months of the year spent in the fields, at work with his father and his elder brothers. The school house was a log cabin in the woods. His first teacher, John Chapman, was not merely a teacher of the elementary branches. His teaching of strict morality, and purity, and truth, and honesty, went along with all his other instruction. His scholar has not forgotten the precepts so diligently taught. The hard drudgery of farm life neither broke his spirit nor soured his temper. With these early experiences of hard work there came to him from his parents' influences and instructions of which Mr. Brewer now speaks thus: "My father taught me industry, economy, and honesty; my mother taught me all that, and religion too. All that my mother taught me about religion has come true." In the year 1832 the family moved from Conecuh county to that part of Sumter county called the "Choctaw Nation," to a farm

*The matter contained in this supplement consists of sketches that had failed to reach the publishers until after those portions of the work where they properly belong had gone to press.

located within four miles of the town of Livingston. Leroy, then fourteen years of age, went to school in Livingston, riding the four miles back and forth every day. His teacher in that school was Robert H. Smith, who subsequently rose to great distinction in Alabama as a lawyer, and who passed the last years of his life in Mobile. This celebrated lawyer never forgot his school, or his "piney woods" scholar, or his very earnest diligence in study. Subsequently a "neighborhood school" was opened near the Brewer farm; and Leroy's last school days were passed in it. W. H. Beasley was the teacher there, and he honestly confessed that his very earnest scholar soon acquired all the learning that he was capable of imparting. This common school education, terminating when he was about seventeen years old, fostered an ambition to acquire information that has characterized all the subsequent life of Mr. Brewer. An intellect of unusual clearness and vigor, coupled with sound judgment, fearless resolution, and untiring industry, these characteristics combined have made Mr. Brewer a leading man in every association of his long life. Coupled as they have been with perfect honesty and truthfulness, and gentle kindness of manner, and abounding generosity, the boy of the piney woods school, whose studies alternated with the hardest of plantation labor, has grown up to positions of honor and trust that admiring and confiding friends have thrust upon him, while his patient industry and shrewdness of judgment have resulted in a handsome fortune. Mr. Brewer's parents were Baptists, but as church organizations were scarce in those early days, they worshiped and affiliated with the Methodists at times. His mother was of marked religious character, deeply pious, and earnestly zealous. The rigid economy of his father and his industry, assisted by the labor of his sons, resulted of course in an accumulation of property. Mr. Brewer regards this as the richest and best experience of his life, and considers the hard drudgery of his early days in the light of a blessing. It resulted in no distaste for labor or repinings over a hard lot. At the close of his school days some of his brothers having married and moved away, and others having died, his father offered him three hundred dollars per year and his board, for taking charge of and carrying on the farm. He accepted the offer. He was then seventeen years old. His mother made all his working clothes. He saved his money, so that when he came to his majority, he had ten hundred and fifty-six dollars all in gold, except the six dollars, which were silver. His mercantile life then began. He selected as a location a country stand, known as Blackwater, in Kemper county, Miss. He formed a copartnership with a man named Angus E. McInnis. Very liberal offers of credit and other facilities were offered the firm. Mr. Brewer's unwillingness to accept these offers caused a dissolution of the firm. Mr. McInnis kept on in the business at the old stand, but at the end of the year he was inextricably involved. He had availed himself of the liberal offers of credit. He had extended his business too much, and so failed.

Mr. Brewer then bought the stock and began a business which for five years was very successful. The business was terminated by the burning of his store with all the stock and all books and papers. There was no insurance. This was in October, 1849. A committee of citizens waited on him immediately. They offered him money, and agreed to go his security, to any necessary extent, if he would rebuild his store, and go on in the business at the old stand. He first applied himself to the collection of what was due him, and to settling up the old business. His old customers proved to be so honest that he collected within \$500 of all that was due him. Refusing the kind offers of his old friends, he went to Mobile in the year 1851. He engaged there in a cotton factorage business with Dr. Edward Brown, under the firm name Brewer & Brown. The firm was quite successful. The terrible winter of 1854-'55 was passed successfully through the enterprise of Mr. Brewer, who went to the country collecting and shipping cotton. He chartered the steamboat "Illinois Belle," Capt. W. H. Roberts, for a trip to Gainesville. He sent her down loaded, towing two flat-boats, loaded, and the fight was then over and the credit of the firm saved. The firm Brewer & Brown continued until 1857, when Mr. Brewer withdrew and went into copartnership with Mr. R. D. Ogletree under the firm name Brewer & Ogletree. The firm was very successful until the winter of 1860-'61, when Mr. Brewer bought out the interest of Ogletree. Mr. Brewer then began to feel the effects of his honesty, and shrewdness, in the confidence and good will of Mobile merchants. In the gloomy times preceding the war, when applying at the bank, for extension of some paper then due, he found that Mr. O. Mazange, the rich hardware merchant, had left orders to meet, at his expense, any liabilities that Mr. Brewer could not meet. A large tobacco firm, in Baltimore, wrote to him with offers of assistance. Others exhibited similar good will and confidence. Mr. Brewer's condition was such as required but little assistance, and no one, who then or subsequently or previously assisted him, ever lost a cent by doing so. Brilliant prospects were ruined by the war between the states. During the war he was continually on duty with the troops around Mobile. Applications for transfer to other portions of the army were refused. The war ended with loss to him of almost everything, but he formed a copartnership with Messrs. Thomas Duggan, Hugh L. Hopper and Calvin A. Harris, and they were very successful, in a mixed business of general groceries and cotton factorage. It was a strong firm, strong in character, in ability, and industry. The firm dissolved by limitation about the year 1878, Mr. Thomas Duggan having in the meantime died. Mr. Brewer continued the business under the same firm name, with his nephew, Mr. T. P. Brewer, as partner, until May 30, 1884, when they were burned out with heavy loss. From that time, Mr. Brewer has conducted a cotton factorage business, which is now being gradually closed up on account of failing health. Mr. Brewer married, in 1884, Mrs.

Emma O. Hopper, daughter of Mr. John C. Phares, of Sumter county, Ala. Two children have been born, of whom one survives, a girl named Olive Maud, at this time about five and one-half years old. An older child, a son, died aged six and three-fourths years, November 1, 1892. He was a child of unusual promise. His father's affections were intensely fixed upon him. The bereavement has shaken very severely the strong soul that has passed, seemingly unmoved, through other troubles and perils and heavy losses. Mr. Brewer's political history is connected with the most memorable events in the history of the state of Alabama. He was nominated as a candidate for the state legislature, without his knowledge or desire, in 1872. On the same ticket with him, there were nominated, and subsequently elected to represent Mobile county, Hon. Peter Hamilton, Hon. Decatur C. Anderson, and Hon. A. R. Manning. The last named was subsequently appointed to the supreme court of the state. It is necessary to explain this nomination, unsought and unexpected, of a private citizen, on a ticket with men of such well known and well deserved distinction. First among Mr. Brewer's qualifications recognized, by the public, was his inflexible integrity. Added to that was a very clear and quick perceptive faculty in a mind of large capacity. His industry and perseverance, and firmness and fearlessness, were united with a quiet and gentle demeanor, that was the inevitable result from his heart that seemed never to have cherished a feeling of hatred for any one. His knowledge of human nature was wonderful. He was experimentally acquainted with the agricultural interests of the state. He was also in direct connection with the commercial or mercantile interests of the country. His personal acquaintances with men in all parts of the state, and his well known reputation for honesty, were united to a genial disposition, and kindness of manner, that made friends for him, among those against whom he and his party were arrayed in a long, hard, and bitter conflict. The history of the legislature of 1872 need not be written here. The division with one party in possession of the court house while the other (the democrats) held the state house—the five months' session—the effort to issue bonds to an enormous amount, defeated by an amendment offered by Mr. Brewer, who was on the ways and means committee. All this is on record in the annals of the state of Alabama. Mr. Brewer was elected to the legislature of the next year, in company with his former distinguished associates, and joined with them in the manly and brave but almost hopeless struggle against negro rule. In the next year Mr. Brewer returned again to the legislature with the democratic party in power. D. C. Anderson was elected speaker, and then began measures for the passing of an act to call a convention to frame a new constitution. Economical administration of the state government was demanded by all the material interests of the state. The previous session of the legislature had cost the state \$175,000. For stationery alone \$17,000 had been paid. Mileage allowed

to members going to and returning from the legislature, even on leaves of absence and holidays and recesses, was forty cents per mile. Some of the colored members had made more money on mileage than they had ever made before or than they have made since in any other way. The constitutional convention was called and met in September, 1875. Mr. Brewer was a member of the convention, representing Mobile county in connection with Messrs. C. C. Langdon and Thomas H. Herndon. The work of that convention is seen in the present constitution of the state of Alabama. The strict economy required by it has been a source of complaint, but the fault, if fault it is, was the result of an anxiety of the men of the convention to save the people's money. Prominent among the matters before the convention was the question of representation. It had been proposed to make the whole legislature to consist of one hundred members, thirty in the senate and seventy in the house. Mr. Brewer's vigorous and telling speech against it will doubtless be remembered by all the members of the convention. In alliance with such men as Lyon of Marengo, Willet of Pickens, Herndon and Langdon of Mobile counties, Mr. Brewer and other such shrewd and quick-sighted men saved the state from a constitutional provision, that was full of injustice to the populous counties of the state. Mr. Brewer was again sent to the legislature in the sessions of 1875 and 1876. Every term of service was increasing his efficiency, his influence and his popularity, and many all through the state were pointing him out as their candidate for governor. At the end of the session of 1876, Mr. Brewer withdrew for a time from political life, but in the fall of 1882, he was again returned to the legislature, and that term concluded his faithful working for and watching over the interests of the people. The celebrated measure for the payment of court costs, that has met so much condemnation, escaped his vigilant eye and his strong opposition. It passed without his vote or sanction or sympathy. He who introduced it has passed away. In the gubernatorial convention of 1882, Mr. Brewer was prominent among the candidates. His chances for nomination were equal with such men as Dawson, McElroy and O'Neal. His unwillingness to press his claims for such a distinguished position was in accord with all his previous record. A sense of security and inevitable success took possession of his friends, in his own district. A sense of security is an agreeable condition of mind, but it is sometimes a costly luxury, and it proved to be so in this case. Mobile then lost the opportunity of having one of her citizens in a period of many years in the executive chair of the state. Confidence of success has cost the same district, in other political struggles, heavily, in reduced majorities, and loss of political power and prestige. A letter from Mr. Brewer to Judge Stone, directing the withdrawal of his name, at a time when, perhaps, the next ballot would have nominated him, resulted in the nomination of Gen. O'Neal, and his subsequent election. Mr. Brewer's last term of service

in the state legislature was in the winter of 1882--83. His watchful care for the interests of the people has characterized the career of a member from Lowndes county, of the same name, and a relative. He has earned the "soubriquet," *watch-dog of the treasury*. While thus actively engaged in political service, Mr. Brewer has been identified with all the commercial interests and operations of the city of Mobile. He was a director in the National Commercial bank, from the time of its organization, until its change of name to Alabama National bank, in which he continued as a director. He was a director for many years in the Planters and Merchants' Insurance company of Mobile, and was its president from July, 1876, to July, 1879. He was appointed by C. F. Moulton, mayor of Mobile, on the advisory board of health in the year 1873, and most strenuously advocated and supported the quarantine, which was first established then. The success attending that measure, in face of the prophecies and theories of men who have since endorsed such means of exemption from yellow fever, resulted in the present system of quarantine, which is approved and applauded and demanded by every community that is exposed to the inroads of disease. The "piney woods boy" grew to a manhood, which is monumental. It proclaims what unvarying honesty and truth, coupled with industry, and characterized by kindness and gentleness and generosity, did to make a great and good citizen, and to enlist the sympathies of friends, and to make enmity for him an impossibility. A whole community was grieved by the sad bereavement that came to him in the loss of his boy. From all parts of the state there came to him messages of warmest condolence, and assurances of a continued affection, which began in the days of struggle for the right in the capitol at Montgomery. His step is not so light now, nor his eye so bright, nor his laugh so cheery, as it once was, but in the place of what has been lost, there remains that which is never seen in more beautiful shape, an honored old age, at the close of an honorable career.

GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.—In addition to the brief mention of this illustrious cavalryman made on page 382, of this volume, it is deemed but proper that a more extended account of his daring military career in the Confederate army should be here given. The data reached the publishers long after the matter on page 382, had been printed, and is thus unavoidably thrown out of proper connection.

President Jefferson Davis said of Wheeler, that he was "one of the ablest, bravest and most skillful of cavalry officers," and this opinion regarding his military qualities was fully concurred in by Gens. Lee, Johnston, Bragg, Beauregard, Hood and Hardee. With nothing but courage, skill, determination and devotion to duty he rose from lieutenant to colonel at twenty-four, brigadier-general at twenty-five, major-general and corps commander at twenty-six, and lieutenant-general at twenty-eight. His delicate figure, however, gave him a much more youthful appearance, and his devoted soldiers lovingly called him "the

161-162



Br Wheel

"war-child" and the "boy-general." From early in 1862, until the war closed, Gen. Wheeler was almost constantly engaged in battle. He was wounded three times. Thirty-six of his staff officers fell by his side, six killed and thirty wounded, sixteen horses were shot under him, and for his skill and gallantry he received the thanks of the Confederate congress. At Shiloh he was very distinguished. At a critical point in the battle, when the right wing of the Federal army was furiously pressing forward, driving back the Confederate troops, Wheeler, with a single brigade, firmly met the assault, checked the enemy's advance, and after an hour's terrible battle, penetrated the Federal lines, and cut off Prentiss' division, which, after a desperate struggle, raised the white flag and surrendered. Wheeler took the prisoners, 2,200 strong, in charge, was highly complimented by Gen. Bragg, and was ordered by him to take Gen. Prentiss and the captured division to Corinth. Wheeler replied that the battle was still to be fought, and at his request he was allowed to detail two of his regiments under Col. Shorter as a guard, while, with the balance of his brigade, he continued the battle, winning great distinction and encomiums from Gen. Bragg, Maj.-Gen. Withers and Brig.-Gen. Chalmers. Wheeler also skilfully and bravely commanded the rear guard in the retreat from Shiloh, and afterward in the retreat from Corinth. Then, in command of cavalry, he commenced a new career with constantly increasing success and distinction. His battles during Bragg's advance into Kentucky, his resistance of Buell's advance upon Mumfordsville—which enabled Bragg to capture the fort and garrison, 4,000 strong—his skillful fighting, and gallant charges at Perryville, and his unsurpassed skill and hard fighting in covering Bragg's retreat from Kentucky, won for him an enduring reputation and earned the highest commendations from Gens. Bragg, Polk, Hardee and Kirby Smith.

At Murfreesboro, he attacked Rosecrans' rear, destroyed his train and joined in the fierce attack upon Rosecrans' left, charging over cavalry, infantry, and artillery, winning the approval of the president, and the commission of major-general. In all the movements of Bragg's army he was greatly distinguished, and most ably covered Bragg's retreat to Chattanooga in June and July, 1863. At Chickamauga he commanded the cavalry of Bragg's army, and was very distinguished. After that great battle, Rosecrans' army lay on the south bank of the Tennessee river, protected by fortifications. He had two lines of communication with his depots at Bridgeport. The short line was for miles cut out of the mountain side, the precipitous edge of which formed the north bank of the river. The longer and more difficult route crossed the mountain into Sequatchee valley, and thence down the valley to Bridgeport. The interruption of both of these lines would starve the Federal army and cause its retreat to middle Tennessee. Bragg and Wheeler immediately arranged to accomplish this object. A corps of infantry was ordered to fortify the south bank of the Tennessee, so as to command the road

where it skirted along the edge of the mountain on the north side. Wheeler and Forrest were each ordered to cross the river with independent commands and strike at the trains on the other or longer route. Forrest insisted that the conditions as they then existed were too hazardous to justify the attempt. Wheeler recognized the danger, but contended that with firmness, dash, and determination, the enterprise could be accomplished. Burnside's army was in east Tennessee, south of the river, with his cavalry, 4,000 strong, close down to the point of crossing. On the north bank, Gen. Crook guarded the only fordable point with a division of 3,800 cavalry, and a battery of artillery. An attack upon Burnside's cavalry drove them toward Loudon, and about two o'clock in the morning of September 30th, Wheeler, with 3,780 men, proceeded to ford the wide and deep Tennessee river directly in the face of Crook's division. The success of this hazardous movement was due to its unprecedented boldness. At day light, Wheeler leading the advance, fought his way to the shore, driving the enemy from the immediate bank, attacked, discomfited, and drove Gen. Crook up the river, and the bold Confederates, proceeding to Rosecrans' rear, attacked and captured his immense trains, defeating two brigades by which they were guarded. Wheeler destroyed 1,200 heavily laden wagons, killed 4,000 mules, and carried off the balance. Included in the destruction were 300 ammunition wagons, the smoke of the burning and the thundering of the bursting ammunition creating the impression for many miles of the raging of a terrible battle. During the burning of the wagons Gen. Crook engaged Wheeler's rear with one division of cavalry, while Gens. Mitchell and McCook, with another division, attacked in front.

Wheeler fought until night, and then slipped off in the darkness, crossed Walden ridge, and at ten o'clock, the next morning, attacked and captured the fortified town of McMinnville, with over 600 prisoners and the stores of the left wing of Rosecrans' army. Wheeler also captured and destroyed several railroad trains and another train of wagons. During all these operations, Gens. Crook, Mitchell and McCook were close upon and continually fighting Wheeler's rear. After destroying the stores at McMinnville, Wheeler made a night's march, attacked and captured the forts guarding the bridges at Stone river, destroyed the bridges and railroads for many miles, attacked and captured Shelbyville and Columbia, and then, closely pursued by 7,500 cavalry, reached and skillfully crossed the Tennessee at Muscle shoals. To do this, he turned upon his enemy, led a desperate charge in person, and before his foe had recovered from the blow, his command had hastened to the river and crossed to the south bank, the brave Wheeler remaining with the rear guard, he being the last man of his command to enter and cross the river, which he did under a terrific fire of the enemy's advanced brigade.

Considering the difficulties and dangers which were surmounted, and its great results, this raid must be regarded by cavalry historians as the

bravest, boldest, most skillfully executed of which we have any record. Starting with his rear and flanks harassed by Burnside's cavalry, Wheeler crossed the Tennessee river in the face of a superior force, commanded by the distinguished Gen. George Crook. Penetrating to Rosecrans' immediate rear, he destroyed his trains. Continuing his destruction of trains, bridges, railroads, military stores, almost constantly engaged in battle with over 7,500 ably commanded Federal cavalry, he again successfully crossed the Tennessee river to the south bank. Gen. Bragg wrote to Gen. Wheeler, thanking him for his skill, daring and great success, and authorized him to designate for appointment two major-generals and four brigadier-generals. This was done by Wheeler, and the officers recommended by him were immediately commissioned by President Davis, the appointments being transmitted by telegraph. One of the brigadiers thus appointed by Wheeler's recommendation was the distinguished Senator Morgan of Alabama. Gen. Wheeler commanded the cavalry and led the advance in Longstreet's campaign against Burnside's army at Knoxville in November, 1863. By his vigorous attack he defeated Burnside's cavalry force, capturing batteries, trains and nearly a thousand prisoners; but on Grant's advance upon Missionary Ridge, Wheeler was called to Bragg's assistance and most ably covered the retreat of the Confederate army, successfully engaging and checking Grant's advancing columns during all the severe fighting on the 26th, and finally, together with Gen. Cleburne, at the battle of Ringgold Gap on the 27th, checked any further pursuit. During 1864, Gen. Wheeler, as commander of the cavalry of the army under Johnston and afterward under Hood, was, next to the army commander, the most important factor in that great campaign of continuous battle. Sherman's army, varying from 100,000 to 120,000 men, was in constant conflict with the Confederate forces, of hardly half that magnitude. Every effort on the part of Sherman to turn the Confederate army was met and successfully baffled by Wheeler, and every retreat from position to position was covered by him so successfully as to prevent the slightest disaster to the army. Late in July, with less than 5,000 cavalry, he met and defeated Sherman's cavalry columns, 9,000 strong, under Gens. Stoneman, McCook and Garrard, capturing 3,200 prisoners, including one major-general, five brigade commanders and many other officers, also capturing their batteries and trains. This was the most complete and decisive cavalry victory of the war. This and the many other cavalry battles with Wheeler during Sherman's advance had materially crippled the Federal cavalry. Pursuant to Gen. Hood's orders, Wheeler struck Sherman's rear, destroyed the railroad and railroad bridges at many points in Georgia and Tennessee, captured and sent to Gen. Hood 1,700 beef cattle, 400 prisoners, several trains and over 700 horses and mules; also captured many garrisons with their equipages and military stores. In October, 1864, Wheeler commanded the cavalry in

Hood's movement to Sherman's rear, and when that officer advanced into Tennessee, Wheeler hastened to place his troops in front of Sherman, who was advancing with 65,000 men upon Macon, Augusta and Savannah. With his meager force, Macon and Augusta were successfully defended, and when Savannah was besieged by Sherman, Wheeler defended the Union causeway, the only avenue of escape for the Confederate army. In the "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," Vol. 2, page 571, Wheeler's services are thus commended by Mr. Davis:

"With his small force Gen. Wheeler daringly and persistently harassed, and when practicable delayed the enemy's advance, attacking and defeating exposed detachments, deterring his wagons from venturing far from the main body, defending the cities and towns along the railroad lines and affording protection to depots of supplies, arsenals and other important government works. The report of his operations from November 14 to December 20th, displays a dash, activity, vigilance and consummate skill, which justly entitle him to a prominent place on the roll of great cavalry leaders. By his indomitable energy, operating on all sides of Sherman's columns, he was enabled to keep the government and commanders of our troops advised of the enemy's movements, and by preventing foraging parties from leaving the main body, he saved from spoliation all but a narrow tract of country, and from the torch millions worth of property which would otherwise have been certainly consumed."

In 1865 Wheeler constantly engaged Sherman's advance through the Carolinas, successfully defending Augusta and Aiken, receiving the thanks of the state of South Carolina. On March 10, at Johnsonville, he defeated Kilpatrick, capturing his equipages and 400 prisoners with their horses and arms. Together with Hardee, he fought the battle of Averysboro, and at Bentonville, by hard fighting, drove back Sherman's right wing, which had seized Johnston's only line of retreat.

On the 15th of April, Gen. Wheeler fought his last battle, and on the 29th he issued the following address to his command:

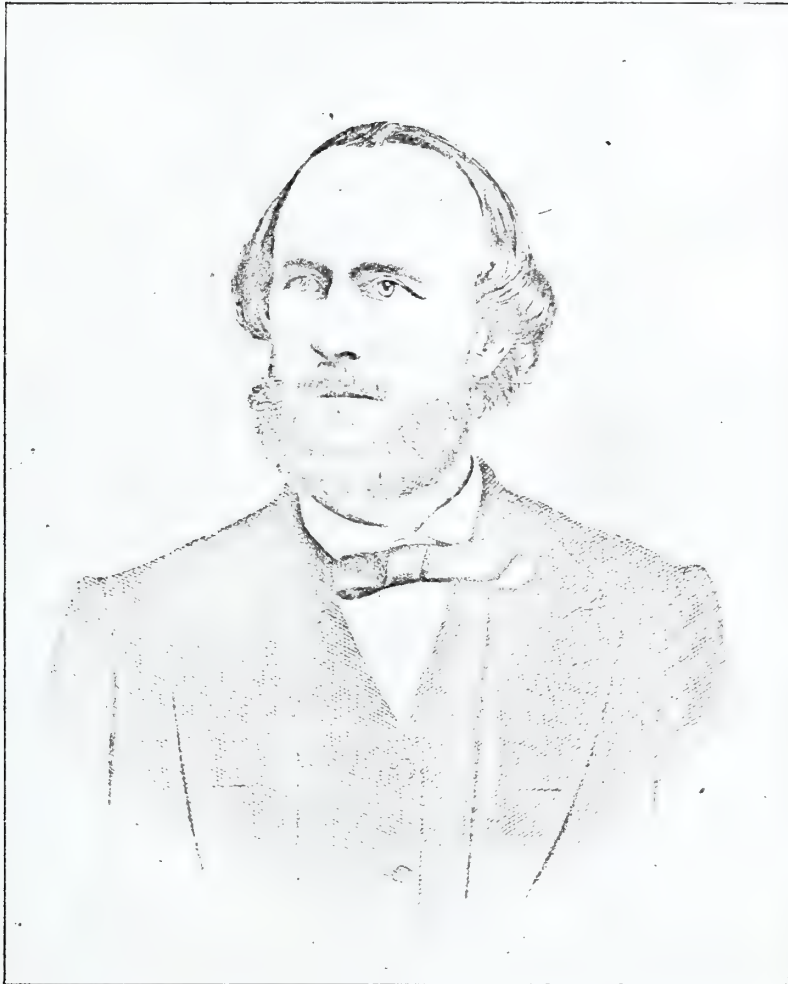
HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS.

April 29th, 1865.

"GALLANT COMRADES:—You have fought your fight; your task is done. During a four years' struggle for liberty, you have exhibited courage, fortitude and devotion. You are the sole victors of more than two hundred severely contested fields; you have participated in more than a thousand conflicts of arms; you are heroes, veterans, patriots; the bones of your comrades mark the battle fields upon the soil of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; you have done all that human exertion could accomplish. In bidding you adieu, I desire to tender my thanks for your gallantry in battle, your fortitude under suffering, and devotion at all times to the holy cause you have done so much to maintain. I desire to express my gratitude for the kind feeling you have seen fit to extend toward myself, and to evoke upon you the blessing of our Heavenly Father, to whom we must always look for support in the hour of distress.

"Brethren in the cause of freedom, comrades in arms, I bid you farewell.

"J. WHEELER."



ALBURTO MARTIN.

Gen. Wheeler successfully devoted himself to the practice of law and planting until elected to congress, where, by his long service, he has become one of the senior and one of the most distinguished members of that body. His speeches have attracted great attention and won for him marked and wide celebrity. His effective defense of Fitz John Porter was by far the ablest of the many arguments made during the discussions which finally terminated in the vindication of that officer. His reply to Hepburn of Iowa, his speech upon the judiciary and his speeches upon the force bill were most elaborate discussions of the history and growth of the principles upon which our government is founded, the latter most forcibly illustrating the theory of government sought to be established by the framers of our constitution. His speeches upon the tariff rank with the ablest efforts ever made in congress upon that subject, and were used throughout our country as the basis of discussion upon that important subject. His advocacy of pure, honest and practical methods in the administration of the government naturally placed him in line with the ideas so ably promulgated by President Cleveland.

ALBURTO MARTIN.—Extraordinary men have extraordinary fates; and there is a mysterious something that controls their lives—something which their life-long friends and acquaintances never find out or understand. There is a touch of the remarkable in all they think, say or do, and yet they never fill the measure we set for them. They either overflow or lack in filling it up. They constantly disappoint our expectations. They may win great reputations, and they may live and die in obscurity, their environments and their education directing the course of their lives. They indeed seem to be under the spell of a "possession." Such was the life of Alburto Martin. Born in the early years of our century under the influence of the peculiar conditions of those years; in a land where every child was branded, so to speak, in his cradle with the badge of individuality as evidence of a strange birth-right; nursed with ideas of haughty independence; reared with notions of superiority and educated to the idea of being a master of others; fitted by special professional preparation for a walk through high places, among the rulers of men; thus envied and trained, Col. Martin, like many of his compeers of the south, was a young man of great expectations. To reach the measure of these he had a splendid outfit. He was well educated in its best sense. He had wealth and a host of friends. A chevalier by birth, possessed of a charming presence, tall, lithe and graceful; innately brave and generous; amiable and courteous in manner and reality; open as the noon-day; he was disliked by none but the mean and envious, and admired and loved by all others. A true southerner, his patriotism and honor were synonyms. To say he plunged into the army vortex with his people is almost a waste of words. Being what he was, he could do nothing else, and he never desired a brighter fate than to be numbered among those who stood for the right, as he and all his people saw it. That he was brave and gallant

in action, patient and forbearing in camp, full of fortitude and endurance where duty called him, goes without saying. At Drainesville he was severely wounded in the foot, which lamed him for life. After the war he stood on the front line demanding equal rights for the south and giving his time, energy and money liberally for his political conviction. That he was a democrat, not to be impeached as a swarler or scratcher, none ever doubted. He bowed submissive to the will of the many as expressed by delegates to conventions, and was too magnanimous to forget his trust in any private or public agreement. As a lawyer, according to his opportunities, he was fast pressing to the front in the higher plane of his profession. As a citizen, generously studying the general outcome of his country, he presented an admirable example of unselfishness. All those things whose success accrue to the upbuilding of the fortunes of his people and to the amelioration of their hard lot were his heart studies, and to them he gave his patriotic nerves. As a friend and social companion he shone still brighter and more charmingly than as a public citizen. His house was always open to the stranger, and his helping hand to the worthy helpless. Hospitality grew fat in his hall and home, and while a sharp money-making man in matters of business, he was ever lavish in matters of sentiment. A more admirable citizen Alabama never knew; a truer friend and a more magnanimous foe no man could ask. Col. Martin died early in the year 1879, just as the south was beginning to emerge from the pall that for years had been hanging over her. His fortune, most of which was wrecked at the close of the war, he had carefully invested in Birmingham and other Alabama cities, and a few years after his death his estate had grown to be one of the largest in the entire south. Possessed as he was with all the attributes of success, had Col. Martin's life been spared a few years, he would have shown in public life even more conspicuously, as the best of his years were spent in helping to resurrect his beloved country from the horrors of war. As it was, however, there is no name more beloved, and no memory sweeter to Alabamians, than that of Alburto Martin.

JAMES S. PINCKARD, attorney-at-law of Montgomery, Ala., was born at Forsyth, Ga., August 4, 1859. His parents were Col. James S. and Martha W. (Herbert) Pinckard, the former of whom was a prominent lawyer for forty years, dying in Forsyth in 1879. The Pinckards are a prominent family, and it may be noted that Mr. James S. Pinckard's grandfather was foreman of the first grand jury called in Monroe county, Ga. Mr. Pinckard's father was a man of high character and great ability. He served with distinction through the Seminole, Mexican and Confederate wars, and frequently held positions of public trust and importance in his state. James S. Pinckard received his education in the town of his birth, read law there, and was admitted to the practice of his profession in 1882. He was not long content to remain in Forsyth, and he removed to Alabama, and in a short while took up his residence

in Montgomery, the capital. The bar of the capital city was at that time one of the ablest in the state, but by strict attention to business, by energy and fidelity. Mr. Pinckard succeeded in early establishing a good and growing clientage. In 1884 he formed a business connection with Mr. B. K. Collier, and he was later associated with Judge John M. Chilton. He is now alone in the practice of his profession, and his engagements make him a very busy man. In addition to his regular practice Mr. Pinckard represents a large number of American and foreign loan companies. He has possibly been instrumental in bringing more capital into the state of Alabama than any other one man in the state. As president of the State Abstract company, with the really remarkable collection of records that they have made, Mr. Pinckard has peculiar facilities for making abstracts of titles and for loaning money on real estate. He is now doing what is perhaps the largest business of this kind in Alabama. Mr. Pinckard is yet a young man, as the world goes, and the future, it may confidently be predicted, has still higher rewards in store for his energy, his sobriety, his high intelligence, and his devotion to his profession.

T. M. BARBOUR, member of the state legislature from Tuscaloosa, is a native of that city, and was born in February, 1830. He was well educated at the city schools until the age of seventeen, entered the army in Mexico and was honorably discharged in 1848, and after the close of said war, he entered the house of Chancellor & Sheldon as clerk, and continued with the firm about ten years; the next two years he was employed in the cotton mill at Tuscaloosa, when he was called to arms in defense of the Confederacy, entering, in April, 1862, the Forty-third Alabama infantry as captain of company D, and serving with that rank until the latter part of 1863, when he reached the rank of major of the regiment, and held the position until the close. He fought at Fort Morgan, Perryville, Drewry's Bluff (where he commanded the regiment) and Petersburg and Richmond. On the restoration of peace he began farming, and this has been his business calling since. In 1864 he was ordained a minister of the Baptist church, and has since labored earnestly and faithfully in the vineyard of the Lord, and has now (1893) charge of three congregations in Tuscaloosa county. In 1892 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for the state legislature, and was elected, in reality, by the populists. His marriage took place in 1851 to Miss Caroline Atkins, a native of South Carolina, and the union has been blessed by the birth of twelve children, of whom six survive, as follows: Cullen; Dollie, wife H. W. Reynolds; Emma, married to Malone Hill; Lee; Carrie, wife of W. H. Beatty, and Benjamin. The father of T. M. Barbour was Richard W. Barbour, a native of Virginia, who married Miss Priscilla Lee, a native of Tennessee, and were both descended from old and highly respected families.

W. G. B. PEARSON, state senator from the Tuscaloosa district, Ala., was born in Fayetteville, N. C., April 17, 1836. He is a son of John Stokes and Anna B. (Beatty) Pearson, and of distinguished North Carolina ancestry. He is a nephew of ex-Chief Justice Pearson, who was one of the most eminent jurists North Carolina ever produced, and a relative on his father's side of Montfort Stokes, so prominently identified with the history of the Old North State. The senator was educated at the university of North Carolina (Chapel Hill), and was a member of the Dialectic society. He did not graduate, being one-half term before graduation, and in 1858, came to Tuscaloosa and engaged in the drug business, in which he was quite prosperous until April, 1861, when, although exempt from military duty, he entered the Confederate service as a member of the Warrior Guards, which were assigned to the Fifth Alabama infantry as company G. He was not actively engaged at the first battle of Manassas, but served as a private until the spring of 1862, when he was discharged on account of injuries, and later detailed to the quartermaster's department at Tuscaloosa, in which he remained until the close of the trouble. He then engaged in farming, which has been his vocation ever since. In 1878 Mr. Pearson was elected a member of the legislature, and in 1892 was elected to the state senate on the reform ticket by a majority of six hundred or seven hundred. The marriage of Senator Pearson took place in 1859 to Miss Julia Penn Snow, daughter of Dr. Charles Snow, a lineal descendant of President James Adams, while Mrs. Charles Snow was descended directly from William Penn. To the happy union of Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have been born seven children, as follows: Lizzie S., wife of Patrick H. Eddins; John S., William B., Virginia P., Charles P., Henry and Anna B. The senator is a member of Rising Virtue lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M., of Tuscaloosa, and of the Episcopal church. He maintains in full the credit of his ancestors, many of whose names are inscribed on the rocks of old Mecklinburg in Davie and Rowan county, and are woven into the net work of North Carolina history and stored away in its archives as leaders in every department of life as orators, statesmen, politicians and members of the learned professions. Senator Pearson is a staunch, conservative Jeffersonian democrat, has always voted the democrat ticket, and has been called from his private affairs three different times to harmonize differences and disagreements in the party. He has always responded cheerfully. This shows conclusively how popular Senator Pearson is and in what high esteem he is held by the democratic party in his state.

WALTER L. BRAGG.—The future historian of Alabama, when he comes to chronicle the achievements of men who have played a leading part in the regeneration of Alabama, will have to place the name of Walter L. Bragg in a foremost, if not the very foremost, place. Walter Lawrence Bragg was born in 1835, in Lowndes county, Ala., near Bragg's Store, the eldest son of Newport and Martha W. Bragg. The Bragg

family are of English descent, three brothers, members of the family, having come over to America with Sir Christopher Newport about the middle of the seventeenth century. One of these settled in Virginia, and in Fauquier county, that state, was born the grandfather of Walter L. Peter Bragg was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving in Greene's army. At the close of the struggle he settled in South Carolina, and there Newport Bragg was born, grew to manhood, and was married to Martha W. Crooke, a lady with many distinguished connections in South Carolina and other states. In 1829, Newport Bragg removed to Lowndes county, Ala. In 1843, the family again removed, locating in Ouachita county, Ark. They continued to live in Arkansas until the spring of 1861. Newport Bragg was a gentleman of high character and great refinement of manners. The family cherished one saying of his as characteristic of his admiration for the English race and language: "You may show me," he would say, "the genius of all authors and the power and beauty of all other languages, and I will show you where they are all surpassed by the great writers and orators of England." He died March 7th, 1855, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His widow, the mother of Walter L. Bragg, long survived her husband, to the last animating by her beautiful example her own immediate family and a large circle of friends. To his mother, Capt. Bragg was accustomed to refer in language of the deepest and most affectionate homage. He profoundly revered her, and her character was to him not merely the touchstone of all true womanliness, but of what is highest and best in human nature. Walter Bragg was educated at the common schools and proceeded later to Harvard university. He was then associated, among others, with John W. Foster, of Indiana, late minister to Spain, and the successor of James G. Blaine as secretary of state under Harrison's administration. Young Bragg left Harvard because of the strained condition of opinion among the students from the different sections. Returning home, he completed the study of the law, begun at Harvard, under the tuition of Judge Christopher C. Scott, of the supreme court of Arkansas. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 and located at Camden, in that state. In 1860 he formed a partnership with John R. Fellows, now a distinguished lawyer, orator, and member of congress from the city of New York. In 1861 Mr. Bragg promptly volunteered as a soldier in the Confederate army. He joined the army as a private in the Sixth Arkansas regiment, and proceeded to make a career as a fighter and an officer of which any man might be proud. He had no illusions about the sternness of the struggle before the southern people, and never believed in the extreme states' rights doctrine of Yancey and his school. He had no hesitation, however, in shouldering his musket when war became imminent. He was first with Gen. Hardee in Missouri, but early in the fall of 1861 he proceeded to Kentucky, and shared there the fortunes of the western army until the close of the war. He took part in the battles of Woodsonville, Shiloh,

Corinth, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap, Dug's Gap, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Decatur, and Bentonville. During the last two years of the war he was in command of the sharpshooters of Cleburne's division, and was in every way a worthy companion of that most daring and intrepid of soldiers. Bragg's sharpshooters became familiar characters in an army that has been somewhat overshadowed by the army of Virginia, not because, however, it was any the less brave, but because the struggle about Richmond resounded more loudly in the ear of the world. "Capt. Bragg," as he liked to be called, was in his element in command of his sharpshooters. He was a crack shot; like Nelson, he did not know fear; he had never seen him; and no feat was too daring for him and his men to attempt. The war being over, he settled in Marion, Ala. He had there married in January, 1864, Susan W. Lockett, the eldest daughter of Napoleon Lockett, a prominent lawyer of that place. He practiced law in Marion with his father-in-law until 1867, and later with Judge Bailey until 1871, when he removed to Montgomery. Here he formed a partnership with Gen. John T. Morgan and William S. Thorington, under the firm name of Morgan, Bragg & Thorington. Gen. Morgan removed his residence and practice in Selma, where he was living when the partnership was formed. In Montgomery, Capt. Bragg speedily took rank among the very ablest lawyers in the state. His maxim in the practice seemed to be that of Strafford, a policy of "thorough." He was a man of tireless energy, and when he had business on hand he would work night and day in the preparation of his cases. His colleagues or associates might cry for rest, but there was no rest for him until he had done every possible thing, down to the minutest detail, to equip for the contest in court. The qualities he had displayed in the practice of his profession were soon to be exhibited in a cause that, when carried to a brilliantly successful issue, made him one of the most distinguished men in the south. In 1872, the democratic party had suffered a defeat at the hands of the republicans that overwhelmed the white people of the state. When, in 1874, preparations were made to renew the contest and wring victory, if possible, from the politicians who had made themselves hated and despised, the leaders of the democracy determined to make no mistake in their choice of an organizer. At the state convention held in July, 1874, without his solicitation, and, in fact, without his knowledge, his name was brought forward as the genius for the crisis. He protested, but was constrained to take up the load. Once committed to the undertaking laid out for him there was no rest, and no rest for any other man in the state whose services he felt he had a right to command, until the campaign was over. Mr. Tilden's campaign of 1876 is written down as one of the most marvelous in the perfection of its organization in American history. It might well have been modeled on the campaign conducted by

Capt. Bragg in Alabama two years earlier. Starting with practically no organization, and with but a short while in which to perfect one, he quickly raised up, by the magic of his methods and influence, leaders in every county and beat in the state. Committees were appointed, clubs formed, public meetings organized and in the shortest conceivable time the state was shaken, as with the agony of death, from the mountain to seaboard, every muscle strained, every nerve tense, in the giant effort to cast off the fetters that bound her. Capt. Bragg had the proud satisfaction of seeing his patriotic and unselfish devotion to his people rewarded by a signal victory that swept the opposition out of power and into obscurity. The thousands and tens of thousands of citizens who gathered in Montgomery, to witness the inauguration of Gov. Houston, testified to the deep impression the work of Capt. Bragg had made upon the state. On July 12, 1876, the citizens of Alabama presented to him a beautiful silver service as a testimonial of their gratitude for what he had done for them in the memorable campaign of 1874. Capt. Bragg evinced in a most signal way how thoroughly unselfish had been his efforts to redeem the state. He declined any official reward for his services and shortly resigned his position as chairman of the state executive committee, to resume active work in his profession. In 1881, a commission was established to regulate and control the railroads in the state of Alabama, and by a common consensus of opinion he was named as the fittest man in the state to take charge of the public business involved in the creation of the new body. He was nominated by Gov. Cobb as a member of the commission, he was promptly confirmed by the senate and entered upon the discharge of his duties. The commission had little power in fact, but such was the force of his will and his character that the Alabama commission at once took a first rank among similar bodies in the United States. In 1884, there was a bill pending before congress providing for the creation of a national railroad commission. The members of congress who were interested in the measure, were especially indebted to the suggestions of Commissioner Bragg, looking to the perfection of the measure. When the bill actually became the law, it was but natural that he should be considered in connection with the appointments to be made under it. In 1887, he received his appointment as a member of the national railroad commission, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties as such. He displayed here the same zeal, intelligence and untiring industry that had characterized his whole life. He worked hard and he worked incessantly. The result was, that after contributing much to the substantial value of the work of the commission, he found his health giving way under the strain he had put upon it. In August, 1891, he left Washington for a while, with a view to recovering his health, already much shattered. His hopes, however, were doomed to disappointment, and at Spring Lake, N. J., on the 19th day of September, 1891, he breathed his last. Loving hands brought his body to Mont-

gomery, the scene of so many of his legal triumphs, and the place indelibly associated with his master achievement of 1874, and here he was laid to rest, accompanied to his grave with the respect, the honor and the veneration of every citizen of his native state. Capt. Bragg's second wife was Elizabeth Marks Fitzpatrick, an accomplished and beautiful woman, who by her wealth and her attraction did much to adorn his official life in his last years. His first wife was the mother of the two children who survive him. Mrs. Paul W. Smith (Eugenia Bragg), and Walter L. Bragg, both of whom now reside in Montgomery, and both of whom in character and bearing suggest the iron will and purpose of their dead father.

JOHN D. ROQUEMORE.—It is a pleasure to the biographer to have to deal with a career like that of John D. Roquemore. It has been marked throughout by the display of such notable ability, skill and tact in life and skill and tact in the practice of his chosen profession, that the chronicler has but to record but one success after another, on the part of the subject, until a leading rank among the lawyers and public men of the state had been achieved. John D. Roquemore was born in Barbour county, Ala., August 27, 1846. He is a son of Zachariah and Julia A. (McGibony) Roquemore, both of whom were natives of Georgia, itself the mother state of Alabama. Young Roquemore was educated at the common schools of his native county and in the city of Eufaula, subsequently the scene of much of his professional labors and political career. In 1863 he entered the university of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa. In that year, it will be remembered, the national government made assaults that were almost definitive in character upon the southern Confederacy; Vicksburg fell and Lee was driven back from Gettysburg. Cadet Roquemore was soon to know by actual experience something of the hardships of war, till then to him the vague clamor of the outside world, that intruded upon the still air of delightful studies in the university, only to stir the students with martial ardor and make them long to take up arms themselves. The Federal armies began to close in upon Alabama, and at the age of seventeen Mr. Roquemore closed his books, shouldered his musket, and, as a member of the Nelson Rangers, went forth with his companions to spend their lives, if need be, to defend the soil of their native state. The Nelson Rangers were assigned as an escort to Gen. Stephen D. Lee. The young soldiers had no opportunity to take part in any great pitched battles, but it would be a mistake to think that pitched battles involve greater danger than the hurried raid, the forced retreats in the presence of overwhelming numbers, scouting expeditions, night attacks and the hundred and one risks of life and limb that were braved by the military escorts of soldiers like Forrest and Stephen D. Lee. The wreck of private fortunes at the south, caused by the disasters of the war, involved young Roquemore also, and he found it impossible to resume his studies at the university on the close of hostilities. The camp, how-

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Yours truly,
John D. Roquemore

ever, has in it some teaching that no other school can give. In our war it made a man of many a beardless boy. Mr. Roquemore returned to his old home in Barbour county, and began at once the study of the law. After two years of application to his studies, he was in May, 1867, at Clayton, Ala., admitted to the practice, and he opened a law office at Eufaula. As a lawyer he was equipped unusually well to start upon his career. He had a manly appearance, a fine address, great energy, an intuitive knowledge of men and affairs. The degree of success he merited and won is indicated by his appointment in 1876, when he had been less than ten years at the bar, as one of the commissioners to revise and codify the statutes of the state, a work that had before engaged the talents of men like Toulmin, Clay, Stone and Walker, and that since engaged men like Brickell and Hamilton. In 1878 he was elected to the state senate to represent Barbour county. The writer well remembers the impression he created in the state senate. In personal appearance he was the beau ideal of a senator. Perfectly proportioned in figure, large, without having a pound of superfluous flesh, grave and courteous in his demeanor on the floor, ready in debate and with a professional equipment that placed him instantly among the leading members of that body. He was a member of the judiciary committee, the leading committee of the senate, throughout his term of service, and of the second session of the senate he was elected president of the senate, vice the lamented Little of Sumter, who died while in office. Nothing could have been more certain, at that time, than that Mr. Roquemore would have gone steadily forward in a distinguished political career if he had chosen to turn aside from his profession to gratify political ambition. He did not so choose, however. At the expiration of his term as senator he declined a re-election, and at once actively resumed the practice of law in Eufaula. In a few years he found that his native county did not furnish a satisfactory field for his professional labors; he was getting a full share of all the business done at the bar of Eufaula, but there was then little promise that the near future would add any thing to the volume of litigation. No lawyer, who has in him the true love of his profession, who loves its triumphs, and its delights, for there are delights, in the law, can sit patiently down to a cabined and cribbed career, when other and more inviting fields are before him. Montgomery was then, as it is now, in some sort the real centre of Alabama socially and politically, and beside it was growing at a steady pace that would assure any lawyer of Mr. Roquemore's ability a professional career that would display still further and on a larger stage his abilities. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Hon. J. M. White of Clayton, one of the soundest lawyers in the state, and together they removed to Montgomery and began the practice under the firm name of Roquemore, White & Long. Mr. Long continuing to keep an office in Eufaula. Later, Mr. S. H. Dent, Jr., was taken into the firm instead of Mr. Long, deceased, and the style of the firm is now,

Roquemore, White & Dent. The senior in this firm went to Montgomery with an uncommon professional prestige. He had been for years a practitioner in the state supreme court and in the supreme court of the United States. He had been for a long while the attorney of the Central Railroad & Banking company of Georgia, and he had particularly distinguished himself in this capacity. In several cases for that company brought by him to the supreme court of Alabama, important principles to the jurisprudence of Alabama were first settled. In the Central R. R. & B. Co. vs. Carr, 76 Ala., the question of the jurisdiction of the Alabama courts of a tort committed in a foreign jurisdiction upon a non-resident by a foreign corporation, is definitively settled. In the Central R. R. & B. Co. vs. Smith, 76 Ala., an important question of *ultra vires* was determined, and in another case he was successful in defining the liability of a carrier for a lost registered letter, where the servants of the railroad company and not a regular United States mail agent had charge of the mail.

Soon after his removal to Montgomery the prodigious movement in real property in north Alabama attracted Col. Roquemore, as it did so many others. Continuing his connections in Montgomery, he proceeded to Decatur in 1887. He was, to use a large term, the demiurge of the industrial movement in that quarter. He was a director in the Decatur Land company, vice-president and counsel of the Decatur Street Railway company, president and counsel of the Decatur Water company and president and counsel of the Exchange bank of Decatur. Returning from Decatur to Montgomery he resumed, with his partner, the active practice of his profession, and in a very short while they had secured for themselves a foremost rank among the bar of the capital city. The high class of practice they had been doing continued to seek them, and they soon became well known as the ablest of corporation lawyers. In one well-known case, the city of Birmingham vs. Klein, they were retained by the city of Montgomery to present the claim of that municipality, the question involved being the right of a city to compel adjacent property owners to bear a share of the tax necessary to provide for paving the streets. The contention in this case was thought by many to be wild, but the points involved were put before the court with so much clearness and force that a signal triumph was achieved, and the doctrine of the property owners' liability was definitely established.

In politics, Col. Roquemore has always been a democrat. He was elected president of the first white man's club ever organized in Barbour county. The activity of this club, its splendid organization, its unselfish devotion to the welfare of the state and the really great work it achieved was at the bottom of Barbour county's winning a new name in Alabama politics, namely, "the third grand Division." Barbour under his leadership was the home of an iron-willed democracy. In 1874, they routed the enemy, horse, foot and dragoons. In that year Col. Roquemore can-

vassed every section of the county and laid the foundation for his reputation as one of the best political debaters the state has ever seen. Politically speaking he won his spurs in that campaign and issuing from it he had only to be mentioned for any office by his friends and it was his, such was the admiration evoked by his discreet and yet courageous leadership. With the exception, however, of his service in the state senate, already referred to, he has never held public office, though he has repeatedly served his party on county and state executive committees, while his strong, rational, dispassionate manner of discussing political questions has made him one of the most thoroughly acceptable orators when the people have demanded order and not violence, reason and not prejudice, in the presentation of a great party's doctrines.

In religion Col. Roquemore is a Baptist, and so are his children, who are connected with any church. His mother, brother and sisters were Baptists, and some of the most noted Baptist preachers in Georgia, fifty years ago, were Roquemores, and akin to Col. Roquemore. To briefly recall some facts in his career, the chronicler has found it most convenient to omit to mention before: He was, in 1886, appointed adjutant-general of the state. In the same year the university of Alabama conferred the degree of master of arts upon him, a well merited distinction, and one that was the more acceptable to him, as it proved his alma mater had not forgotten the young soldier, who, at the call of his country, had forfeited the diploma that otherwise would have been his. Col. Roquemore was married, in 1867, to Miss Mary L. Hunter, of Eufaula, a lady remarkable for her beauty, and for her loveliness and strength of character. Mrs. Roquemore died, leaving five children, four of whom are living, one, Miss Annie, a charming young lady, another, Hunter, an active and able young attorney in Montgomery, and two sons beside, who have not as yet entered upon any profession. His second wife is Miss Henrietta L. Brown, a beautiful and highly educated Boston lady, noted for her accomplishments, her amiability, and her rare good sense, to whom he was married in 1887. They have one child, a lovely girl, Terese. A notable fact about Mrs. Roquemore, who was reared in the Congregational church, is that she was a pupil in Sunday school of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Col. Roquemore, we may say in conclusion, has made his contest for position and for honor among men, without in any measure sacrificing the finer qualities so often lost in the hard and selfish battles of the world. He remains a man of quiet manners, but courtly address. He knows nothing in his treatment of men of differences in rank; to high and low alike, he is uniformly civil, with the civility of the well bred gentleman. He is cultured and well read, but carries his accomplishments for the strength they give him and not for display. In the same spirit his religious creed is less the matter for a formal observance, than the natural expression of his nature. And in all things with him the character bespeaks the man of unaffected simplicity and straightforwardness of

purpose, a gentleness that is gentle with the weak, but capable of being aroused, and discovering, in the gloved hand, a grasp of steel. Every anticipation that Col. Roquemore could have cherished in leaving his old, to seek his fortune in a new home, must have been realized in Montgomery. He has there achieved a first rank at the bar. He is universally respected and admired, and with a charming home and a charming family, he can look forward with undismayed eyes to whatever the future has in store for him. Col. Roquemore, has been frequently mentioned in connection with the highest offices in the gift of the sovereign people of Alabama, and there can be no doubt if he shall ever choose to reassume his political career, he can command the enthusiastic support, not only of his personal friends, but of that wider group in a free commonwealth, who stand ready to hail and approve high personal character, disciplined intelligence, and the ability to command.

THOMAS HARVEY CLARK was born at Pine Level, Montgomery county, Ala., November 16, 1857. He was the fifth child of Henry W. and Mary (Wright) Clark, one of eleven children, ten of whom were boys, and eight of whom survived to reach manhood and womanhood. The family stock came originally from Amelia county, Va. They drifted down the coast, under a migratory impulse, settling first in North Carolina. Henry W. Clark was born in Spartanburg, S. C., and his grandfather was once sheriff of the county of which Spartanburg is the county seat. His mother was a native of Georgia. As a lad, Thomas H. Clark was educated in a common school of his native village, attending for several years a school conducted by a Mr. Starks. In 1870 the family removed to Montgomery and have ever since lived there. Here young Clark attended several schools, the principal one being that of Prof. G. W. Thomas, who in effect prepared him for college. In October, 1874, he entered Howard college, Marion, Ala., a Baptist institution, and was graduated there in 1877. While in college he won the sophomore medal for declamation, and he was a contributor to the college paper. In 1878 he was engaged to teach the classics and mathematics in the high school of Montgomery. After a year's experience in teaching he entered Harvard university as a post-graduate student. He here devoted the main part of his time to exploring the library in Gore Hall, and in the year he was there formed a superficial acquaintance with the literature of almost every nation. Returning to Alabama in 1879, he entered upon the study of the law, and in May, 1880, was admitted to the bar. In 1882 he attended the summer course in law at the university of Virginia. His first partner in the practice of the law was Mr. James Weatherly, now of Birmingham. He was later associated for a short time with Mr. O. D. Sayre. In 1885 Mr. Clark removed to Texas, and located in Cleburne, Johnson county, going into business with Hon. Tillman Smith, one of the ablest lawyers at the Texas bar. He was not pleased with Texas life, and, returning to Alabama, he embarked

in journalism, as editor of the Selma Times. This paper was of limited circulation for a daily, but the new editor managed to give it considerable importance by a bold and uncompromising advocacy of tariff reform, hard money, and a thorough reform of the civil service. After leaving the Times he joined the staff of the Montgomery Advertiser, the leading daily in the state, but did not remain long with this journal, nor longer in the field of journalism. In August, 1887, he was tendered, by Gov. Thomas Seay, the position of recording secretary in his office, and, accepting, held this place during the remainder of Gov. Seay's two terms. His association with Gov. Seay, Mr. Clark is accustomed to speak of as among the most valuable experiences of his life, such was his admiration for the disciplined and catholic intelligence and the really noble character of the governor. In 1891 Mr. Clark resumed the practice of the law, and is at present associated with Mr. William H. Thomas, under the firm name of Clark & Thomas. Mr. Clark has held a number of public positions. He was, during four sessions of the legislature, assistant secretary of the senate; he represented his ward in the city council of Montgomery and resigned this post to enter upon the discharge of his duties as a member of the house of representatives. He was alternate delegate at large to the Chicago convention in 1892, and is, at present, secretary of the democratic state executive committee. Mr. Clark has been a frequent contributor to the press on various subjects, more especially to his home paper, The Advertiser, and to the Evening Post and the Nation, of New York. He has also delivered a large number of occasional addresses at Montgomery, Selma, Marion, Auburn, Rome, Ga., and other points. He was married on April 13, 1887, to Caroline Marks, daughter of James and Eliza (Means) Marks. They have one child, Thornton, born August 5, 1890.

REUBEN SEARCY, M. D., was born at Chapel Hill, N. C., December 20, 1805, and in 1826 moved to Tuscaloosa, Ala. He was clerk on the first steamboat that came up the Black Warrior river to Tuscaloosa. Having decided to study medicine, he left the steamer and taught school, pursuing his medical studies, at the same time, in the office of Dr. James Guild. He graduated in the medical department of the Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., in 1832, and began the practice of medicine in Carthage, Tuscaloosa county, Ala., where he remained two years. He then returned to Tuscaloosa and entered into partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Guild. His practice soon became very extensive in Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties. For nearly thirty years he was president of the board of trustees of the Alabama hospital for the insane, and by his wise counsel contributed much toward making it the remarkable institution it became. He was for more than fifty years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and in it filled many places of trust and responsibility. He was twice married. His first wife lived only one year; and in July, 1837, he married Miss M. A. Fitch, with whom he lived for nearly fifty years.

His wife and four children still survive him. He died March 10, 1887. As a physician, Dr. Searcy ranked high; and as long as he lived his professional popularity never waned. As a citizen he had no superior. He was all that the words high-toned, christian gentleman would import, and he never had an enemy anywhere. He was universally esteemed in life and universally lamented when he died.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMORE, M. D., was born on the 7th day of December, 1835, in Lowndes county, Miss. He entered the junior class of the university of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, at the age of twenty years, and graduated therefrom with distinction in 1857. From an early age he gave indications of an active and enterprising intellect, and manifested in various ways strong surgical proclivities. After leaving college he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. L. G. Thomas, now a distinguished New York professor, and in due time received the degree of doctor of medicine from Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia. Subsequently he prosecuted his medical studies in Paris, the world-renowned teachers and inexhaustible chemical advantages of the French capital making it at that time the very Mecca of medical science. Returning from France he began the practice of his profession in Oktibbeha county, Miss., and very soon distinguished himself by the performance of several brilliant surgical operations. His career here, however, was a short one. Very soon, the great conflict between the states opened a wide field for the exercise of his surgical abilities. He entered the army, commissioned as surgeon of the Fifteenth Mississippi regiment. He was soon made chief surgeon of Griffith's brigade, which was subsequently commanded in succession by Gens. Barksdale and Humphries. From this brigade he was transferred to the division then under the command of Gen. McLaws, and afterward was under the command of Gen. Kershaw, with the rank of division surgeon. After the defeat of Gen. Early, in 1864, his failing health made it necessary for him to retire from service in the field, and he was then transferred to the military hospital at Greenville, S.C., where he remained until the close of the war. His surgical experience in the army was immense, and he probably performed as large a number of surgical operations as any other Confederate surgeon. In the great medical and surgical history of the war, which was prepared and published under the direction of the surgeon-general of the United States army, his name appears in connection with some of the most difficult operations that have ever been performed. The war over, he returned to Mississippi and again commenced practice in his original location. But finding here, after a few months' trial, no sufficient field for the exercise of his restless activity and the gratification of his surgical proclivities, he removed to Mobile, and established himself in the office of Dr. J. C. Nott, by whom his abilities were held in high estimation. Of his history in Mobile, it is not necessary to speak at length. Perhaps no man, there, was ever more generally known or more generally appreciated. He made his way

rapidly—almost indeed, at a single bound—to the very front rank of his profession, and made himself a reputation which extended, not only from one end of Alabama to the other, but throughout the United States. In 1867, he was elected to the chair of anatomy in the Medical college of Alabama, and in 1870 he was made professor of surgery in the same institution. It is but to echo the common voice of his colleagues to say that he so filled these important positions as to confer honor both on himself and on the college. He was a member of the Mobile Medical society, a member of the Mobile board of health, and a counselor of the Medical association of the state of Alabama. Few men have ever attained so much distinction in so brief a period of time. If he had lived out the three score years and ten, allotted as the span of human life, we cannot tell to what additional eminence he might have risen; but surely much might have been expected of one who had already achieved so much: He was remarkable for the energy and self-reliance of his character. He never doubted that whatever had been done by any other surgeon, he also could do as well or better. His knowledge of his profession was profound, accurate, and comprehensive, and his promptness, decision, and wealth of resources in emergencies have, perhaps, never been surpassed. No matter how sudden the summons, no matter how unexpected and appalling the danger, he was always ready and always equal to the occasion. Not full of years, but full of honors, he was called away from the scenes of his earthly labors in the year 1875. He died of pulmonary consumption. Some months before his death he became a member of the Roman Catholic church. Soon after the war he married the daughter of the Hon. Milton Brown, of Jackson, Tenn, who, with several children, still survive him.

PETER BRYCE, M. D., LL. D., was born at Columbia, S. C., on March 5th, 1834, and received an academic education at the South Carolina Military academy, where he graduated with a high grade of scholarship. He is described as possessing from his earliest youth a quick and sprightly mind, with genial manners that always won easy access to the hearts of his friends and college companions. Upon completing his academic studies, he lost no time in entering upon the prosecution of the medical profession, which he was destined to ornament as one of its most learned and renowned members. In 1859 he graduated as doctor of medicine in the medical department of the university of New York. After receiving his diploma in this college, he pursued his studies in Europe, and especially in the hospitals of Paris, which were then supposed to afford the finest fields for clinical study in the civilized world. Upon returning to America he became associated with the State Insane hospital of South Carolina, and afterward became, for a short time, assistant physician in the State hospital of New Jersey. From this latter position he was called, in the year 1860, by the unanimous voice of the first board of trustees of the Alabama Insane hospital, to the position of medical

superintendent of this institution, the corner stone of which had been laid amid great ceremonies seven years before, but which had just been completed with a capacity fit to accommodate only about one-third of its present number of inmates. Among the trustees of that day were the Rev. Basil Manly, the president of our State university, Dr. Reuben Searcy, and Dr. James Guild, both physicians of great eminence, and others well known to the people of our state during the generation that has just passed away. Dr. Bryce came before the board with the earnest recommendation of the famous Miss Dorothea Dix, the Howardess of her day, whose sound judgment had quickly detected his remarkable aptitude for this work, and who, at that time, was doing so much to alleviate the condition of the insane in England, on the continent of Europe, and in this country.

Dr. Bryce held many positions of honor and trust, which attested the high esteem in which he was held as a man, a scholar, a physician, and a scientist. He was, at the time of his death, president of the American Medico-Psychological association, which was a recognition of his national fame; and first vice-president of the Medico-Legal society of New York, a society whose membership embraces some of the foremost scholars and alienists of America, England and Europe. He was many years president of the Alabama Historical society, a worthy tribute to his literary culture; and also president of the Medical association of Alabama, a position evincing the esteem in which he was held among the members of the medical fraternity. At the time of his death he was president of the commission of lunacy established by the Alabama general assembly about five years ago, in reference to the custody and trial of the criminal insane; and was also a member of the state board of health, and board of censors. About ten years ago the university of Alabama conferred upon him the title of LL. D. Dr. Bryce was not only a man of letters, but of versatile information and acquirements. He read every book which he believed would afford him any rays of light to dispell the darkness of human ignorance, and always discussed what he read in a manner to entertain and instruct. Especially was he well versed in philosophical and scientific subjects, and his conversation had a constant tendency to take color from views he had acquired from that interesting realm of thought. As a writer he was graceful, lucid and pleasing in style, rather than vigorous; and in his oral discussions he was ready of speech, persuasive in manner, and ever entertaining to his auditors. He contributed occasional articles to the medical and scientific magazines of current literature, and to the medico-legal journals of the country, some of which attracted widespread attention and discussion in both continents. His annual reports as superintendent of the insane hospital, extending back through more than a quarter of a century, are models of literary style, as well as conspicuous examples of professional learning, and especially of expert knowledge in psychological medicine. It is worthy of particular mention that in

these reports he lent the weight of his great name against the juridical heresy which is commonly known as the "right and wrong test" of insanity, as applied to the so-called criminal insane. He entirely adopted the modern view, that the true test of criminal responsibility in persons afflicted with the disease of insanity is found not alone in the power to distinguish right from wrong in the abstract, or as applied to the particular act, but in the victim's power to adhere to the right, and abstain from the wrong; or in other words, in the power of self-control through the exercise of volition. He was summoned as an expert to testify in the celebrated trial of Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield, but was prevented by circumstances from responding to the summons. The subject, however, upon which the doctor most delighted to dwell in his official reports, as well as in conversation, and in his frequent conferences with visitors who came from afar to inquire of his management, was that of the mechanical restraint of the insane. About the year 1879 or 1880 he introduced in the Alabama hospital the system of absolute non-restraint, by which he abolished all mechanical restraint of the patients by the use of straight jackets, camisoles, bed straps, crib beds, and other like appliances known as restraining apparatus. After ten years' experiment with this new and more humane system, he wrote, in his biennial report for the years 1889, and 1890, as follows: "During this long period," he observed, "with a household averaging nearly a thousand patients, there has been no resort whatever to any species of mechanical restraint, for either surgical or other purposes. Not a vestige of restraining apparatus of any kind is to be found about the premises, nor has there occurred a single case, in the wards of the hospital during this long period, which seemed to justify or require its use. Instances have occasionally occurred which to others might have appeared to call for such applications: but in no single case have they failed in our hands to yield to milder measures." In 1891 an interesting paper on this subject from Dr. Bryce's pen was read before the Medico-Legal society of New York, and became the chief basis of a symposium on the system of mechanical non-restraint, in which the leading alienists and superintendents of insane hospitals in England and America participated, either by written communication or in person. This learned discussion, lasting for many months, will be found published in various numbers of the New York Medico-Legal Journal, extending from December, 1891, to June, 1892. Among those who participated in this discussion were Doctors Henry Maudsley, and William Orange, of England, and Doctors Carlos McDonald and James McBride of this county, all distinguished as alienists of experience in the treatment and management of the insane.

The last public discourse of Dr. Bryce's life was delivered in April, 1892, before the Alabama Medical association, at Montgomery—a scientific body that had been often instructed by his learning on former occasions. He was then in rapidly failing health, the fatal disease that finally con-

quered him making swift and visible inroads in his physical frame, thus warning him and his friends that this was probably the last occasion on which he would ever stand before them. It was announced that he had not been able, by reason of bad health, to prepare the paper assigned him on the subject of general paresis, known to belong to his specialty in medicine, and to constitute one of the most entertaining developments among the diseases attendant on the march of modern civilization. So anxious were those present to hear him that he was prevailed on to speak *extempore*, which he did while seated in his chair. He discoursed in a conversational style with an exuberance of learning that impressed all who heard him, so that while they listened they seemed to fear nothing so much as that he would cease to speak. On this occasion Dr. Bryce was subjected to numerous categorical questions by his medical brethren, and is described as drawing a pen photograph of his subject so luminous with learning as to delight his auditory by an inspiration of knowledge. It is an interesting fact that he himself, in mentioning this discourse to a friend a short time before his death, described it as the most satisfactory effort of his life. Few men, in public or private life, possessed the faculty of winning the confidence and affection of his friends as did Dr. Bryce. He was blessed with those charming manners which Lord Chesterfield declared should always "adorn knowledge and smooth its way through the world." He had in a marked degree that true politeness that never exists unaccompanied by a kind heart, and which always evinces itself in an instinctive regard for the rights and feelings of others. Pure in character and conversation, genial in manner, and lovable in disposition, he was a man upon whose brow nature herself had legibly written, Gentleman. His charity for the faults of others was as broad as the universe of heaven, and this noble quality so entered into his nature as to make him ever kind, not alone to his equals, but to all around him, including the hospital patients under his supervision, and his employees. Dr. Bryce especially won the affection of his patients, and they always welcomed with a smile his coming to the wards, and they seemed to feel better and happier that he had come.

The world is fortunate in having from his own pen a description of those qualities of head and heart which must needs be mingled in a man so as to make him fit to adorn the high office of hospital superintendent, having the care and treatment of those unfortunate victims of disease whose lives are clouded by the shadows of confinement in an insane asylum. In the preface to the rules and regulations of this institution, so excellently prepared by himself, he unwittingly mirrors the portrait of his own characteristics, which his splendid administration of over thirty years nobly illustrated. After observing with catholic christian charity that within the walls of an insane hospital "the hungry are to be fed, the naked to be clothed, strangers to be received and welcomed, and that those who are sick and in prison are to be visited," and that the

"work has need of all the kindness and gentleness and unselfishness of which we are capable," he adds: "The health, comfort, and humane custody of this unfortunate class of sufferers must therefore receive the first and highest consideration, alike of the trustees, officers, and employees of the institution. . . . There can be no higher or nobler work than the care of these afflicted creatures, and no work which requires a more special fitness for its successful prosecution. In exactly what this fitness or peculiar adaptation consists, it would be difficult to define; but superadded to a large measure of general intelligence, professional skill, tact, industry, and general integrity, there are other traits of character which are absolutely indispensable to success. No one who is high tempered, irritable, resentful, or fault-finding—no one who has not perfect control of his temper, and who is not endowed by nature with a kind, sympathetic heart and loving disposition, can ever hope to attain the highest usefulness in the treatment and care of the insane. Under the most favorable circumstances, the work will require the most constant self-denial and control; and no one should enter upon it who does not in a large degree possess these requisite qualifications." To this picture he subscribes, with appropriate embellishment, the golden rule of inspiration as the highest duty of the superintendent to his patients. "The simplest of all rules," he concludes, "is also the best:" "Do as you wish to be done by." "Do to your associates, above and below you in authority, as you would wish them to do to you if your places were changed. Above all, do to every patient as you would yourself like to be done by if you were away from home and deprived of your freedom by loss of your reason." It is a difficult task to speak of our honored friend without the appearance of excessive eulogy. But who, we may venture to ask, in all the past history of our public men, has more faithfully than himself filled every measure of duty attached to his office, as thus described by his own pen? Who has more satisfactorily fulfilled the highest expectations of an exacting public, with its proverbial proneness to censorious criticism of men in high places? Dr. Bryce met the summons of death, when it called him from the sphere of earthly duty, without fear. For more than two months before his departure he knew that he must soon go. His mind was unclouded and his reason clear up to within a few hours before his spirit left its corporal tenement. On July 15th, about one month before his demise, he dictated a letter by the hands of his devoted wife, to a member of the board, a life-long friend, in which he spoke of his rapidly declining strength and of his approaching end. He then knew that Death, that "lays his icy hands on kings," was near and yet he had no fear to meet him, and to take an allotted chamber in his silent halls, as each of us must shortly do. He then wrote as follows upon that oldest of all subjects, which is yet ever fresh with novelty: "If, as I apprehend," he said, "I am approaching the close of life rapidly, I have every

reason to be thankful that its course is so smooth and pleasant. Death has never had any terrors for me, especially of late years. I feel that I have done my work, and hope, without self-praise, to be permitted to say I have done it well." And so, we may add, will it be the verdict of generations yet to come. Not only did Dr. Peter Bryce do his work well, but he did it in a manner to write his name high on the scroll of those who loved their fellow men. It is a matter of pride to the trustees of the hospital, as it was a fact always gratifying to Dr. Bryce, that the fame of his excellent management, scientific and administrative alike, has spread abroad, not only through the various states of the Union, but in England and the countries of the European continent, where are found some of the finest and the best regulated hospitals in the vast universe of charitable edifices for the care of the insane. It was but a few years ago that this institution of our own was visited by an Australian physician, who, under the authority of the English government, crossed the seas to examine the insane asylums of North America of the highest repute for good management. When he had finished his examination of the Alabama Insane hospital, he declared with enthusiasm that he had found no similar institution in the world, which, in his judgment, was under more economical and excellent management.

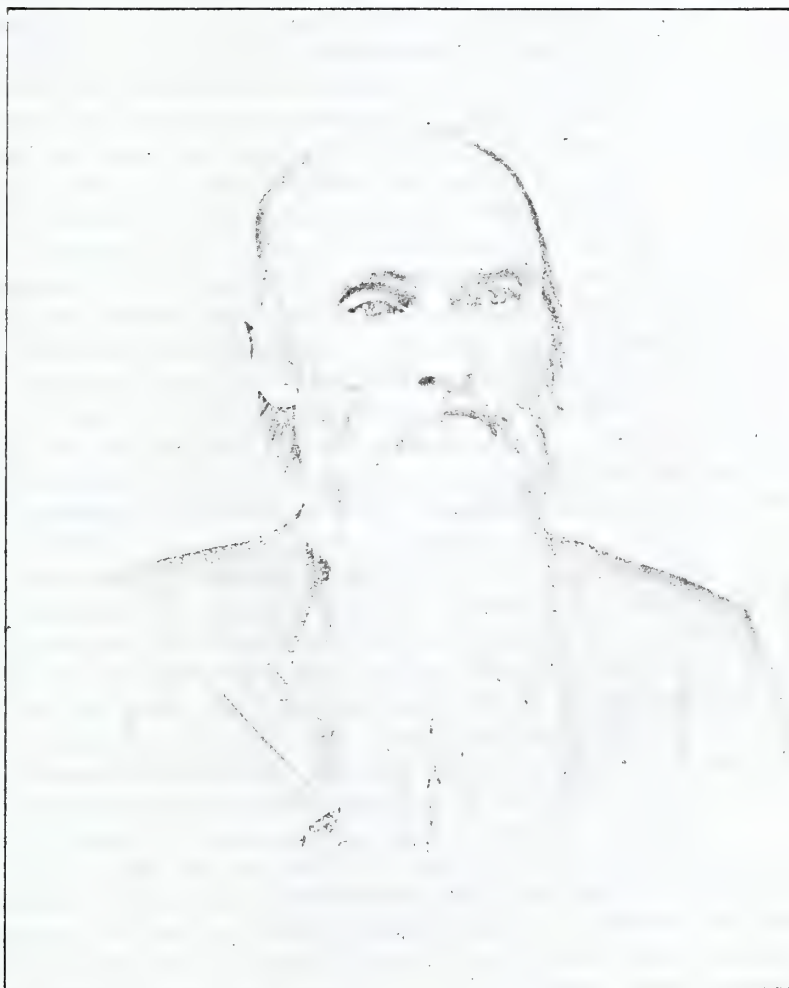
Dr. Bryce died at his residence within the walls of the hospital on the 14th of August, 1892, being fifty-eight years of age.

A list of his principal writings here follows: Biennial Reports as superintendent of the hospital for thirty years. These would make two large volumes. Presidential Message to the Alabama State Medical association, printed in the transactions for 1878, and in pamphlet, 55 pp., octavo; The Mind, and How to Preserve It, Transactions of the Alabama State a Medical association, 187-, and in pamphlet, 54, pp., octavo; Alcohol as Medicine and a Beverage, A Plea for Prohibition, Transactions of the Alabama State Medical association, 1884, pp. 12, octavo; Annual Address, A Short study of Some of the Phenomena of Mind, Transactions of the Alabama state Medical association, 1882, and pamphlet pp. 25, octavo; Clinical Jurisprudence, Medico-Legal Journal, 1888, pp. 8; Moral and Criminal Responsibility, Alienist and Neurologist, 1888, pp. 22. [This sketch of Dr. Bryce is condensed from the memoir prepared by Judge H. M. Somerville, and published in the Report of the Hospital for 1891-92.

JAMES HARRIS FITTS was born in Clarke county, Ala., October 12, 1830. In 1833 his mother removed to Marengo county, Ala., and from there, August, 1836, to Tuscaloosa county, where Mr. Fitts has since resided. He is a descendant of Harry Fitts, who settled in Warren county, N. C., prior to the American revolution, and who was most likely a descendant of Robert Fitts, who had plantations in Virginia as early as 1614. Oliver Fitts, the father of James Harris, was a native of Warren county, N. C., an extensive planter, a member of the North Carolina house of commons in 1797-8, and territorial judge of Mississippi under James Madison by

appointment confirmed April 18, 1810. Mr. Fitts' mother was Rebecca Emily (Alston) Fitts, a daughter of Samuel Thomas and Elizabeth (Faulcon) Alston, both natives of North Carolina. The Alston family is of English cavalier stock, and have all been noted for their gentility and the royal style in which they lived. James Harris Fitts is the ninth of a family of ten children, five brothers and five sisters, of whom he and three sisters are now the only surviving members. Mr. Fitts received his preparatory education in Tuscaloosa, and in 1849 graduated from the Alabama State university, with the degree of A. B. In 1850-51 he taught school in Foster's settlement, Tuscaloosa county, and in the city of Tuscaloosa in 1852, in which year he received the degree of A. M. from the university. At the spring term of the circuit court of Tuscaloosa county, in 1853, Mr. Fitts was licensed to practice law, being the first person admitted to the bar in that county under the act requiring the applicant to be examined in open court. After admission to the bar, Mr. Fitts began practice in Tuscaloosa, and was elected city attorney in 1854. The first codification of the laws of the city was made by him that year, and the people's interests were guarded, in his official discharge of duty, with the jealous care which has characterized his services in every public capacity. Mr. Fitts practiced law until 1861, and after the war in the years 1865 and 1866, during which time he was associated with the following well known lawyers: Col. Lucien Van Buren Martin, under the firm style of Martin & Fitts; Hon. N. L. Whitfield, under the firm style of Whitfield & Fitts; and P. A. Fitts, now a minister of the Episcopal church at Anniston, Ala., under the firm style of J. H. & P. A. Fitts. The firm of Whitfield & Fitts were bank attorneys under the Hon. John Whiting, bank commissioner, and as such assisted in winding up the affairs of the bank of the state of Alabama. In this service Mr. Fitts acquired a knowledge of state banks, since augmented by extended research on the subject, which makes him one of the best living authorities on the subject. In connection with his practice in 1859 and 1860, Mr. Fitts bought and sold exchange as the agent of Walsh, Smith & Co., of Mobile, transacting a very large business for them. As a lawyer, Mr. Fitts was very successful. Possessed of a vigorous, well trained mind, coupled with splendid physical strength and intense energy, his cases were always well prepared, and his arguments logical and lucid. Though he rarely attempted the ornate, when wrought up by his subject he grew eloquent in the intensity of feeling displayed. In the celebrated case of the State vs. Bryant & Dobbins for murder, Mr. Fitts was the leading counsel. The case had as wide spread notoriety, growing out of the fact that the murderers, men of previous high standing, burned the extensive iron foundry of Leach & Avery to conceal the body of their victim, who was a watchman at the foundry. Throwing the whole energy of his nature into the case, Mr. Fitts, thread by thread, succeeded in weaving the web of circumstantial evidence which caused Dr. Bryant's conviction,

with the sentence of life imprisonment. In 1863 and 1864 Mr. Fitts was Confederate States depository at Tuscaloosa, Ala., elected by the congress of the Confederacy. On April 3, 1865, while attending a wedding, he was captured by the Federal soldiers, who sacked his office, which contained \$100,000 in Confederate money and \$2,000,000 in vouchers. While practicing law in 1865 he established the banking house of J. H. Fitts & Co., which was the first bank organized in Tuscaloosa after the failure of the state bank in 1837. The bank is still owned by him and his children, and with two national and another private bank doing business in the city, is doing its full ratio. From 1870 to 1890, when he retired from active business, Mr. Fitts, though giving his chief attention to his banking interests, was connected with and assisted in organizing a number of enterprises which have done much for the city and county. Prominent among these were the plow factory and foundry of Leach, Avery & Co., the tan yard and shoe factory of Fitts, Maxwell & Jasper; the Tuscaloosa cotton mills, and the Tuscaloosa street car line from the depot to Lake Forraine. The Tuscaloosa cotton mills was a company organized under the laws of the state with a capital of \$40,000, the presidency of which Mr. Fitts accepted in 1880, when the assets were but \$33,000. For eight and one-half years, as president, he devoted much time to this enterprise, during which time the company paid to its stockholders \$41,000 and expended \$22,000 in improvements. From 1865 to 1868 Mr. Fitts was, by appointment of the governor, a trustee of the university of Alabama. The close of the war left the university encumbered with a debt of \$30,000, her libraries, cabinets and dormitories in ashes; and such was the condition of the finances of the state, that the interest on the endowment fund could not be collected in current funds. This was the state of affairs when the board of trustees elected Mr. Fitts its secretary, and also fiscal agent of the university and a member of the building committee. In the "History of Education in Alabama," published by the United States bureau of education in 1889, Mr. Fitts' services to the university are thus acknowledged: "When the contract was let for this new building (Alva Woods Hall) in the latter part of 1866, there was not a dollar either in the treasury of the state or in that of the university. For the successful completion of this first structure on the campus after the war, the university and the people of the state owe a lasting debt of gratitude to two eminent citizens, one of whom has gone to his reward: and the other still lives to honor the *alma mater* that nourished him. These are Robert M. Patton, who was then governor, and James H. Fitts, Esq., a banker of Tuscaloosa, who was at that time a member of the board of trustees, chairman of the building committee, and fiscal agent of the university. The governor pledged his personal credit and the credit of the state that no contractor or other creditor of the university should lose by any default of the state to make due payment of any just claim against the university. Mr. Fitts, during the eighteen months in which the work was



J. F. WADDELL.

going on to completion, used all the resources of his bank to maintain at par, in Tuscaloosa, the state certificates of indebtedness, there known as 'Patton certificates,' by which the work of rebuilding was carried on." When the reconstructionists assumed control of the state the government of the university was transferred from the board of trustees to a board of regents. Before transferring their trust the board passed a resolution thanking Mr. Fitts "for the gratuitous services, which he has, with commendable public spirit, and with a praiseworthy devotion to the *alma mater* of which he is an honored son, rendered in the rebuilding of the institution." Under the reconstruction régime Mr. Fitts declined to act as treasurer of the university, although he was urged to do so, and offered a large salary. He gave as his reason for declining, that he did not wish to be in a position to witness the profligate waste of funds, when he was powerless to prevent it. Upon the reorganization of the university in 1873, he accepted the treasurership, which position he still holds. The Montgomery Advertiser, in its issue of December 8, 1885, speaking of his connection with the university says: "During the seventeen years he has served the university he has been faithful and painstaking and skillful, and has given his time, money and credit freely. Indeed, it would not be overstating the case to say the university owes more to him for its rebuilding, reorganization and financial prosperity than to any man living." At the first meeting of the alumni after the close of the war, the resident alumni of Tuscaloosa county gave a banquet, over which Mr. Fitts presided as master of ceremonies and delivered the address of welcome. In 1886 he delivered the alumni oration, in which he eloquently urged the enlargement of the educational fund for the education of needy young men by means of loans for six years at the rate of six per cent. interest. Mr. Fitts has for many years been a devoted and active member of the Episcopal church, in which he has been a constant officer; has attended many conventions, state and national, as a delegate, and has always given freely of his plenty to the work of the church.

JAMES FLEMING WADDELL, deceased, came to Alabama in 1857. Born at Hillsboro, N. C., in 1826, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Twelfth United States infantry in 1846, and served in Mexico with that regiment. In 1849 he was appointed consul to Matamoras and was wounded by Caravajal's troops in their attack upon the town in 1851, while attempting to save the property of Americans. He served a year as captain of a company in the Sixth Alabama infantry, then organized a light battery. He served his guns at Baker's creek and at the siege of Vicksburg, where he was captured. Promoted to major, he commanded an artillery battalion consisting of Barrett's, Bellamy's and Emery's batteries, and did faithful service in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and his guns roared on the banks of the Chattahoochee when Girard was assaulted. In 1865 he was appointed judge of the probate court of Russell, was elected in 1866, and served till 1868. Major Waddell had very considerable ability as a speaker, was a fearless officer, and a popular man.

COL. ANDREW COLEMAN HARGROVE, a native of Tuscaloosa county, Ala., was born December 18, 1837, and is a son of John and Martha (Hinton) Hargrove, the former a native of Georgia, and the latter of North Carolina, and both of English descent. Rev. Dudley Hargrove, the father of John Hargrove, was the son of a wealthy planter, and was an early settler of Alabama, residing first in Pickens county and then in Tuscaloosa county. At the age of twelve years, Andrew C. Hargrove entered the academy of Jacob Baker, in Jefferson county, where he pursued his preparatory studies until October, 1852, when he entered the university of Alabama, from which he graduated in 1856, in the fall of which year he taught school in Tuscaloosa for three months. The following year he read law under Judge E. W. Peck, and in January, 1858, entered the Cumberland Law school, at Lebanon, Tenn., where he studied one session, and then entered the Harvard Law school, at Cambridge, Mass., from which he graduated in 1859, with the degree of LL. D. In the latter part of 1860 he began the practice of the law in Tuscaloosa, but what promised to be a bright and prosperous legal career was checked by the outbreak of hostilities between the states. Espousing the cause of his native section, he at once enlisted, in 1861, in the Warrior guards, under Capt. (afterward Gen.) R. E. Rhodes, and for twelve months served as a private with the army of Virginia, when he was commissioned a lieutenant in Lumsden's battery of light artillery from Tuscaloosa, and served in the western division of the Confederate army, with this rank, until the close of the war. He took part, while in the army, in the battles of Farmington, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, Nashville, and many minor engagements with Gen. J. E. Johnston in his Georgia campaign, and, indeed, was with the western army all through its career under the leadership of Gens. Bragg, Johnston, Hardee, and Hood in Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama. In front of Atlanta, in 1864, he was seriously wounded by being struck on the forehead by a fragment of a tree which had been shattered by a shell, and at Spanish fort, in April, 1865, a minie ball pierced his head and rested at a point beyond the reach of the probe, and he still carries this missile in his cranium, but without any considerable pain.

December 5, 1865, Lieut. Hargrove was united in marriage with Miss Cherokee M. Jemison, the daughter and only child of the Hon. Robert Jemison, Jr., distinguished in Alabama history as a legislator and as a member of the Confederate States senate. Mr. Hargrove resumed the practice of law in Tuscaloosa in the spring of 1866, as a partner of the law firm of Hargrove & Fitts, the members of which were himself and Philip A. Fitts, now the Rev. Philip A. Fitts, of Anniston, Ala. In 1871 Mr. Hargrove became associated with the Hon. B. B. Lewis in the practice of law, under the firm name of Hargrove & Lewis, a partnership continued until the election of Col. Lewis as president of the university

of Alabama, in 1881. Mr. Hargrove was elected and served as a member of the constitutional convention of Alabama in August, 1875. He was elected to the state senate from the district composed of Tuscaloosa and Bibb counties in 1876, and again in 1880. His period of service as senator lasted for eight years. While in the senate he was chairman of the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on finance, while he was a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on corporations. In 1884 he was a member of the house of representatives of Alabama. In July, 1884, Col. Hargrove was appointed by Governor O'Neal, together with Dr. E. A. Smith and Hon. I. Burns Moore, to select the 46,080 acres of the public lands granted by the act of congress of April 24, 1884, for the benefit of the university of Alabama. He is also land commissioner of the university of Alabama. In 1888 Col. Hargrove was again elected to the state senate from the eleventh district, and in November was elected president of that august body; in November, 1890, he was again elected to the same high office, and both times unanimously, the first instance of the kind in the history of the Alabama legislature. In 1888, also, he was elected professor of law in the university of Alabama, and still holds that exalted position. In December, 1890, he was appointed, by Gov. Jones, trustee of the State university, and in July, 1892, was elected president of the Alabama State Bar association. Col. Hargrove is now doing a law business under the firm name of Hargrove & Vande Graaf, which firm stands among the leaders of the Alabama bar. Col. Hargrove is a cultured, genial and an accomplished gentleman, and of distinguished and commanding mien. He is the father of two children, Miss Minnie Cherokee, an accomplished young lady, and Robert Jemison, a graduate of the University high school.

HENRY BACON FOSTER was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., May 9, 1863, and was educated at the university of Alabama, graduating from the academic department in 1882, and from the law department in 1884, receiving from the former the degree of A. M., and from the latter that of LL. B. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has been in active practice in the city of Tuscaloosa. He is associated with Hon. John Martin, ex-congressman, and Capt. A. B. McEachin, under the firm-name of McEachin, Martin & Foster. Mr. Foster conducts the local business of this firm at Tuscaloosa, while Martin & McEachin have their office in Birmingham. Mr. Foster has filled the office of solicitor for Tuscaloosa county, and in 1890 was elected mayor of the city, and re-elected in December, 1892. He is a stanch democrat and has been delegate to several congressional conventions and also to several state conventions, in which he displayed marked ability. He is a captain of the renowned Warrior Guards—a company which did valiant service in the late Civil war. The father of H. B. Foster was Joshua H. Foster, a native of Tuscaloosa county, who for many years was professor of physics and

astronomy in the State university, and who married Miss Frances Cornelia Bacon, a native of Georgia. To the union of Joshua H. and Frances C. Foster were born eight children, Henry B. being the sixth in the order of birth. Seven of these children still survive.

JOHN W. CRENSHAW, now deceased, was a native of South Carolina and was born in 1818. His father, Joseph Crenshaw, was born in Virginia, and after residing in South Carolina for some years, brought his family to Alabama about the year 1820, and resided in Perry county the remainder of his days. Two children survived him—John W. and Mrs. Carlos Reese. John W. Crenshaw was twice married. To his first marriage there were no children born, but his second wife bore him six. This lady was a native of Connecticut, was an intelligent and accomplished lady, and for fifty years led a happy life with her husband, when he departed this life, she following him to the grave a little less than a year later. The eldest of the six children born to this couple was Fanny, who was married to Dr. J. O. Fox, of Mississippi, but is now deceased; the second in order of birth was John L., and then were born Clarence and a twin sister, the latter of whom married Edward K. Carlisle, Jr., of Selma, and a member of one of the wealthiest families of Alabama. The remaining two children are named Joseph T., of Mississippi, and William T., of Atlanta, Ga. At the close of the late war, John W. Crenshaw was the owner of at least 400 slaves and over 2,500 acres of the richest land in the "black belt." Of course he lost all his slave property, and after the war entered into mercantile business, and later into the railroad business. He was clear headed and just in all his transactions; he attended strictly to his own business; never interfered with that of others, and died worth about \$400,000. His son, Clarence, lives in Marion, Ala., and is married to the handsome and accomplished daughter of Dr. M. G. Pritchett, of Marengo county. This union has been made the more happy by the birth of nine children. Clarence Crenshaw is renowned for his hospitality and genial disposition, and all callers at his residence are assured of a hearty welcome. In politics he is a stanch democrat.

WILLIAM STOKES WYMAN, LL. D., professor of Latin in the university of Alabama, was born in Montgomery, Ala., November 23, 1830. Dr. Wyman comes of a long line of Puritan ancestors—men of sterling business qualities in general. The great ancestor in the United States, Francis Wyman, came to Massachusetts in 1643. The celebrated Dr. Jeffries Wyman, for a time professor in Harvard, was a member of the same family, though of a different branch. Dr. Wyman's father, Justus Wyman, was a native of Massachusetts, whence he removed to Claiborne, Ala., in 1818, and in 1822 from there to Montgomery, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became a moving spirit in the business affairs of the then young town. He was actively identified with the leading enterprises of that time, and was one of the chief projectors of the Montgomery & West

Point (now known as the Western) railroad. He married Miss Mary Stokes, a native of Georgia and a descendant of the famous Stokes family of North Carolina. Dr. Wyman is the second of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, born to them. Dr. Wyman spent his boyhood days in Montgomery and there received his preparatory education in the old Montgomery academy. At the age of sixteen years he entered the freshman class of Harvard, where he spent one year. Finding the expense here greater than was consistent with his ideas of economy, he prevailed upon his father to allow him to enter the university of his native state, the sophomore class of which he entered in 1848. From this institution he graduated in 1851, at the head of his class and its valedictorian. By virtue of his standing he was also named orator of the class in French. Dr. Wyman had been educated with the view in end, from boyhood, of adopting the legal profession and becoming the associate in practice of his uncle, James E. Belcer, of Montgomery, an eminent lawyer of that period. Accordingly, immediately after graduation he began reading law with his uncle, with whom he remained one year. During this time he was elected tutor of Latin and Greek at the university of Alabama, for one year, which position he accepted, an occurrence, as subsequent events show, which changed the nature of his life's service. Entering upon his duties at the beginning of the collegiate year, 1852-3, he continued his law studies under the guidance of Judge E. W. Peck, of Tuscaloosa, a distinguished lawyer and ex-justice of the state supreme court. His services as tutor, characterized by the whole-souled energy and enthusiasm which has marked his life's labor, were so eminently satisfactory that at the end of the year he was importuned by the entire board of trustees and the faculty to continue his services for another year at an increased salary. This mark of appreciation and the congeniality of the work induced him to accept. During the year the health of Prof. Saint M. Safford, of the chair of Latin and Greek, suddenly failed and Dr. Wyman was elected his successor. When, in 1859, Latin and Greek were made separate chairs, Dr. Wyman was elected professor of Latin and continued on the chair until the university ceased work, on account of the buildings having been burned in 1865. When, in 1867, it was decided to reconstruct the buildings, the finances of the university of the state were in a deplorable condition. Prompted by a zeal born of deep interest in the institution to which he has devoted the energy of his life, Dr. Wyman, associated with Mr. George M. Figh, took the contract for the erection of the buildings, and not only devoted his energy, but appropriated a considerable amount of his private funds to the consummation of the work. Upon the re-organization of the institution in 1868, Dr. Wyman was elected president. Upon Alabama's admission to the Union, under the new constitution the same year, the university passed into the control of a board of reconstruction regents, who proceeded to nullify all previous acts of the board of trustees, though

they unanimously re-elected Dr. Wyman president an honor which he promptly declined. Out of the turbulent state of practical affairs existent in Tuscaloosa county, as well as the whole state, during the reconstruction era, grew in urgent need for a man of ability and sterling parts to represent the people in the state legislature. In Dr. Wyman was recognized these qualities. Though never a political aspirant, Dr. Wyman consented in this hour of need to serve state, and, being elected in 1870, remained in the legislature for a term of two years. His devotion to educational interests is manifested in the bill introduced by him, providing for the sale of scrip, under safe conditions, and the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college, intended by him to become an adjunct to the State university, though in this he did not realize the consummation of his plans, owing to reasons understood by those familiar with the subsequent establishment of the school at Auburn. In July, 1871, Dr. Wyman was again elected professor of Latin in the university. Commodore M. F. Maury was at the same time elected president, but having resigned before the opening of the school, Dr. Wyman was elected his successor, but again declined to accept. Upon the resignation of Dr. Lupton, 1874, Dr. Wyman was once more tendered the presidency, but, as before, declined the honor. In February, of 1879, Gen. Gorgas' health suddenly failing, Dr. Wyman was elected by the faculty president *pro tem.* for the remainder of the term. As it was evident that Gen. Gorgas' health would not permit his resumption of duties, Dr. Wyman was again elected by the board, but could not be induced to accept. The board then elected Hon. Burwell B. Lewis, at the time a member of congress. He accepted, but was unwilling to retire from congress before the expiration of his term, and Dr. Wyman consented to serve as president *pro tem.* until the president elect should return from Washington. As has been the case in every capacity in which he has acted, Dr. Wyman's term of service was marked by ability, fidelity and devotion. The work commanded the whole strength and energy of his strong intellect, rendered broad and versatile by extended research. Shortly after the opening of the fall session, 1885, President Lewis died and again the board honored Dr. Wyman by electing him president. But in the language of Hon. Willis G. Clark, in his excellent "History of Education in Alabama," "his modesty equaled his often recognized ability, and he courteously, but firmly declined to accept the presidency." He consented, however, to act as president *pro tem.* until the end of the scholastic year. Since this time, Dr. Wyman has devoted himself to the chair of Latin and at the same time kept up an extended research in various fields of learning. He is by nature as gentle and modest as a woman; in fact, his extreme modesty has doubtless kept him from the wider field of work for which he is so eminently fitted. His friends are many, and thus friendship amounts to almost adoration.

5-4-27

